

THE
ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY.

THE
ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY:

BEING

Lives of Eminent or Remarkable Persons,

WHO HAVE DIED WITHIN THE YEAR,

MDCCLXIII.

BY CHARLES R. DODD, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF "THE PEERAGE," "THE PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION,"
"THE MANUAL OF DIGNITIES," ETC.

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P R E F A C E.

" There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased."

SHAKSPEARE

ONE of the most favourable moments for undertaking biography is when the incidents are just completed, and not yet forgotten ; while their truth is still capable of demonstration, and their importance not yet underrated : for the evanescent and temporary characteristics which stamp individuality soon degenerate into circumstantial trifling, when time has obscured the causes which had given interest to their existence. On the one hand, contemporaneous biography is liable to party prejudice or personal bias, and is incomplete, from being published during the lifetime of those whom it portrays ; while, on the other hand, if the history of a life be delayed till envy subsides or political feeling is extinct, considerable interest

will be irrecoverably lost in the attempt to attain a very questionable degree of impartiality. Posthumous fame has always been considered the most difficult of attainment, for immediately after a man's decease, many statements find their way to the public, the authors of which, like unskilful imitators, mistake absurdities or failings for the sources of greatness, and perpetuate imperfections as if they were recording a character: thus, in the end,

"Men's evil manners live in brass,—their virtues
We write in water."

If, however, much time be allowed to elapse, the means of correcting these impressions disappear, and the knowledge of their inaccuracy soon becomes extinguished in the whirl of succeeding events. When, therefore, after some years a biographer seeks materials for his task, his sources of information are defiled by errors which he hardly suspects, and his labours are impeded by discrepancies which he cannot reconcile.

It has often been remarked, that many celebrated men are allowed to glide away from the

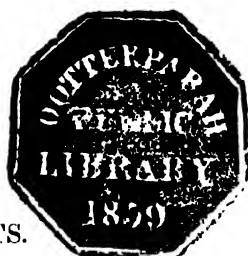
stage on which they have sustained such conspicuous characters, without any attempt being made to commemorate the admiration of the age in which they lived, or to form a record of those illustrious actions from which their reputation had been derived. The series of volumes, of which this is the first, will, it is hoped, not only satisfy the prevailing desire for memoirs, but enable those who take an interest in the lives of distinguished or extraordinary men to indulge their tastes, without the toil of searching through the many volumes of periodical literature, which are necessarily devoted to a great variety of subjects, or encountering the disappointment and delay of being obliged to wait for the tardy justice of a ponderous biographical dictionary.

To deny that the past year has been marked by the death of many remarkable men, would be at variance with the truth; but it may be fairly assumed that the present, being the first annual volume of the work, can hardly afford so fair a specimen of its character as future

years will present; for, although the result of much experience and attention has led to the accumulation of very complete materials for biography, yet continued exertion will undoubtedly "augment those resources, and facilitate the acquisition of fresh information.

That the errors necessarily attendant on all human undertakings should be wholly absent from the pages of this volume, is an unreasonable expectation; but it is hoped that, as the ablest judges are always the most candid, the reader, when he meets with occasional inaccuracies, will not completely overlook the difficulty of avoiding them.

The work has been divided into two portions, in the earlier of which are the Memoirs of distinguished or remarkable Persons, arranged in the order of their deaths; and in the second division are Biographical Notices of Persons of less importance, arranged in alphabetical order. No foreigners will be found in either division.



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REV. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROKE,

M.A., F.S.A., ETC.

BORN MAY 27, 1770--DIED JANUARY 1, 1842.

ON the 1st of January, at Walford Vicarage, near Ross, in Herefordshire, in his 72nd year, died the Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, M.A., F.S.A., Honorary Associate of the Royal Society of Literature, &c.

He was descended from a family originally settled at Fosbroke, in Staffordshire, and was the only son of the Rev. William Fosbroke, of London, by that gentleman's second wife, Hester, the daughter of Thomas Lashbroke, of Southwark. Born on the 27th of May 1770, he received his baptismal names after his cousin, the owner of Lebotwood Hall, in Shropshire. When but five years of age he had the misfortune to lose his father, and his mother was married again, to James Holmes, Esq. an ensign in the Coldstream Guards, and afterwards adjutant of the West Essex militia.

Until he was nine years old, Mr. Fosbroke was

under the care of the Rev. Mr. Milward, of Billericay, in Essex, but in 1779, he was removed to St. Paul's School, and thence was elected in 1785, to a Teasdale scholarship, at Pembroke College, Oxon, where he graduated (M.A.) in 1792. In that year he received deacon's orders, and became curate of Horsley, in Gloucestershire, being in 1794, ordained a priest. He held this curacy till 1810, about which period he removed to Walford, on the banks of the Wye. In 1827, Mr. Fosbroke was elected an honorary associate of the Royal Society of Literature, and contributed largely to their "Transactions." In 1830, the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, precentor of Hereford Cathedral, presented him to the vicarage of Walford, of which he had for twenty years been curate, and in possession of this preferment he died in January, 1842.

In 1796, he was married to Miss Howell, of Horsley, by whom he had four sons and six daughters.

From the year 1799, (when he was elected a F.S.A.) Mr. Fosbroke devoted himself to the study of archæology, and his voluminous works have received unqualified commendation from those who are most competent to judge of such subjects.

His life is wholly that of an antiquarian author, and like all who have attained success in this peculiar branch of literature, the number of his works were very considerable. In 1796, he published the "Economy of Monastic Life," a poem in the Spen-

serian style and measure. He next brought out his "British Monachism," of which a second edition was called for in 1817, and a third has made its appearance since his death. In 1807, he published a history of the county of Gloucester, "correcting many very erroneous accounts, and supplying the numerous deficiencies in Sir Robert Atkins and subsequent writers." The abridgment of Whitby's "Commentary on the New Testament," appeared in 1814; and in five years more he produced "An Original History of the City of Gloucester." Three or more editions of a work entitled "The Wye Tour, or Gilpin on the Wye," also proceeded from his pen; and in 1821, as a companion to it, he brought out "Ariconensia, or Archaeological Sketches of Ross and Archenfield." In the same year he edited the "Berkeley Manuscripts," but in 1824, his largest and most important work appeared, under the title of "Encyclopedia of Antiquities and Elements of Archaeology." Of this a second edition was required in 1840. The year 1828 gave birth to "Foreign Topography," in which an account is given of ancient remains in Europe, Asia, and Africa. In 1826, he published a "History of Cheltenham," and produced the "Tourist's Grammar." About this period he was employed by the duke of Newcastle, to elucidate some difficulties in the Saxon line of his Grace's pedigree, and his labours are collected in three large volumes of manuscript, in the possession of the Duke.

For many years he was connected with the "Gentleman's Magazine," and bore a considerable share in preparing the reviews of that publication.

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LIEUT.-GEN. SIR LIONEL SMITH, BART.,
G.C.B., G.C.H., ETC.

BORN OCTOBER 9, 1778—DIED JANUARY 3, 1842

◆ -

THE appointment of colonial governors, Irish viceroys, and Indian governors-general, has always been a task of considerable difficulty with the executive at home. The question, whether military men, naval officers, or statesmen who belong to neither of these professions, form the fittest instruments for colonial government, is almost next in its importance to the political principles of the individual who may hold any of these distinguished appointments. The governors of colonies are, however, more frequently military or naval men than mere politicians; but in the case of Jamaica, Sir Lionel Smith's predecessors (the marquises of Normanby and of Sligo), belonged to neither of these professions; and, in like manner, his successor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, acquired his reputation as a governor in a purely civil capacity, and was quite unconnected with either army or navy. Neither the marquis of Normanby nor Sir Lionel Smith can be said to have satisfied the ex-

pectations of the Government at home; and if the conduct of the former came under the censure of Parliament, that of the latter was not free from observation in less public circles, where it was said that his demeanour was characterized by occasional want of courtesy, and that his language was not always free from considerable abruptness. The necessary consequences of a military education, and the difficulty of meeting many occurrences in Jamaica in any other spirit, may, however, have been overlooked by those who thus censured the character of Sir Lionel Smith.

He was the younger son of Benjamin Smith, Esq. (a West India merchant), of Lys, in Hampshire, who was high sheriff of that county in 1780, and who married Charlotte, the daughter of Nicholas Turner, Esq., of Bignor Park, in Sussex, and of Stoke, near Guildford; this lady was well known as Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the author of several novels and poems. Unexpected misfortunes deprived Mr. Smith of his large property, and he died in 1806, under circumstances which painfully contrasted with his previous affluence.

Lionel, his younger son, was born on the 9th of October, 1778; and, at the age of eighteen, he was appointed, without purchase, ensign in the 24th foot, then in Canada (March, 1795); he obtained a lieutenancy in the same corps in the October of that year. While in America, he attracted the particular notice of her present Majesty's father, the duke of

Kent; and it is said, that to the patronage of his Royal Highness, Lieutenant Smith was indebted in after life for his promotion and advancement. Having served some time in Canada, he was quartered at Halifax, Nova Scotia; and he was thence ordered, in charge of the Jamaica maroons, to cross over to the western coast of Africa, in order to quell a serious insurrection which had broken out among the blacks at Gorce and Sierra Leone. Here he remained for two or three years.

On the 22nd of May 1801, he obtained his company in the 85th regiment, and in 1802, he succeeded to a majority in that corps, from which he was removed to the 16th foot. He then proceeded once more across the Atlantic and served under Sir Charles Green, at Surinam; he was also present at the capture of Essequibo, Berbice, and the other foreign possessions in the West Indies which at that time fell into our hands. On the 6th of June 1805, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the Nova Scotia fencibles; and subsequently he served with the 18th, at Jamaica, until he almost buried the entire regiment in consequence of the mortality which then prevailed in that corps. On the 25th of November, 1806, he removed to the 65th foot, then at Bombay, and for nearly twenty years he remained in India.

In 1809 and 1810, he commanded a small expedition to the Gulf of Persia against the pirates, and in the latter year he commanded the 65th at the

reduction of the Mauritius; after its capitulation however, he returned with his regiment to Bombay. In his expeditions to the Gulf of Persia, he rendered essential service to the Imaum of Muscat, and his general services in India were honourably noticed by the governor-general, (the marquis of Hastings) whose friendship and patronage he quickly acquired.

On the 4th of June 1813, he obtained the brevet of colonel in the army, and at the capture of Poonah, he commanded the fourth division of the army of the Deccan. At Ashta (February 21, 1818) he was present at the cavalry action, and he here received a severe sabre cut upon the head.

On the 12th of August, 1819, he was advanced to the rank of major-general, and he served in that capacity for some years on the staff at Bengal. Previous to returning from India, he was presented with a service of plate, and on the 3rd of December 1822, George IV. nominated him a knight commander of the most honourable military order of the Bath.

While in England, the coloneley of the 95th foot became vacant by the appointment of Sir Joseph Fuller to that of the 75th, and Sir Lionel Smith took the command of this regiment on the 9th of April, 1832; but two years afterwards, the death of Sir Edward Barnes caused the appointment of Sir Lionel Smith to the coloneley of the 74th (October, 1834). He was then in Barbados, whither he had gone out, after a short sojourn in England, as

governor and commander-in-chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands. On the recal of Lord Mulgrave (marquis of Normanby), from the government of Jamaica, that peer was succeeded by the marquis of Sligo, who held the appointment only a short time, for in the latter end of 1836, Sir Lionel Smith succeeded him as captain-general and commander-in-chief of that island; in the same year he was elected a knight grand cross of the order of the Guelphs of Hanover. In January, 1837, the rank of lieutenant-general was conferred upon him, and in the next month he succeeded the late Sir George Cooke, as colonel of the 40th foot. At the last coronation Sir Lionel Smith was included in the batch of baronets usually created on such occasions, and remained in Jamaica till the return of Sir William Nicolay to England, in February, 1840, when he succeeded that officer as governor of the Mauritius. He did not however arrive in the island till the 16th of July, and in the following year he was created a knight grand-cross of the order of the Bath.

His death took place at the Mauritius, on the 3rd of January, being then in the 64th year of his age, although his appearance, shattered by hard service and tropical climates, betokened a more advanced period of life. He is said to have been "eminently estimable in all the relations of private life, but to have been better fitted for the battle-field than the council chamber."

Sir Lionel Smith was twice married. His first wife Ellen Marianne, the daughter of Thomas Galway, of Kilkerry, in Ireland, died in the year 1814, while he was serving in India. He was married on the 20th of November, 1819, to his second wife, the sister of Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., who is now the British plenipotentiary in China. This lady had for some time been an invalid, and died only three days after him.

Sir Lionel Smith left a family by both his wives. By the first marriage he had two daughters—Ellen Maria, and Mary Anne. By the second, he had, among other issue, a daughter Augusta, and an only son, who was but nine years of age when the sudden decease of both parents left him, 520 miles from England, the next representative of the family honours.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. SHUTTLEWORTH,
LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

BORN FEBRUARY 9, 1782—DIED JANUARY 7, 1842

THE eccentric canon of St. Paul's, in one of his amusing letters on ecclesiastical incomes, has observed how very much the great emoluments of the church are thrown open to the lower ranks of the community, and has in his own lively and extraordinary manner detailed the steps by which the son of a baker rises to the honours of the mitre: "Young Crumpet is sent to school, takes to his books, spends the best years of his life, as all eminent Englishmen do, in making Latin verses; knows that the *crum* in crumpet is long, and the *pet* short; goes to the university, gets a prize for an essay on the dispersion of the Jews, takes orders, becomes a bishop's chaplain, has a young nobleman for his pupil, publishes a useless classic and a serious call to the Unconverted, and then goes through the Elysian transitions of prebendary, dean, and prelate, and the long train of purple, profit, and power." 'This strange enumeration, pregnant as it is with the biting sarcasm of its powerful author, and the incongruous coincidences which a wit is always constructing, nevertheless is founded on the career of veritable divines, and the life of Dr. Shuttleworth is not without many corresponding gradations. But of course the bishop of

Chichester was *not* the son of a baker ; on the contrary he was the representative of one of the most ancient families in the county of Lancaster, and his pedigree is deduced clearly from the twelfth year of Richard the Second's reign. Philip Nicholas was the second but only surviving son of the Rev. Humphrey Shuttleworth, prebendary of York, vicar of Preston and of Kirkham, who married the only daughter of Philip Houghton, Esq., the son of Sir Charles Houghton, baronet, of Houghton Tower. On the 9th of February, 1782, he was born at Kirkham in Lancashire, and he received the rudiments of his education at the Corporation Grammar School of Preston. In 1796, he was transferred to Winchester, and upon the nomination of Dr. Goddard, the head-master, admitted a scholar on the foundation. "Like all eminent Englishmen," he excelled in the composition of Latin and English verse ; the energy and freshness of his poem on "*Non omnis moriar*," was worthy of a more mature intellect than is usually found in a boy of sixteen.

In December, 1800, he was elected a scholar of New College, Oxford, and three years afterwards he gained the Latin verse prize at that University, the subject of which was "*Byzantium*." It was, of course, remarkable for elegance and purity of language, else it never would have attained the prize ; but, in addition to these qualities, the brilliancy of imagination which it displayed was much admired, and was well worthy of his subsequent reputation

As usual, "he had a young nobleman for his pupil," for soon after he had taken the degree of B.A., he became tutor to the honourable Algernon Herbert, with whom he for some time resided at Eton, and subsequently in the family of that gentleman's father, the earl of Carnarvon. He next entered the family of the late Lord Holland, where similar duties devolved upon him. Lord Holland was well known to have possessed a highly cultivated classical taste, and a good knowledge of human character; it is, therefore, not a little creditable to Dr. Shuttleworth to have acquired the friendship of one who spent so much time in the society of the ablest men in England, and who was so eminently qualified to contrast his varied attainments with their acknowledged powers. In 1814 and 1815 he travelled with Lord Holland on the Continent; and he paid a second visit to France and Italy in 1820, when he accompanied Lord Leigh.

For a short period, in the year 1820, Dr. Shuttleworth filled the office of proctor, at Oxford, where he had resided for some years; and when the wardenship of New College became vacant, by the death of Dr. Gauntlett, in 1822, he was unanimously elected to preside over that institution. Immediately upon his appointment, he took the degrees of B.D. and D.D., having had his Master's degree in 1812, and that of B.A. in 1804. For eighteen years he filled the important office of warden of New College, and materially contributed to the permanent

benefit of that institution. It is said to have been chiefly due to his influence that, in 1838, a privilege was surrendered which had exempted the undergraduates from the University examination for the Bachelor's degree. Two years after his election as warden, Lord Holland presented him to the rectory of Foxley, in Wiltshire ; and these two appointments he held up to the date of his consecration.

On the 20th of August, 1840, Doctor Otter, bishop of Chichester, died after an enjoyment of the see, only four years in duration. For nearly a month public expectation was amused with conjectures respecting his successor, and when on the 7th of September, Dr. Shuttleworth was nominated to the vacancy, attention was still directed to the subject by the surprise of many persons, who considered him a Conservative elevated to the episcopal bench by a Liberal government. A controversy respecting his political principles now arose, which was amusingly prolonged by his own decorous silence ; and his connexion with the late Lord Holland was supposed to indicate Liberal sentiments ; but subsequent events placed him in the rank of moderate Conservatives. If Dr. Shuttleworth's predecessor enjoyed a short tenure of the see, his own was still shorter, for after thirteen months he died at the Episcopal Palace in Chichester, in the sixtieth year of his age, (January 7, 1842).

Soon after his election to the office of warden of New College, viz. in the year 1823, he married, at

Hambleden in Buckinghamshire, Emma Martha, the daughter of George Welch, Esq. of High Leek, in Westmoreland, and by this lady he had one son, (Philip Ughtred) and three daughters yet unmarried.

His sermons, at Oxford, had many admirers, and his delivery is said to have been fervent and impressive. Some of them, on the leading principles of Christianity, have been published; and he has also produced a paraphrastic translation of St. Paul's Epistles, and a "Discourse on the consistency of the whole scheme of Revelation with itself and with human reason."

He was uncompromising in his opposition to the doctrines which were broached in the well-known "Tracts for the Times," as is amply evinced in his work entitled "Scripture not Tradition;" and it is not unworthy of remark that his successor in the bishopric, Dr. Gilbert, is by many persons believed to hold the opposite doctrines, for he was chairman to the committee of that gentleman who, at the contest for the poetry professorship, in 1842, was understood to uphold the principles of Mr. Newman and Dr. Pusey.

Bishop Shuttleworth occupied the see of Chichester for too short a time to allow of his effecting many changes; nor perhaps was there any need of improvement—any necessity for change—in the government of that important diocese; but it is only just to acknowledge, that his unassuming manners and great abilities won for him the affection and esteem

of his clergy, while his sound judgment and cheerful habits gained him the highest respect and regard throughout the whole county.

Although he was the head of his own branch of the Shuttleworth family, the older stock was represented by Janet Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp Hall, who having married Dr. Kay, the poor-law commissioner, that gentleman assumed the name and arms of Shuttleworth, under royal licence, in 1842.

AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, Esq.,

F.R.S., F.S.A.

BORN FEBRUARY 2, 1761 —DIED JANUARY 10, 1842.



A CONSIDERABLE number of persons, otherwise very well informed, have been in the habit, with a singular inattention to the events of the last century, of considering the science of Botany as nothing more than the art of distinguishing one plant from another—as an exercise of the memory respecting the real or imaginary medical properties of vegetable productions—as an artificial arrangement in which names and lists were the cloaks of ignorance, and the substitutes of organization. Other persons, a little more extended in their views, regarded it as an amusing accomplishment for the inmates of a ladies' boarding school, a harmless pastime for country cousins, or at best, a recreation in which an idle

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philosopher might indulge without *much* loss of dignity or station. But they would smile to hear it called an intellectual branch of natural philosophy ; and yet, teaching, as it does, not only the names and uses of plants, but their external and internal organization—the functions of every part—the anatomy and physiology of each organ—can this be considered less scientific than similar investigations into the condition of the human frame, merely because the subject of the latter may be a little more dignified ? Can it be rationally maintained that the plan upon which myriads of vegetable forms have been created—the skilful combinations of a simple structure so as to form a multitude of organs differing in their uses—the laws which regulate the dispersion and settlement of species—the influence on their development which climate exerts—and the thousand ways in which the science augments the luxuries or diminishes the miseries of mankind—are undignified studies for the highest intellects ? What can be more attractive to the philosopher or the philanthropist than a science which instructs us how to convert a useless and poisonous weed into a pleasing vehicle of nutrition ; which teaches the colonist how far he may expect the productions of one climate to succeed in another ; which saves him from errors and losses in his hazardous agricultural enterprises ; which discovers for the physician, in every region, medicines adapted for its peculiar maladies ; and which, by classifying together plants of similar properties, gives him a magazine of wealth

and safety in a land of unknown herbs—facilities solely derived from possessing a knowledge of the essential characters of each tribe? These benefits have been conferred on the human race by the exertions of men, who, being willing to labour in the foundations of the science, have by the accumulated power of their individual efforts, built up the fabric as it stands. High in the list of such men shall we find Aylmer Bourke Lambert, whose fame is amply attested by his fellow-labourers when they gave his name to their discoveries*.

His family are supposed to be descended from the De Lamberts of France, but maternally he was the grandson and representative of the last Viscount Bourke of Mayo. The Lamberts of Boyton owe their origin to John Lambert, Esq. of Kirton, whose great-grandson Richard purchased the Boyton estate in 1572.

Edmund Lambert, Esq. of Boyton, married the Honourable Bridget Bourke, who was the only daughter and heir of John, the last Viscount Bourke; the issue of this alliance was Aylmer Bourke Lambert, the subject of the present memoir.

So many persons of distinction have in their early years followed, as a pursuit of inclination or amusement, the study of those subjects which become

* The whole genus *Lambertia*, from New Holland; *Hibiscus Lambertianus*, discovered by Humboldt and Bonpland; *Canna Lambertii*, *Erica Lambertiana*, *Verbena Lambertii*, *Oxytropis Lambertii*, *Salix Lambertiana*, *Acacia Lambertiana*, and many others, fully manifest the high respect he attained in the botanical world.

the grave employments of their later life, and the imperishable foundation of their maturer fame, that we cannot be surprised to find Lambert a persevering collector from his very childhood. Flowers, shells, and other valuables, he hoarded with a degree of care and attention that was evidently a prelude to greater things than can usually be predicted from this common amusement of early boyhood; and it is said that a present of dried plants made to his father by Mr. Squire of Warminster, gave renewed zeal to the son's exertions, in whose eyes such an herbarium assumed the character of an invaluable treasure.

In the year 1773, then at the age of twelve years, he was placed at Hackney School, under the tuition of Mr. Newcome, and here his passion for collecting objects of natural history was pursued with ardour, despite the natural quizzing of his school-fellows, who were astonished to see tops and marbles rivalled by beetles and butterflies. Like every school-boy, he of course had a garden, but even at that time his stock of rare exotics was by no means an inconsiderable collection; and from his earliest years he studied botanical works, as is evinced by his being a subscriber at this period to Curtis's *Flora Londinensis*.

From Hackney he removed to Oxford, as Gentleman Commoner of St Mary's Hall, where it is no small proof of the increase in his reputation as a naturalist, that he formed a close acquaintance with the Rev. Daniel Lysons, an excellent botanist, and reckoned among his early and intimate friends, Dr.

Pulteney, the historian of Dorset, the celebrated Sir Joseph Banks, and the other distinguished men of that period.

In the course of his subsequent career, his rank in life gave him leisure to pursue his favourite occupations, and means to advance the honourable objects of his ambition. When, in the year 1788, the Linnean Society was founded, Mr. Lambert became one of the original members, was an efficient contributor to its future success, and for many years ably filled the office of Vice-President. In the year 1802 his father died, and the estates of Boyton, Corton, and Sherrington, descended to Mr. Lambert. He married Catherine, the daughter of Richard Bowater, Esq., of Witley, in Warwickshire, but this lady died in 1828, without issue.

He formed an acquaintance with the Duchess Dowager of Portland during his school vacations, which he was in the habit of spending with Henry Seymour, Esq. of Hanford, the father of Mr. Lambert's stepmother (for the Hon. Miss Bourke was the first wife of Edmund Lambert). A similarity of taste led the Duchess to take much notice of Mr. Lambert, and he eventually added her grace's herbarium to his own.

He published, at various periods, the following works on Natural History :—" A Description of the genus *Cinchona*, comprehending the various species of vegetables from which the Peruvian and other barks of a similar quality are taken," 4to. with plates, 1797 ; " A Description of the genus *Pinus*, illustrated with

43 coloured plates," imperial folio, 1803, &c. He has contributed to the Linnean Transactions, papers containing anecdotes of the late Dr. Patrick Browne; descriptions of the blight in wheat; of the Irish Wolf-dog; the *Bos Frontalis*; the *Zizania aquatica*; the new species of *Macropus* and *Psidium*; an account of Professor Pallas' Herbarium, &c. His own herbarium has been characterised by Dr. Clarke in his Travels, as one of the finest in Europe, and it is fully described in Sir Richard Colt Hoare's History of Wiltshire.

Having been born on the 2nd of February, 1761, he had nearly attained the advanced age of eighty-one, when he expired at Kew Green on the 10th of January.

The obligations he rendered to botanical science will never be forgotten while its present nomenclature exists to mark the estimation in which his contemporaries held him; and his reputation with the world in general will be extended with every advance in the diffusion of that branch of natural history to which he devoted his whole existence.

ADMIRAL SIR JOSIAS ROWLEY, BART.

G.C.B., G.C.M.G., ETC.

DIED JANUARY 10, 1842.

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Soon after the termination of a great war, the personal narratives of those who participated in its military glories possess the strongest interest for the British reader; when peace has calmed the fever of foreign contention, the lives of eminent lawyers, great merchants, and distinguished divines, receive a prominent place in biographical collections; in peace, also, the abilities displayed by statesmen as civil and domestic governors are fully chronicled, just as their foreign policy monopolizes the pages of the biographer in time of war. But, unlike any of these, whether "all Europe be in battalion against us," or continued peace flatters Manchester with the hope of being "the workshop of the world"—whether England is on hostile or on amicable terms with the rest of mankind—the life of a Naval officer has an equal and enduring interest in the mind of every Briton,—of all who are proud to range,

"Creation's common! which no human power
Can parcel or inclose,"

but which an Englishman regards as the natural field for *his* exertion, and the certain locality of *his* sources of distinction. The insulated character of our kingdom, the large extent of dominion we possess abroad, and the importance of our commer-

cial relations, have fostered an aptitude for naval achievements, which itself is almost a national characteristic ; while we can never divest our maritime warfare of the romantic feelings which belong to contests, where individual skill, courage, and determination play so important a part. The accidental encounters with two or three vessels at a time, which added much to the imperishable fame of the British navy in the last war, afforded ample opportunities for the display of these personal qualities ; and the life of Sir Josias Rowley will exhibit one out of the many examples of “ a momentary superiority obtained by the enemy, being promptly and decisively crushed by the united zeal, judgment, perseverance, skill, and intrepidity ” * of an individual captain.

The late Sir Josias Rowley seemed almost to derive his naval talents from his ancestors and his family ; for his grandfather was Sir William Rowley, K.B. who was Vice-admiral of England, a Lord of the Admiralty, &c. ; his brother Captain Samuel Campbell Rowley, a distinguished Naval officer, while his uncle Sir Joshua Rowley, and his cousin Sir Joshua Ricketts Rowley, were also eminent in maintaining England's supremacy on “ that highway of the world.”

Josias was the second son of Clotworthy Rowley, Esq., a barrister, who represented Downpatrick in

* Extract from an official letter of Vice-Admiral Bertie, respecting the conduct of Sir Josias (then Captain) Rowley, in an action off the harbour of Sud-Est, opposite l'Isle de la Passe.

parliament for many years, and who married Letitia the daughter and coheir of Samuel Campbell, Esq. of Bath, and of Mount Campbell in the county of Leitrim. Although he had previously entered the navy, it was not till the year 1779, that he embarked on board a vessel destined for actual service, having for two years antecedently had his name entered in the books of a stationary ship.* The Channel and the West India station were the scenes of his earliest services, and he obtained his lieutenant's commission towards the latter end of 1783; in March, 1793, he was raised to the rank of commander, and not having afforded very marked prognostications of his future brilliant career, he owed his post rank (April 6, 1795) to having escorted the Princess Caroline of Brunswick to this country, in command of the *Lark* sloop of war, which was attached to the squadron under Commodore Payne.

In 1797, he had command of the *Brave* (40 guns) at the Cape of Good Hope, but the cessation of hostilities soon brought him home in the *Imperieuse* frigate, of the same force to which he had been removed in the year 1799.

In the action between the British squadron under Sir R. Calder and those of France and Spain, off Ferrol, on the 22nd of July 1805, Captain Rowley commanded the *Raisonnable* of 64 guns, and rendered efficient service in that important naval achievement.

* From the 1st of November, 1777.

In the latter end of the same year, Commodore Popham, and Sir David Baird, commanded the expedition sent against the Cape of Good Hope, and Captain Rowley assisted on this occasion at the reduction of that colony. He then proceeded, under Sir R. Calder, to the Rio de la Plata.

The seamen who were landed to co-operate with General Whitelock's army in South America were entrusted to his command, and the fatiguing duty devolved upon them of transporting the artillery from the place of debarkation towards the city of Buenos Ayres; his conduct here was characterized in the despatches as, "meriting the highest encomiums."* The failure of that attack led to Captain Rowley's return to the Cape station, where he continued to perform his arduous duties with considerable distinction.

But the time was yet to come when he should have a favourable opportunity of exhibiting his real powers in an independent sphere of action. The Isles of France and of Bourbon were blockaded under his command, and he determined to strike an important blow at the latter. Colonel Keatinge at that time commanded the garrison at Rodriguez, and having been requested by Captain Rowley to lend assistance to the expedition, embarked about 600 men on board the *Nereide* frigate. At dusk, on the evening of September 20th, 1809, the squa-

* Extract from the despatch of Rear-Admiral Murray, who had succeeded to the command on that station.

dron approached the Isle of Bourbon, and with the utmost celerity the Nereide landed her men on the beach near the Bay of St. Paul's, having preceded the other vessels to avoid exciting any alarm. The batteries, one after the other, were now stormed and carried; property to an immense amount was rescued; the Streatham and Europe, East India vessels. were retaken; the defences were effectually destroyed; a forty-six gun frigate, and a sixteen-gun brig, with three merchantmen, were captured, and the utmost success attended every detail of the expedition.

The moment any man makes the least advance in the world, or attains the smallest professional distinction, his friends, forgetting to rejoice in that which has been done, are much more likely to look still forward, and hope that it may be "the earnest of better things;" so that, with them, "Man never *is*, but always to be, blest;" such was, probably the case with Captain Rowley; but, in this instance, he not only was *capable* of exceeding the anticipations of his admirers, but had also an appropriate opportunity afforded him in the circumstances of the time and the advance of the war.

On the 7th of July, 1810, a formidable body of 1650 Europeans, 1600 Sepoys from Madras, and 1000 more from Rodriguez, all under the command of Colonel Keatinge, and escorted by a squadron under Captain Rowley, who had removed from the *Raisonnable* to the *Boadicea* frigate, arrived off the

island of Bourbon. Having taken up an overpowering position, the professional details of which would be scarcely interesting, though its value was practically evinced by the results, preparations were made for an attack upon St. Denis. Then came the proof of the skill with which this expedition was conducted, for an offer was immediately made by the Governor to capitulate; and on the next day the whole island was in the power of the British forces.

These successes were not, however, wholly unchequered by adverse events; but the occurrence of the latter only afforded Captain Rowley a fresh opportunity of distinction: for however honourable it may be for a man to maintain an unbroken career after having once prejudiced Fortune in his favour, it is still more creditable to him to stem the tide of danger, and at the cannon's mouth to turn the flood of ill success. A gallant attempt was made by Captain Pym, in the *Sirius*, to obtain possession of two French frigates, a corvette, and a captured Indiaman, lying in the harbour of Sud Est, opposite l'Isle de la Passe. But the squadron, being unacquainted with the navigation, unfortunately grounded, and the *Iphigenia* and *Nereide* frigates fell into the hands of the French, while other vessels were burnt to prevent capture. Nothing can describe the service which Captain Rowley now rendered, better than the official account through which it first found its way to the public. "In the *Boadicea*, almost alone and unsupported, except by the

never-failing energies of his active and intelligent mind, under circumstances (as may easily be imagined) of extreme anxiety, mortification, and disappointment, in a few hours, he not only retook two of the King's ships, but captured the largest frigate possessed by the French in the Indian Seas, and thus restored the British naval pre-eminence in that quarter, which his talents have long so successfully contributed to maintain." Such is the account given of his recapture of the *Africaine* frigate on the 12th of September, 1810, and of his taking the *Venus* (French frigate) of 44 guns, in a few days afterwards. The actions may have been equally conducive to British interests, but the value of the latter capture can only be duly estimated when it is remembered that the *Venus* was commanded by the senior officer of the French squadron in India, and had in the early part of that morning captured His Majesty's ship *Ceylon*, having on board no less a person than Major-General Abercromby and his staff, bound for the island of Bourbon.

In the November following the Isle of France was conquered. Its importance, as a means of annoying British commerce in the Indian seas—the valuable merchandize, stores, and vessels which accompanied its capture, and the fact of the conquest having been accomplished with the loss of only 150 men, rendered the taking possession of the Mauritius a service which the most ungrateful masters could not overlook. Having then swept the French from the

Indian Ocean, and wrested from them every foot of territory. Admiral Bertie sent Captain Rowley to England with despatches, in which his continued and brilliant services were honourably and effectively acknowledged. On the 2nd of November, 1813, he received a patent of baronetcy, his title to which will scarcely be denied by any one who has heard of his services or perceived the important results to which they led.

Having been appointed, on his return home, to the command of the *America*, of 74 guns, he proceeded to the Mediterranean; and in the following year commanded a detachment of Sir Edward Pellew's fleet, employed in blockading Genoa.

In June, 1814, he became a Rear-Admiral; and at the close of the war, when the Order of the Bath was enlarged, he was nominated a Knight Commander. He subsequently accompanied Lord Exmouth to the Mediterranean, in command of the *Impregnable*, of 104 guns, but he soon returned. In 1818 he succeeded to the naval command at Cork, and, in the following year, was presented with the freedom of that city. With his flag in the *Spencer*, 74, he continued here the usual term of three years, and, on the 10th of July, 1821, he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

Sir Josias Rowley for some time represented Kinsale in Parliament, and also sat for Wexford, but his legislative duties were not very heavy, nor of a very prominent character.

For many years previous to his death he resided on his maternal estate in the county of Leitrim, where his amiable manners and active benevolence won for him the respect and affection of every one with whom his pursuits as a country gentleman brought him into contact.

In common with all officers who have held the naval command in the Mediterranean, Sir Josias Rowley was elected a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and he received the Grand Cross of that fraternity in 1834. On the 10th of January, 1837, he became an Admiral of the Blue; and when the general promotion took place in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales, he was raised to the rank of an Admiral of the White, in November, 1841. In the previous year, he had been advanced from the second class of the Order of the Bath to the Grand Cross, or first division. Sir Josias was one of the Duchess of Kent's equerries, and shortly before his decease had received a "good service pension" of 300*l.* a year.

His death took place at Mount Campbell, in the county of Leitrim, on the 10th of January, 1842; and, in consequence of his never having been married, the baronetcy which such distinguished services had earned has become extinct.

MAJOR-GENERAL
SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER WM. LEITH,
BART.

BORN 1766—DIED JANUARY 25, 1842.



AT the age of seventy-six, Sir George Leith, a distinguished general officer, died at his house in Portman-street, Portman-square, on the 25th of January, 1842.

The Leiths are a family of considerable antiquity in Scotland, and at the close of the last century, the Scottish genealogists recorded six distinct branches, of which the late baronet represented one, drawing their origin from William Leith, who was provost of Aberdeen in the year 1350, and who married a daughter of Donald the twelfth Earl of Mar.

Sir Alexander C. G. Leith, who was Lieutenant-colonel of the 88th foot, married the eldest daughter of Thomas Hay of Huntington, a senator of the College of Justice in Scotland, and their only surviving son is the subject of the following pages. Sir Alexander died in Jamaica in 1780, in consequence of excessive fatigue in commanding an expedition to the Spanish Main, and his son, who was then scarcely 14, succeeded him in the baronetcy.

A year before his father's death, viz. in 1779, he embraced the same profession, and considering the unusually early age at which he obtained his first commission, (13) some doubts might now be

entertained respecting the correctness with which the year of his birth is recorded. As he was appointed Ensign in the 88th, of which regiment his father was Lieutenant-colonel, it may, however, be presumed that this circumstance in some measure explains his early admittance into the arduous profession of arms. In 1780 he became a Lieutenant in the same corps, and in the following year he removed to the second battalion of the Royals; with this regiment he remained only four years, at the end of which (1785) he exchanged to the 71st foot.

With his father's regiment he served in Jamaica as Ensign and Lieutenant, but on that officer's unexpected death, he returned to England, where he arrived in November, 1781.

The 71st foot were serving in Madras, when he became a member of that corps, and in 1786 he joined the regiment in India. Three years afterwards he was appointed Brigade-major, and throughout the whole of the war, under Sir William Meadows and Lord Cornwallis, he served with considerable distinction. He was likewise present at the sieges of Bangalore and Savandroog; the battle of the 15th of May; the storming of Tippoo's lines on the 6th February, 1792, and the subsequent siege of Seringapatam. On the 1st of November in the last-mentioned year, he was appointed Captain-lieutenant in the 74th foot; and in 1793, he served

as Aide-de-camp to the Governor-general; in the following year he acted as Brigado-major to the King's troops in Bengal. On the 7th of March in 1795 he became captain in the 73rd, and two years subsequently he sailed with the projected Manilla expedition. As is well known, the preparations were so far completed, that the first division of the troops who were destined for this service had actually sailed for Prince of Wales Island, where the whole expedition was ordered to assemble. But fortunately an overland despatch from England arrived in India time enough to cause this expedition to be abandoned; for it subsequently turned out that the sailing of the fleet would have been the signal for the Sultan of the Mysore to take the field; and with a military establishment so much weakened by the removal to Manilla, nothing would have saved the Carnatic from successful invasion.

In the year 1800, Sir George Leith was appointed Governor of Penang, and entrusted with the whole civil and military authority in that place, having on the 1st of January in the same year received a Majority in the 17th foot. At Penang he remained four years, when his long services in India enabled him to obtain leave to return to England for some time.

On the 13th of June in 1805, Sir George Leith obtained a commission as Lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd West India regiment, and he was on the point

of embarking for the West Indies, when he was sent to Ireland as Assistant Adjutant-general, and of course placed on half-pay.

In 1813, he received the brevet of colonel in the army, and six years afterwards became a major-general. In November 1819, he was appointed colonel of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion.

Previous to his appointment as governor of Penang, he married on the 10th of December, 1798, Albinia, the youngest daughter of Thomas Wright Vaughan, Esq. of Moulsey in the county of Surrey, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, of which the former only survived; and it is not unworthy of remark that the eldest of these enjoyed his father's baronetcy but for a few months, and dying in the same year, the title descended on Sir George Leith's grandson, a boy of nine years of age.

RICHARD VAUGHAN BARNEWALL, Esq.

BORN IN 1780—DIED JANUARY 29, 1842.



It is scarcely necessary to remind any intelligent reader that the great body of the common law of England is founded upon customs which have prevailed “time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary;” and that the evidence of the existence of these customs is, in modern times, to be found in the solemn adjudications of the superior courts. These decisions, with the grounds upon which they rest, have become matters of as much importance,—because they are to the full as binding upon all classes of society,—as the statutes enacted by the authority of Parliament. The reports of these decisions are so exceedingly voluminous as almost to entitle them to be called a library. A limited number of the members of the legal profession devote a great portion of their lives to the task of reporting the arguments and decisions which constitute what originally was, and still is called, the “unwritten law of England.” The most distinguished member of this respected and valuable class of men, was the late Richard Vaughan Barnewall. He was the fourth son of Robert Barnewall, Esq., a London merchant, who married the daughter of Captain Silvester Barnewall. Mr. Barnewall was nearly related to the present baronet of that family

whose race is the parent stock whence the noble houses of Kingsland and Trimlestown derive their origin, and it is not unworthy of notice that as many as six of his ancestors have occupied seats on the Bench.

It will not tend to lower the importance or the utility of that pursuit to which he devoted his life, if the reader be reminded that "moving incidents by flood or field" can never enter into the biography of a man whose time was divided between his chambers in the Temple and her Majesty's courts at Westminster. But though his life was unvaried, even to monotony; though no *Nisi Prius* victories made him famous in the columns of a newspaper; though no marks of royal favour distinguished him amongst the silken-robed members of the profession; though he never aspired to the honours of the bench—still less to those of the woolsack—yet Mr. Barnewall was a man of very high reputation. It was hardly possible to spend half-an-hour in the Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, or the Exchequer, without hearing his reports unceasingly referred to as the text-book of the court.

Mr. Barnewall was born in the year 1780; and received the rudiments of his education at Stoneyhurst College, a well known Roman Catholic seminary. He belonged to the church of Rome, as do all his relatives: probably that circumstance, combined with other considerations, prevented his education being completed at either Oxford, Cambridge, or

Dublin ; and, therefore, the University of Edinburgh became his *alma mater*; while Mr. Blick, an eminent special pleader, was his first instructor in the mysteries of that branch of legal learning, which those who profess it maintain to be the only scientific portion of the law. At the age of twenty-six he was called to the bar, and soon obtained a moderate practice. He went the Home Circuit, and for some years attended the Surrey sessions. His celebrated Reports extend over seventeen years, ending with 1834, and therefore comprising the whole of the period during which Lord Tenterden and Sir John Bayley were in the Court of King's Bench, and the greater portion of the time that the late Lord Ellenborough filled the office of Chief Justice.

On the death of the Baroness de Montesquien Mr. Barnewall succeeded to some property, and thereupon withdrew from the toils of reporting. On his retirement, the bar presented him with a splendid silver vase, accompanied by an address or written testimonial of their personal esteem, and the high sense which they entertained of the benefits that he had conferred on the profession.

Mr. Barnewall died on the 29th of January ; and his remains were followed to the grave by a lengthened train of friends, who are believed to have very sincerely deplored the loss of such a man. He had been for some months unable to quit his chambers at the Temple ; and it was in the scene of his labours that he breathed his last, amidst the members of that

profession which could alone appreciate his talents, and surrounded by that circle of friends who admired his private worth.

WILLIAM HARRY VANE,
FIRST DUKE OF CLEVELAND, K.G.

BORN JULY 27, 1706—DIED FEBRUARY 5, 1842.

THE late Duke of Cleveland was in early life an ardent follower of the chase—a man whose pecuniary means and personal qualities eminently fitted him

“T’ enjoy those pleasures for the weak too strong—
Too costly for the poor ; to rein the steed
Swift stretching o’er the plain ; to cheer the pack,
Opening in concerts of harmonious joy,
But breathing death.”

His chief ambition was distinction in the field—not the battle-field—but one occasionally as dangerous. He was proud of the size of his hounds, proud of their matchless speed, proud of their brilliant coats, proud of the splendour of his kennels and his stables, and proud—deservedly proud—of his stud. A practical sportsman of the old school—wind and weather were to him “all sound and fury, signifying—*nothing*.” Yet these qualities were accompanied by a refined architectural taste, evinced in the condition of the magnificent castle of Raby ; and instead of being an

illiterate squire, his mental accomplishments were rather above par.

His grace was the only son of the second Earl of Darlington, who married the sister of James, first Earl of Lonsdale. He was born on the 27th of July, 1766. His early education was confided to the Rev. William Lipscombe, formerly rector of Welbury, near Northallerton.*

At the age of twenty-three, being then styled Viscount Barnard, he entered the House of Commons—a routine course adopted by the members of noble families, whether they feel themselves destined to shine in the stirring contests of political life, or to lead in the more retired pursuits of an English country gentleman. Just as they enter a university, and give their powers a fair trial in intellectual strife, so it seems part of the education of a young noble to take his seat for some family borough, and try “his prentice hand” among the knights, citizens, and burgesses, before he is called, in the fulness of time, to occupy his father’s place in the hereditary branch of the legislature. In 1789, being then Lord Barnard, he was returned for Totness; and in 1790 he took his seat for Winchelsea: but scarcely two years elapsed before his father died, and, on the 8th of September 1792, he succeeded to the peerage as third Earl of Darlington.

Before entering Parliament, Lord Barnard married

* Father of the Bishop of Jamaica.

(19th September, 1787) his first wife, Lady Katherine Powlett, the second daughter and co-heir of the last Duke of Bolton. This lady died in 1807.

Immediately on the death of his father he became colonel of the Durham Militia; and the character of his subsequent life tended much to strengthen the great influence which the family always enjoyed in that county. To all who live in the midst of rural sports, their best patron must appear to the greatest advantage. Of the magnificent scale upon which he followed his favourite amusement, some idea may be formed, when it is related (with that degree of plausibility which shows *some* foundation for the story) that at several of the inns in the line of country through which he hunted, a complete suit of clothes and a post-chaise were kept constantly ready at his expense; so that, when his sport was concluded, he could immediately dress for dinner, no matter how far from home, and return as fast as four horses could transport him to a repast which was prepared with the utmost precision of time, his own approach being notified by a signal-gun fired at some distance from the castle. However questionable may be the authority of this anecdote, the peculiar regularity of his habits is fully testified in the fact, that, from the time he began to keep fox-hounds, he was in the habit of recording with his own hand an account of each day's sport; and, at the end of the season, this curious volume was regularly printed and sold for the benefit of an old and faithful servant.

His coverts and his fences were rigorously watched and preserved ; and he was even at the annual expense of 330*l.*, paid to his own tenants, for the protection of foxes and the rent of coverts north of the river Tees.

Six years after the death of his first countess, Lord Darlington married again—viz., on the 27th of July, 1813. His second wife was daughter of Robert Russell, Esq., of New Town House, in Yorkshire ; but, although he had three sons and five daughters by his first marriage, he had no children by his second alliance, and the duchess (dowager) survives him.

Fox-hunting is no sport for an old man, and seven years have now elapsed since he actively participated in the toils and glories of the field. “The gripe severe of brazen-fisted Time” warned him to retire ; and at the advanced age of sixty-eight, he divided the celebrated pack of hounds that bore his name with his son-in-law, Mark Milbank, Esq.

On the 17th of September, in the year 1827, Lord Darlington was raised a step in the peerage. His grandmother having been the daughter of the first Duke of Cleveland, of the Fitzroy family, (one of the natural sons of Charles II.), Lord Darlington aspired to the title, and he was then created Marquis of Cleveland. Six years subsequently, viz. in January, 1833, he received the dukedom.

The splendid castle of Raby, formerly the chief residence of the Nevilles, earls of Westmoreland, was an honourable object of pride to the late duke, and

the improvements and repairs, which time rendered necessary, are highly creditable to his architectural taste. His daughter-in-law (now Duchess of Cleveland) participated in the desire of adorning Raby; and a museum of natural history, augmented by the duke's sporting amusements, is one of her grace's additions to this magnificent castle. The extensive riding and hunting stables were, as every one would suppose, erected by the late duke; and on every fitting occasion he manifested a liberal disposition in the expenditure of his large fortune.

He rarely spoke in Parliament, or took any very prominent part in public affairs: his political principles were Whig, but, in common with others of his party, he supported the Duke of Wellington's government in the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, and on the Catholic Relief Bill; he also voted in favour of a portion of the foreign policy of Mr. Canning. When the Earl of Cardigan was tried by the House of Lords for engaging in a duel, his grace pronounced his judgment in these words,—“Not *legally* guilty, upon my honour;” being the only peer who departed from the form usually observed, by the introduction of the word “legally.”

In the year 1839, the noble duke was elected a Knight of the Garter; but he did not long live to enjoy this much coveted mark of royal favour, having expired in St. James's-square, on the 5th of February, 1842, at the age of seventy-six.

The noble houses of Westmoreland and Cleveland

sprung from a common ancestor ; but the latter preserves the ancient mode of spelling the name (Vane), while the former uses that which was first adopted about the year 1488 (Fane). Sir Henry Vane, who was knighted at Poitiers, may be considered as the founder of the family ; and his descendant, Sir Henry Vane, of Raby, was a distinguished politician, high in the favour of James I. and Charles I. He was cofferer to the latter when Prince of Wales ; and on the accession of that monarch to the throne, he was appointed principal secretary of state for life. His subsequent dismissal from office was attributed to the fact, that the active part he took against the Earl of Strafford offended the king ; and it is well known that his removal from office was set forth among the circumstances supposed to justify the Parliament in levying an army. His son was the Sir Harry Vane who took so active a part in the great civil war, and who was beheaded on Tower Hill after the Restoration. The family first received a peerage in the person of Sir Harry's youngest son. The titles enjoyed by the deceased duke were as follows :—First Duke of Cleveland, created January 14, 1833 ; first Marquis of Cleveland, created September 17, 1827 ; third Earl of Darlington, created April 3, 1754 ; third Viscount Barnard, created same day ; and fifth Baron Barnard, created July 8, 1699.

The Duke of Cleveland was a man of immense wealth. In distributing his property, it is said, that he only allowed the entailed estates (estimated at

£50,000 per annum) to accompany the dukedom. To his son, Lord William, who assumed the name of Powlett, he left £560,000 ; to his younger son, Lord Harry Vane, £440,000 ; and his grandson receives £200,000. About "ten thousand a year" with the town mansion and Newton House in Yorkshire, were left to the Duchess Dowager, together with the greater part of the plate. His daughters were provided for on the same scale out of some of the unentailed estates in Durham. His grace is said to have had £1,250,000 in the Three per Cent. Consols, besides plate, jewellery, and other moveables, to the value of nearly a million sterling.

The noble duke's funeral was private, at his own request ; and he was finally deposited in a vault of Staindrop church, after eight-and-thirty uninterrupted seasons of the finest sporting in the world.

FRANCIS CHARLES SEYMOUR CONWAY,
THIRD MARQUIS OF HERTFORD, K.G.

BORN MARCH 11, 1777—DIED MARCH 1, 1842.



THE late Marquis of Hertford was a man to whom a severe measure of justice has been dealt out by public opinion. Few voices have ever been raised to palliate his vices, or set forth to their full extent the good qualities which distinguished his character. He was far advanced in years at the time of his death, and did not so readily as several of his contemporaries—to their praise be it recorded—lay aside some of the habits of his youth, and conform to the better tone of morals which prevails in this happier age, when the domestic virtues are more cultivated and honoured amongst the great, and when general propriety of demeanour is held in higher esteem. It is no novelty to say that Charles II. and George IV. exercised anything but a beneficial influence over the moral character of their respective reigns, and that apart from the force of their precepts or example, there existed in the periods to which they belonged strong predispositions to a laxity of morals that violently contrasted with the ages which immediately preceded both. To defend or extenuate the vices of any class of men, forms no part of the object with which these pages have been written, but indiscriminate censure admits of as little justification as unqualified eulogium; it there-

fore cannot be amiss to suggest to those who are inclined to denounce the late Marquis of Hertford, that, when he was a young man, the sceptical doctrines of the French philosophy were in the highest repute, that the brilliant circles accustomed to assemble at Carlton House and Brookes', were men whose principle and practice it was to drain the cup of worldly enjoyment to its very dregs, and leave no form or variety of sensual pleasure unexplored. That some members of these coteries should have burst through the fetters which held in bondage men of less vigorous morality, does not prove that every constitution of mind is equal to such an effort, and no one who ever contemplated the countenance of the deceased marquis, could fail to see that all its lineaments indicated the presence of the strongest appetites and passions; we should also make allowance for the temptations presented by high rank, by almost unbounded wealth, by the influence of early education, by the prevalence of unchristian doctrines, by the examples and associates of royalty, by the force of fashion, and the power of strong natural predispositions. Those who take upon themselves the duty of censors, when they survey the extent of a sin, are bound in common charity to estimate the allurements to which the sinner was exposed; neither are they at liberty to say that the presence of one or of several evil habits necessarily presupposes the existence of every moral and intellectual deformity. On the contrary the least observant

of mankind may be enabled to see that several good qualities are not wholly inconsistent with many grave offences; and the life of the Marquis of Hertford strikingly exemplifies a truth which it never required a great deal of reflection to discover, namely, that human character is as much chequered as human affairs. The deceased peer was a man of considerable literary attainments, of great taste in the Fine Arts—a lover of magnificence, with the skill and ability required for imparting dignity to the expenditure of wealth. He was a bountiful patron, an effective public speaker whenever it was his pleasure to take a part in debate, besides possessing ready wit and great conversational powers; but it is impossible to justify or even palliate the habits of life which recent statements in the daily journals have brought under the notice of the public; or by any construction, however charitable, to find an apology for the evil passions which the composition of his will but too clearly manifested. Possessing much natural ability, considerable political influence, and great wealth, these advantages were by him frequently abused. The power which they imparted was in his hands neutralized or perverted, and the details of his private life display no characteristics which can be held up as worthy of imitation, and no peculiarities which it would be desirable to present afresh to the public in any more exact or permanent form than that in which they have already appeared. The following particulars are therefore in

a great degree limited to his political and parliamentary career.

The deceased peer was born on the 11th of March, 1777. He was the only son of his predecessor in the title, who married the daughter of the ninth Viscount Irvine. Lord Hertford went to Oxford in 1794, and took the degree of M.A. in 1814. On the 18th of May, 1798, he married a natural daughter of the late Duke of Queensbury; and in the same year he took his seat in the House of Commons as member for the borough of Orford. He was then known by the courtesy title of Lord Yarmouth, not having succeeded to his peerage till the death of his father, in 1822. His lordship continued to be member for Orford from 1798 till 1802, when he was elected for Lisburne, in the north of Ireland—a part of the country in which much of the family property is situated. During ten years he sat for this borough; he was then chosen for the county of Antrim, which place he represented for eight years. He next came in for Camelford, for which he sat till he succeeded his father in the peerage.

Lord Yarmouth enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. Previous to the Regency, it was the pleasure of that illustrious personage to give his countenance and support to the political opinions of the Whig party; but though Lord Yarmouth participated in the pleasures, and enjoyed the favour of the prince, his

politics were those of Mr. Pitt, and of that which is now called the Conservative party.

The subject of this memoir being a man of fashion, a *roué*, and a Tory, it was, therefore, with no small surprise that the public saw him employed by the Whig government, of which Mr. Fox was a member, in a very important diplomatic mission. The occasion arose thus :—accompanied by Lady Yarmouth, he visited Paris during the short peace of Amiens ; and when war broke out afresh, did not use sufficient expedition in getting out of the power of the French ; he, therefore, remained for three years a prisoner at Verdun, notwithstanding all the influence which during that period was exerted on his behalf. In 1806, when Mr. Fox filled the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Prince of Wales did not forget his quondam companion, but used his great influence with the foreign secretary to obtain the liberation of one in whom he felt so strong an interest. Of course such a step could not be taken without the knowledge of Buonaparte, and the inference which the emperor appeared to draw from the occurrence was this, that Lord Yarmouth must be a great personal favourite of the British minister. The liberation of his lordship having been resolved upon, he was desired, in the first instance, to repair to Paris, where Talleyrand verbally authorized him to inform Mr. Fox that Buonaparte was willing to enter upon negotiations, with the view of putting an end to the war.

The bearer of this communication lost no time in returning to London, accompanied by his wife, who had been indulged with permission to reside at Paris while he was in "duress" at Verdun. Leaving Paris as a prisoner just liberated, he speedily returned to that capital in the character of a minister plenipotentiary; but, as usual, the French were intriguing with our allies, and when he presented his credentials, he found the views of the French government so altered as to justify a suspicion that Buonaparte never had entertained a sincere intention of making peace with England.

The next remarkable event that occurred in the life of Lord Yarmouth, was the circumstance of his attending Lord Castlereagh as his second in the duel which that minister fought with Mr. Canning, in the month of September, 1809. Lord Castlereagh had projected the Walcheren expedition: Mr. Canning opposed it, and intimated to the head of the government that, if it were not abandoned, he should resign. It proceeded without his knowledge, and without his objections being communicated to Lord Castlereagh. When a discovery could no longer be avoided, divisions arose in the cabinet, and Lord Castlereagh charged Mr. Canning with sitting by his side in council, and yet privately denouncing him to the prime minister: a duel ensued, and Mr. Canning was wounded. The connexion which Lord Yarmouth had with this matter was, as already stated, that of being second to his cousin.

His lordship's father-in-law, the duke of Queensbury, died in the year 1810 ; and it is supposed that the legacies which he bequeathed to Lord and Lady Yarmouth, with remainder to their issue, did not amount to less than £400,000. This, added to the estates which descended to him from his father, in the year 1822, gave him the command of a fortune much more than sufficient even for the high station which he held in society.

In the year 1811, the unhappy malady which incapacitated George III. for any exercise of the royal functions, led to the regency question ; and, as might be expected, Lord Yarmouth did not vote with his party upon that occasion, but, on the contrary, supported the proposition for giving to the Prince of Wales unrestricted powers.

His lordship, soon after the removal of the restrictions, was appointed vice-chamberlain of the household, his father, the late marquis of Hertford, being the lord chamberlain. These events were followed by the negotiations respecting the formation of a new ministry, which were consequent upon the assassination of Mr. Perceval ; and it was said, that the attempt to introduce Lords Grey and Grenville into power, failed, on account of the unwillingness of the Prince Regent to exclude the Hertford family from the offices which they held in the household. Lord Yarmouth, however, indignantly repelled that charge, and stated, in Parliament, that he had informed Mr. Sheridan of his intention to resign, previous to the

appointment of any ministry which the whig party might form. These negotiations ended, as every reader must recollect, by the appointment of the earl of Liverpool to the office of first lord of the treasury; and Lord Yarmouth became warden of the Stannaries, in which office he has been succeeded by his royal highness Prince Albert.

When the allied sovereigns, at the termination of the war, came to this country, the Prince Regent appointed Lord Yarmouth to attend the emperor of Russia in his visits through London, to Oxford, to Portsmouth, &c. His imperial majesty, on quitting England, conferred upon his lordship the order of St. Anne, of Russia. During the next eight years, no occurrences of any great moment took place in the life of Lord Yarmouth; but, in the month of June, 1822, the second marquis died, and the subject of this memoir became a peer. On the 22d of the following November, he was elected a knight of the garter; and, in 1827, he proceeded to St. Petersburg, as ambassador extraordinary, to convey the insignia of the order of the garter to the Emperor Nicholas. It is hardly necessary to add, that on this mission his display of magnificence was suitable to the nature of the occasion, and becoming in a man of his elevated rank and princely fortune.

About this time, the frequent attacks of gout under which he suffered, induced him to try some of the German baths, and led to his spending several winters in the genial climates of the south of Europe;

he still, however, maintained an establishment in London, and seldom failed to visit the metropolis during some portion of the fashionable season in every year; but since his elevation to the house of lords, the attendance of the marquis of Hertford on parliamentary duties became much interrupted; he gave his support, however, to the ministries of the duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, but was precluded by the state of his health from accepting office, though a high situation in the household had been offered to him on the accession of William IV.

His lordship died on the 1st of March last, at his town residence, Dorchester-house, Park-lane, being then in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His will is, perhaps, the most extraordinary document of its kind now extant—not only calculated to excite surprise by the amount of property which it conveys, but by the inconsistencies and apparent contradictions with which it abounds, the litigation which it is likely to occasion, the astonishing number of its codicils (being no less than thirty), and, most of all, by the implacable spirit which the testator seemed to have indulged even in his latest moments.

BERNARD EDWARD HOWARD,
TWELFTH DUKE OF NORFOLK.

BORN NOVEMBER 21, 1765—DIED MARCH 16, 1842.

THE late duke of Norfolk was born at Sheffield, on the 21st of November, 1765, and was the eldest son of Henry Howard, Esq., of that town, who married Juliana, the second daughter of Sir William Molyneux, bart.

Being so very distantly related to his predecessor in the dukedom, deriving from his father only a very moderate fortune, and possessing no eminent or shining talents, he was but little known till he succeeded to the premier peerage of England, and to one of the finest estates, or rather accumulation of estates, of which the British aristocracy can boast. Worksop manor, to which it is well known certain interesting feudal duties are attached, was one of his numerous possessions; but, a few years previous to his death (1838,) he disposed of it to the duke of Newcastle;—this was not, however, a result of improvidence, for his grace was remarkable for a prudent management of his pecuniary affairs; equally free, on the one hand, from the narrow economy which would misbecome so wealthy a noble, and on the other, from that indiscriminate profuseness which, except in the heart of Asiatic splendour, is so often the index of a petty intellect strained beyond its natural capacity. Few, it is said, were acquainted with his

private charities, while his amiable character and unaffected deportment being known to so many, lent credence to the statements of those who mourn the loss of a generous benefactor.

The majority of the public are aware that the head of "all the Howards" was educated in the Roman catholic faith, and the early part of his life was, in consequence of the penal laws then in force, passed in comparative privacy. The creed of his ancestors he professed through life, and he died a member of the church of Rome. When grave inconveniences of various kinds, when exclusion from office and "indignity by implication" were the lot of those who differed from the established church, the duke of Norfolk never wavered. His grace adhered firmly, consistently—no matter how erroneously—to the faith in which he was educated; and though, perhaps, never very formidable to his opponents, he never deserted or discountenanced his friends. His voice, his purse, and his influence aided his party in their difficulties, while his fellowship dignified their prosperity. He generally presided over the meetings of the English catholic board, and he was naturally the chief of that party in this country till the act of 1829 removed the grievances which united them.

His grace was duke of Norfolk, earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestrie and Maltravers. On the death of the eleventh duke, in December, 1815, he succeeded to the estates

and honours of that peer ; but, as already stated, the relationship which subsisted between them was rather more distant than usually occurs in the direct line of hereditary inheritance. His grace was the representative of the eighth son of their common ancestor, while his predecessor was descended from the fourth son—the three intermediate children having died unmarried, and upwards of a century and a half having elapsed since their common progenitor expired.

The office of hereditary earl marshal of England was vested in the late duke, as in many of his predecessors. It constitutes its possessor an earl *ex officio*, a description of dignity of which we have no other example. The first earl marshal on record was Gilbert de Clare, appointed in 1135, and created earl of Pembroke four years subsequently. At the death of the sixth earl of Pembroke, the fourth duke of Norfolk inherited the office in right of his mother, who was Pembroke's sister. After many mutations consequent upon the extinction of the families who enjoyed this important office, after forfeitures and restorations, we find its last actual grant to have been made to Henry Howard, eighth duke of Norfolk, with remainder to his issue male, and other special limitations in default. Under this settlement, the family now hold the office ; and by this grant the earl marshal alone was invested with all the powers in the Court of Chivalry which that officer was accustomed to exercise in conjunction with the lord high constable of England. His grace

is considered as head of the Heralds' College, and enjoys the patronage of the offices connected with that establishment. Although till the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, in 1829, the late duke of Norfolk was unable to exercise his privileges as a legislator, and had no seat in the House of Lords; yet in the year 1824, by a special act of parliament, he was restored to the exercise of the office of hereditary earl marshal of England, from which his religious tenets had previously excluded him.

On the accession of William IV., the late duke was sworn in a member of the privy council; and on the 13th of August, 1834, he was elected a knight of the garter. His grace possessed the patronage of twenty-four livings in the church*, was a fellow of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, and of other associations, whose members conceived themselves honoured by his fellowship, or who enrolled him amongst their body as a tribute to his exalted station and personal worth. Like many large landowners, he was a steady patron of agricultural improvements.

At the age of twenty-four, viz., on the 23rd of April, 1789, he married Lady Elizabeth Bellasyse, the third daughter of Henry, the last earl of Fauconberg; but, unhappily, this union continued only for the short space of five years: the marriage was annulled in 1794 by act of parliament, and lady Elizabeth married the earl of Lucan, (by whom she

* In the exercise of this patronage, it is understood, that he generally consulted the Lord Chancellor for the time being.

had a large family); but the duke contracted no other alliance, although he survived the separation eight-and-forty years. He had an only son by this marriage, who succeeded him in the family honours.

The death of the duke of Norfolk took place after a rather short illness, which was terminated by a sudden apoplectic attack on Wednesday morning, the 16th of March; and in the seventy-seventh year of his age, he bequeathed to his only son the representation of this distinguished family.

Having been head of the Heralds' College, the chief of a most ancient race of nobles, and the possessor of a splendid fortune, his funeral was conducted with the utmost professional precision, and on a scale proportioned to his wealth and station. On Thursday, the 24th of March, the Fitzalan Collegiate Chapel, annexed to the church of Arundel, received his mortal remains, "with solemn pomp and costly funeral:" among the numerous carriages that closed the procession, those of the duchess of Kent and duke of Sussex followed the vehicles of his grace's family.

To enter into any very detailed account of the ancestry of the house of Howard, would neither be appropriate to the subject of these pages, nor within the limits which can fairly be allotted to an individual memoir. But to state shortly the origin of the titles borne by its representatives, to enumerate the families which have sprung from the same stock, and to identify the noble peers of the same name who have at different periods of our history occupied a promi-

nent position in the minds and affections of Englishmen—may possess an interest with many readers who would be wearied by the technicalities of a complete genealogy.

The dukedom of Norfolk was not always in the possession of a Howard, but was enjoyed at different periods by five or six distinct families. There had been two successive creations of earl of Norfolk previous to the year 1312; but these having become extinct, Edward I. created his fifth son earl of Norfolk: this prince leaving an only daughter, the king created her duchess of Norfolk for life—the first of that title in England. In the same year Thomas Lord Mowbray was created duke of Norfolk, and in this family the title continued till the year 1475. Next, the second son of king Edward IV. was created duke of Norfolk, being also duke of York; but when only nine years of age, he was murdered in the Tower, with his elder brother, and of course the title became extinct.

We now come to the present family, with whom the title dates from 1483; in which year it was conferred on Sir John Howard, an eminent supporter of the house of York, and he was the first of the Howards to whom was granted the hereditary office of earl marshal of England. He had previously been summoned to Parliament as Lord Howard, and the fact of his mother having been grand-daughter of a Plantagenet, opened a path to such high honours as were appropriate to a descendant of the blood royal

of England : but the battle of Bosworth was at hand, and here, as is well known, Norfolk met his death in that field which robbed his patron of his crown and his life. His only son had been created earl of Surrey during the duke's lifetime ; but though his honours, in common with those of his father, were attainted, he subsequently rose to great eminence in the state, and in the reign of Henry VIII. he commanded the English forces in that

——— “stern strife and carnage drear
Of Flodden's fatal field ;
Where shivered was fair Scotland's spear,
And broken was her shield.”

He was then restored to the dukedom, honoured with the highest offices, and acquired large possessions ; nor will it be forgotten that his eldest daughter was mother of Anne Boleyn. Dying at the age of eighty, his honours devolved upon Thomas Howard, admiral of England. It was this peer's son who was the earl of Surrey, executed by Henry VIII. for quartering the arms of England on his shield—“this was our English Surrey, one of the earliest and most elegant of amatory poets, and the lover of the fair Geraldine.”

Queen Elizabeth restored the eldest son of the “murdered Surrey” to the dukedom of Norfolk ; but the house of Howard seemed fated. The favour he enjoyed at court suddenly deserted him ; he was found to have held communication with the friends of Mary, Queen of Scots, and he expiated his offence on the scaffold.

His son Philip died a prisoner in the Tower, leaving an only child, who was restored to all the baronial honours by James I. It was this peer's eldest son who was the common ancestor of the duke just deceased, and his predecessor: he died in 1652, leaving a son Thomas, who was restored by act of parliament to the dukedom of Norfolk as fifth duke, and subsequently obtained reversionary clauses which granted the title, with remainder, to the issue of his grandfather. Without these limitations, the present peer and his three predecessors would only have been earls of Arundel—but *that* title they would have enjoyed; for, as the legend says,—

“ Since William rose and Harold fell,
There have been earls of Arundel;
And earls old Arundel shall have,
While rivers flow and forests wave.”

The earls of Suffolk are descended from the second son of the fourth duke of Norfolk, while the earl of Carlisle derives his ancestry from the third son of that noble duke; and Lord Howard, of Effingham, is descended from the ninth son of the third duke of Norfolk.

The house of Howard is evidently, then, one of the most remarkable in British history, whether we regard the wealth and station of the noble families that derive their ancestry from the same stock—whether we consider the vicissitudes they have encountered—or whether we study their “conduct in the field and in the cabinet, in the noon of fame and in the night of misfortune.”

GEORGE PARKER,
FOURTH EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.

BORN FEBRUARY 24, 1755—DIED MARCH 20, 1842.

THE necessities of a minister, or the gratitude of the nation, will add annually to the numbers in the House of Lords; but of all the sources of increase to which this distinguished assembly is exposed, there is none more constant, or more copious than that which springs from the profession of the law. We may have eight-and-twenty years of peace to check the growth of naval and military nobles; we may have a season of political tranquillity to diminish the number of elevations among wealthy commoners; but “the war of words” continues—uninfluenced by prosperity or distress—by national wealth or national famine. Chancellors die or retire, and must be replaced; a peerage must dignify the head of the law, and as their income is considerable, this honour must be added to remove them as far as possible from the hopes and fears of patronage, or the temptations of an ungratified ambition. The appointment of lord chancellors alone has added no less than nineteen members to the House of Lords since the revolution; and if professional analyses of the titled orders were fully conducted, this would undoubtedly appear a large proportion to be derived from an individual source. The Macclesfield earldom is of this origin—it was earned by a lord chan-

cellor; the whole of whose career, however, is not quite as honourable to the office as the friends of justice would desire, or those who have observed his descendants would be led to expect. This distinguished lawyer was son of an attorney in Staffordshire, and descended from Thomas Parker, who lived at Bulwell, in the reign of Henry IV. Having first filled the office of chief justice of the King's Bench, he was appointed lord chancellor; but in the year 1725, being charged with allowing the masters in Chancery to embezzle the suitors' money, and with having sold the office of Master for large sums of money, he was impeached, convicted, removed from the chancellorship, and fined 30,000*l*. However inexcusable this crime may have been; it fortunately sounds still grosser in the present day than it really seemed at the time of its occurrence, when the highest offices in the state were openly bartered, and the general laxity of the age rendered corruption almost a usage.

The lord chancellor's son was many years president of the Royal Society, and took an active part in carrying the act of parliament for altering the style. This peer's eldest son was the third earl, and his successor is the noble lord whose memoir will occupy the following pages.

The third earl of Macclesfield married the eldest daughter of Sir William Heathcote, bart., and their eldest son was George, by courtesy Lord Parker, who was born on the 24th of February, 1755.

At the usual age the noble lord was sent to Eton, and in due course to the university of Oxford, where he completed his education. At the age of twenty-two, he was returned to Parliament as member for Woodstock, and at the subsequent election in 1780, he succeeded in maintaining his seat. This Parliament lasted four years; but Lord Parker had no seat in that which was elected in 1784. In May, 1787, he was appointed a lord of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., but having been returned, in 1790, as member for Minehead, he joined the court on the regency question, and in the month of April in the following year was appointed comptroller of his majesty's household, an office which he held for six years. In April, 1797, he was appointed a lord of the bedchamber to George III., having two years previously succeeded to the earldom on the demise of his father. He remained a lord of the bedchamber till the month of June, 1804, when he succeeded Lord Pelham as captain of the Yeomen of the Guard—an office to which he has been more than once reappointed when the conservative party administered the government of the country. The comptroller of the household is always a member of the privy council, and therefore in April, 1791, Lord Macclesfield was added to that eminent body, and, with the exception of Lord Sidmouth, he was the senior member of the council at the time of his death. He had received the honorary degree of D.C.L., was a fellow of the

Royal Society, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Oxfordshire.

The subject of this notice was never a very distinguished man in public life; he supported the successive conservative governments which wielded the supreme power in this country at different periods since he first entered Parliament, but for many years past he lived so much in retirement that the course of his existence was unchequered by the vicissitudes of practical politicians, and undisturbed by contests for power or place. He resigned himself to the performance of the duties of his station without burdening his advanced years with the toil of official life, or the fever of political existence. In the course of the summer of 1841, he suffered from a paralytic affection by which he completely lost the use of one side, and from that period little hopes were entertained of his recovery. On the 20th of March, 1842, the noble earl expired at his town residence in Conduit-street, having attained the advanced age of eighty-seven, and having seen his early patron George III. succeeded by two sons and a grand-daughter.

The earl of Macclesfield had scarcely completed his twenty-fifth year, when he married, May 25, 1780, the second daughter and coheir of the late Rev. Thomas Drake, D.D. The countess died in the year 1823, leaving issue an only daughter, now countess of Haddington. The earldom therefore devolved on the brother of the noble lord, but if at any period

this line should become extinct, Sir William Heathcote, Bart. of Hursley, or his issue, will succeed to the title in right of a special limitation in favour of his great-great grandmother, who was daughter of Lord Chancellor Macclesfield.

The deceased earl was buried on the 29th of March, in the family vault at Sherburn, in Oxfordshire.

GEORGE FITZCLARENCE,
FIRST EARL OF MUNSTER.

BORN JANUARY 29, 1791—DIED MARCH 20, 1842.

THE most celebrated comic actress of the last age, Mrs. Jordan, was, as is well known, the mother of a large family by our late kind-hearted monarch, William IV. then Duke of Clarence. The eldest of these is the subject of the following memoir.

He was born on the 29th of January, 1794, and received his baptismal name after George IV., whose especial protégé he was always considered, and who was ever on the friendliest terms with Lord Munster's illustrious father.

George Fitz-Clarence was educated at Sunbury, under the care of Dr. Moore, but at the age of twelve he was received into the Royal Military College at Marlow, although a full year younger than is usual at that establishment. The amiable disposition of

his royal father was fully inherited by the son, and his schoolfellows speak with the warmest affection of the frank and candid bearing, which won for him the friendship and respect of the whole college.

In February, 1807, at the early age of thirteen, he was appointed a cornet in the Prince of Wales' regiment of hussars, and in the following year he commenced actual service, proceeded with his regiment to the Peninsula, and became aide-de-camp to General Slade. The disastrous events which accompanied the battle of Corunna, exposed the young soldier to a trial so severe, that if he *had* quailed, few could have blamed a boy of fifteen, while his gallant endurance of the fatigues and privations of this fatal campaign, must proportionably redound to the credit of one who there learnt his first lessons in the art of war.

After a few weeks stay in England, he started to join the army in Portugal, as aide-de-camp to Lord Londonderry, then Sir Charles Stewart; with whom Captain Fitz-Clarence joined the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, when that illustrious soldier took the field in May, 1809. From this period, to the conclusion of the war, he served on the staff at head quarters, and was present at twelve general engagements. In such a remarkable field of action, amidst the trying exigencies which marked that brilliant era in the successes of British arms, he laid the foundation of a friendship with the Duke of Wellington, which continued till the

day of his unfortunate decease; and was maintained with a firmness typical of the sterling qualities that had given it birth. He not only had the usual opportunities of distinction which so long continued a war afforded to every officer in the service, but he took advantage of these opportunities to display the valour of the race from which he sprung, and to set an example of presence of mind which has been rarely surpassed. To trace the whole of these eventful years in connection with the career of an individual officer, would transform the history of general engagements into an account of personal adventures, but there are two or three occasions when the subject of these pages bore so prominent a part in the occurrences of the day, that his gallantry cannot be overlooked.

At the celebrated battle of Fuentes d'Onoro, he took the command of a squadron, and gained the utmost credit for the skill and courage with which he checked that important movement of the French when they attacked the right flank of the Allied forces. The close of this battle was marked by an incident highly honourable to his presence of mind. Captain Fitz-Clarence having been severely wounded, and his pony—the only charger he had left—being houghed by a sabre-wound, he was taken prisoner, and conveyed to the rear of the enemy. The Chasseurs Britanniques were ordered to fire on the forces immediately in front of them; and several French hussars dropping around him, he imitated their mo-

tions without the same fatal cause, and was naturally left to shift for himself: in the subsequent confusion he had the adroitness to succeed in regaining the British lines, with no other inconvenience than the loss of a valuable sword, with which his uncle, the Prince of Wales, had presented him. The instant the news of his exploit reached home, he obtained a troop—at the age of seventeen—in the Prince Regent's own regiment, which, however, recalled him from the scene where he had earned this reward.

But in 1813 he had an opportunity of rejoining his companions in arms, and shared in the toils of those operations by which the war was brought to so triumphant a conclusion. At Toulouse he was once more severely wounded, in leading a charge against cavalry.

In November, 1814, it was considered necessary to distribute the officers of the 10th Hussars among other regiments, and Captain Fitz-Clarence exchanged into the 20th Light Dragoons. The altered condition of affairs now changed his sphere of action, and in the month of January, 1815, he sailed for India, as aide-de-camp to Lord Hastings. He reached Calcutta in the July following; and being desirous of joining the Governor-General, who was absent in the Upper Provinces, he started in the midst of the rainy season, relying wholly on the great physical energy for which he was at all times remarkable. In effecting this object, he travelled upwards of 700 miles in eleven days. On the return of Lord Hastings to

Calcutta, Captain Fitz-Clarence availed himself of the opportunity to visit Delhi and the north of India ; he studied closely the Oriental languages and literature ; and was not an unobservant spectator of the construction of that empire “ which the potentates of Europe regard with envy, and to which our remotest posterity will look back with astonishment and admiration.”

While on service in India, he was present at a sharp action at Jubbelpour ; and his military reputation was, on the whole, much increased by the opportunities of distinction which the breaking out of the Marhatta war in 1817 afforded. On the conclusion of peace with Scindiah, he was entrusted with the hazardous duty of carrying home the overland despatches from India—an undertaking which appears of no ordinary difficulty, when the condition of the surrounding country, and the number of hostile states through which he had to pass, are recalled to the reader's recollection. He reached home in June, 1818 ; and then sustained the severe accident of a broken leg, the cure of which requiring confinement and rest, gave him an opportunity of preparing for the press a journal of his tour in India, which was published in the following year.

The connexion which had subsisted between Mrs. Jordan and the Duke of Clarence for nearly twenty years was dissolved by that prince in 1811 ; and Mrs. Jordan withdrew to France, where she died on the 5th of July, 1816. Several royal marriages followed

the decease of the Princess Charlotte, and that of Lord Munster's father with the present Queen Dowager, was amongst the number ; but, as is well known, his Majesty, William IV., left no issue by this alliance.

While these events were taking place, Captain Fitz-Clarence was confined by the accident which had befallen him, and was preparing for publication his first literary effort. When this appeared in the month of June, 1819, its merits procured for him a character which he had not previously enjoyed, and proved that, although taken from school at the early age of thirteen, his untiring industry and great powers of observation had wholly overcome the ill effects which usually accompany a mere military education.

On the return of the army of occupation from France, the Duke of Wellington recommended him for promotion : he immediately received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel ; and in the October following married Miss Mary Wyndham, a natural daughter of the late Earl of Egremont, by whom he has had seven children.

The Royal Asiatic Society was under deep obligations to the noble earl. He was one of the original members of that useful association, and was elected to a seat in the council in March, 1825 ; in the year 1829 he became a vice-president ; and in May, 1841, was elected president. But the year 1828 is that in which he effected the most signal service to Oriental literature, and turned to practical utility the learning

and resources of the members of the Asiatic Society. By his individual exertions the Oriental Translation Fund was founded ; by his influence and example the highest names in the country were enrolled among its supporters ; and by his practical knowledge of Eastern literature he materially assisted in the furtherance of its objects : these were the translation and publication of Oriental works, which, for many reasons, would never have reached the British public through the agency of individual speculators. It was one of those associations, of which we have now, happily, many examples, where several persons, desirous of possessing books of a special character, unite for the purpose of effecting their publication ; and by thus keeping in their own hands the profits of the publisher and of the retail bookseller, are enabled to furnish copies to the members of the association at prices, which, when the limited circulation is considered, would never defray the ordinary expenses of publication.

In June, 1830, King William IV. ascended the throne, and in the following month Colonel Fitz-Clarence succeeded Sir John Macdonald as Deputy Adjutant-general at the Horse-Guards : a few months afterwards he relinquished this situation.

His royal father had not been a year on the throne, when he determined to confer a defined rank and position upon his offspring which should be consistent with their birth, appropriate to the rank in society which they had always enjoyed, and agree-

able to the feelings of a people whose respect and confidence they had all acquired. In the month of May, 1831, he therefore created his eldest son Earl of Munster, Viscount Fitz-Clarence, and Baron Tewkesbury, with special remainder, in default of male issue, to his brothers, in the order of primogeniture, and "the issue male of their body lawfully begotten." His Majesty, at the same time, conferred the title and precedence of the younger issue of a marquis on the Earl of Munster's brothers and sisters, excepting, of course, the Countess of Errol and the Viscountess Falkland, who by marriage had already attained higher rank.

The peculiar delicacy of the Earl of Munster's relation to the reigning Sovereign, together with perhaps some sense of propriety in the majority of the public, and his own sound tact, kept the noble Earl from occupying any very prominent place in the minds of politicians for some time after the accession of his father to the throne. William IV. had, however, scarcely commenced his reign, when a revolution in France astonished Europe with the circumstances of its extraordinary progress, and the rapidity of its ultimate completion. Two years had hardly elapsed, when the Reform agitation shook our constitution to its foundations, and startled England with the violence of its demands; the minds of men became fatally unsettled; and in the storm of that eventful shock, political disputants—whether right or wrong—spared neither man nor woman. The most illustrious lady

of that period was not safe from a charge of unduly influencing her royal consort; while, with equal blindness to propriety and truth, the Earl of Munster was exposed to a similar suspicion.

In the spring of 1832, his lordship thought it necessary to vindicate himself. After referring, in the House of Lords, to the difficulties of his position, and the anomalies by which it was surrounded, he stated that he had always considered a moderate reform not less just than necessary; that he had "advocated a moderate reform in a quarter, where, had it been attended to, it would have relieved the country from its coming difficulties;" and then the noble earl proceeded to say—"called to your lordships' house, and holding these opinions, I nevertheless considered it impossible not to support this ministerial measure; and for the sole reason, lest in opposing the clauses to which I objected, I might have created a false impression respecting the opinions of one to whom I owe everything." The delicacy of this conduct, and the conclusive statement of his personal opinions, now produced a revulsion; a few years served to calm the irritability of political opposition, and put an end to an excitement which had almost threatened revolution. Nothing could, however, be at once more honourable to Lord Munster, and more destructive to the influence of the charge against him, than the manner in which he acknowledged a temporary difference with his royal father:—"the truth is, that for six months before, and twenty-

four hours after, the resignation of his Majesty's ministers had been accepted, it was, from certain circumstances it is not necessary to enter upon, out of my power to act in the manner imputed to me, even had I been so unworthily inclined."

When the Earl of Munster received his peerage, he was at the same time sworn in a member of the privy council; he had received many foreign orders of knighthood, and was colonel of the Tower Hamlets militia. The brevet which followed the birth of the Prince of Wales, raised his lordship to the rank of major-general, and he was shortly afterwards appointed to take the command of the troops in the western district of England.

The excursion which he took to Italy immediately after his marriage, was productive of benefits which do not usually attend the travels of the upper classes of society. Such distinctions as can be conferred by eminence in intellectual pursuits, must be shared with many persons of obscure birth and low station; and on that account alone it has often seemed less worthy of ambition to those who are already raised above the crowd by the accidents of fortune. But the Earl of Munster was excluded by his near relation to the sovereign, from aiming at distinction in the field of political warfare, while the peace had removed the opportunity of continuing his career as an eminent soldier. Literature then only remained as a pursuit in which he could show that he differed from other men, and his ardent pursuit of any mode

of attaining eminence was not interrupted even by his honeymoon excursion; in Italy he collected materials for a work on the mercenary soldiers of the middle ages. He had for many years previous to his death, been occupied with preparing an historical essay on the military art of Eastern nations, and had again visited the Continent to consult many authorities which are not to be found in British libraries.

No person who has observed the career of Lord Munster, can overlook the fact, that he felt himself continually urged by his peculiar position, to both mental and physical exertions which were perhaps beyond his strength. He was the acknowledged son of a monarch, ruling over one of the most powerful nations of the earth; he was within view, but excluded from the possession of dominion; his whole life was an object of attention to thousands of his father's subjects; he was exposed to all the prominence of a great man without having attained that position by his own actions; and he dared not live in retirement lest he should be thought a fool. The morbid feelings which, arising from his birth and descent, hurried him to the daring exploits of a military chief, required but little stimulation to reach a point destructive of his own peace of mind, and eventually fatal to his existence. The ill consequences of every temporary indisposition, were aggravated by his mental sensibility, and in the month of March, 1842, a considerable change was

observed in his manner. Not having given any very decided indications of insanity, he was accidentally left alone on the evening of the 20th of March. He took that opportunity of using one of his pistols, and having wounded himself in the right hand, he rung the bell, and despatched his servant for medical assistance. Immediately afterwards he put an end to his existence by firing a second pistol into his mouth. Thus died in the 48th year of his age, the eldest son of a monarch, whose goodness of heart, and singleness of purpose, commanded the respect and affection of even those who differed from his principles of political government.

The Earl of Munster was buried at the parish church of Hampton, on the 31st of March, and his funeral was attended by the carriages of the royal family, including those of the Queen Dowager, and the Duchess of Kent.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL
WILLIAM HENRY DENNIE, C.B.

DIED APRIL 6, 1842.

ON the 1st of January, 1800, the late Colonel Dennie entered the army; in ten years he became a captain; and eleven years subsequently attained the rank of major by purchase. In July 1832, he purchased his commission as Lieutenant-colonel. During the campaign of 1805-6, under Lord Lake, he served with considerable distinction; and he was present at the capture of the Isle of France, in 1810. In the Burmese war, (1826-7) his services were of the highest character, and his gallantry was rewarded with the companionship of the Bath.

But there is at once more interest and more difficulty attaching to a review of his recent services, than attends the chronicle of his early honours; more interest because the operations with which they were connected are scarcely yet concluded; and more difficulty because statements have been made in which personal animosity is unequivocally charged upon those in command; while by other accounts—perhaps nearer the truth—his indiscretion, his impatience, his infirmities of temper are said to have outweighed a gallant series of services, of which even a long continued war affords but few examples. Success wrung from the very sources of discouragement will command the sympathy of all

who see merit struggling with difficulties; the absence of perseverance and industry in a man of undoubted genius, will awaken universal pity for opportunities perverted, and good fortune thrown away; but there is no one condition of frail humanity, more pitiable, or more deserving of sympathy, than the union of great capacity, unwearied application, unmatched gallantry, with an impatience of temper, and a degree of indiscretion which makes no secret of contempt for the intellect of others; and strangely ignorant of human nature, or blindly reckless of consequences, publishes to mankind that which a worldly man scarce breathes to himself. It is almost impossible to give credence to those who assert that personal pique or the tyrannical temper of men in command, could have neutralized, retarded, or perverted the honest efforts of unaided merit, or the incautious candour which not infrequently accompanies great professional ability. Misfortune may dog the steps of the best intentioned men; a mistaken candour, a volunteering of disagreeable truths may check the career of the most able and the most virtuous, but official tyranny founded on personal pique, is an aggravation of these evils which is as improbable as it would be unjust. The circumstances that attended the career of Colonel Dennie, demand on every side the most charitable interpretation;—whether violent partisans consider him as the victim of persecution by others, or more moderate thinkers regard him as an instance of the

union of the greatest faults with some of the greatest excellencies ;—a charitable interpretation in the one instance to be given to the acts of his superiors, and in the other to be awarded to the results of his own constitutional infirmities. On some points there has however been little difference of opinion ; he is admitted by most writers to have been a man of much gallantry, of great devotion to the service, and to have acquired the affection and esteem of the greater part of his regiment. That he had a high opinion of his own merits and claims, that he made no secret of this, nor of his opinion respecting his commanders, cannot be overlooked by any person. The discreditable fact that the most confidential communications gradually find their way into the Indian newspapers, may account for much hostility naturally arising from his unmeasured language, while, even now, an impartial consideration of his case is scarcely possible from the continued discussion respecting the amount of his merits or demerits among party writers on both sides.

Those who drew their opinions from the tenour and temper of his correspondence, might characterize his manner as overbearing, but in his general intercourse with the world, he is said to have been rather reserved and retiring. Though much beloved in his regiment, he was in the year 1834, concerned in a difference with the Adjutant, that led to two courts-martial, the peculiarities of which deserve record. He preferred a serious charge against

Lieutenant Brownrigg the adjutant, in the December of that year—proved it, and Mr. Brownrigg was cashiered. Pending this trial, Lieutenant Brownrigg brought eight-and-twenty charges against Colonel Dennie, and procured a court-martial. The court fully and honourably acquitted him of the whole, and declared that the “charges were throughout frivolous and vexatious;” adding at the same time remarks to the effect that they were the results of personal malice, that the preferring of twenty-eight charges without evidence to establish any one of them, was prejudicial to the discipline of the service, and that they regretted the exposure of Colonel Dennie, “to so harassing and painful an ordeal in vindication of an honourable and untarnished reputation.” Upon the proceedings being laid before Lord William Bentinck, the Commander-in-chief in India, he remitted them to the court for reconsideration. The court adhered to its finding, and returned it unaltered. Lord William Bentinck had, however, in the meantime resigned; the temporary commander-in-chief sent the proceedings to Sir R. W. O’Callaghan, commander-in-chief at Madras, who confirmed them, but submitted the whole to the Horse Guards at home. Lord Hill then reproved the members of the court martial “for arraigning the conduct of the highest military authority in India, in directing the proceedings in question to be instituted against Colonel Dennie,” and announced “his entire disapprobation” of their conduct.

On the 23rd of June, 1839, the army of the Indus performed a feat in the course of two hours, which the commander-in-chief described as the most brilliant he had ever witnessed during a service of five-and-forty years ; which earned a peerage for Sir John Keane, and which acquired promotion and honours for almost every officer present but one—that one was Colonel Dennie. This distinguished officer commanded the advance, led the storming party to the scene of their glory, and was the first who entered the redoubtable fortress of Ghuzni. In utter darkness, under the vault of the gateway, did this intrepid party push their way, unable to use their fire-arms in consequence of the perfect obscurity, and the greater danger to friend than to foe. All was done by the sense of touch ; the clashing of sabre and musket, and the evident sound of every blow and thrust, gave a new horror to the scene. When a gleam of sky was at length discovered towards the right of the gateway, Colonel Dennie found the passage swarming with Affghans ; volleys of musketry now poured upon their devoted ranks, and by a few short efforts the gate was won. Driving before them a mighty crowd, this gallant band pursued their victory ; and to them, even more than to the majority of storming parties, was the capture due ; because the main column intended for their support was led—by a mistaken statement that Dennie's effort had failed—to sound a retreat, and thus alone did he accomplish the entry upon

the formidable fortress of Ghuzni. The official despatch mentioned that Dennie commanded the advance, and, in common with several other officers, he was stated to deserve the commander-in-chief's "best acknowledgments," the reference to him being quite cursory and incidental. Against this Colonel Dennie remonstrated, but did not succeed in effecting any alteration. He was offered the third class of the order of the Dooranee Empire—and he refused it, since many of his juniors were nominated to the second class, and he considered his services deserved less equivocal acknowledgment. Every field-officer received promotion or distinction, while he was unnoticed, a circumstance which in his own words "mortified his pride as a soldier, and fixed upon him an injurious and painful notoriety."

On the 18th of September, 1840, Brigadier Dennie commanded at a brilliant action which took place in the valley of Bamecan, in which he totally routed the combined forces under Dost Mahomed Khan and the Wali, or chief, of Khoolum; and, in the words of the official despatch, "wounding the former, capturing his tents, kettle-drums, standards, and the only gun (a sixteen-pounder) which they brought into the field." This gallant achievement had a vast influence on the war, was effected with most disproportionate numbers, and ultimately led to the surrender of the Dost. Colonel Dennie was now offered the second class of the Dooranee order—and he refused it.

On forcing the Khoord Cabul Pass between the

9th and 30th of October, the command of the rear-guard was entrusted to him; and when Sir Robert Sale was wounded and disabled, the command of the whole force devolved upon Colonel Dennie.

The garrison of Jellalabad, for the safety of which so many fears were entertained in England while we were only in possession of incomplete information, performed in the month of April, 1842, a feat worthy of the enduring valour with which it had maintained its difficult position, and the undismayed boldness which characterized its heroic commander, Sir R. Sale. Sallying forth from its walls, this invincible little band defeated in the open field an enemy exceeding them three times in number, captured their standards, destroyed their camp, and retook four guns. In this dashing exploit, while nobly leading his regiment to the assault, fell Colonel Dennie, expiring from the effects of a shot through the body. Sir Robert Sale's despatch describes the fall of "an officer so distinguished as a public calamity." Lamenting it on every account, he says—"I must yet share with his country, his regiment, and his friends, the consolation that he was killed whilst most gallantly performing his duty."

During a part of the march of the army of the Indus, he had acted as a brigadier; but, upon his return to Cabul, he lost his brigade, and it was not until the force under General Pollock was brigaded that he obtained high command. He could have only received intelligence of this appointment, and of

his being created an aide-de-camp to her Majesty, about a week before he fell in action on the plain in front of Jellalabad.

The strange and unworthy practice of publishing in the Indian newspapers matters which were never intended to meet the public eye, was not departed from in the case of Colonel Dennie; and several private letters were printed which reveal, in no equivocal terms, the contempt he indulged for persons placed in command over him, and the unmeasured language in which he described their conduct.

That reward was meted out to him with a sparing hand, no one can deny; that personal pique or private resentment should have retarded his promotion, or interfered with his receiving due distinction, constitutes an offence so grave, that its very magnitude indisposes an impartial man to believe it; but that some arresting influence was in action, the most cursory observer will perceive, though the source from which it proceeded may not be so easily determined. The facts are now before the reader; the conclusions may, perhaps, safely be left to individual opinion.

After his decease, a pension was conferred on the surviving sisters of Colonel Dennie, as some testimony to his services, and some acknowledgment of his claim upon the country.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HOUSTOUN,

BART., G.C.B., G.C.H.

BORN AUGUST 10, 1766—DIED APRIL 8, 1842.

THE late Sir William Houstoun was representative of the ancient Scottish family of Cotrioch, who were heritable bailies and justiciaries of Busbie, in Wigtonshire, and of Calderhall, in Midlothian.

At the age of fifteen, he entered the army as Ensign in the 31st foot. For three years and a half he served in the West Indies; for fifteen months on the Continent; and for five years at home. In the year 1794, he obtained a majority in the 19th foot, and in command of this regiment Major Houstoun served on the Continent, under the Duke of York. Having become a lieutenant-colonel, three years' home service and five years in the Mediterranean filled the interval between his promotion and the year 1802. As is well known, in the year 1801 a large armament was fitted out for Egypt, and placed under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby. On the 8th of March, it effected a landing; and at the action which attended this movement Colonel Houstoun was occupied in the reserve. The British forces instantly advanced upon the French, who were posted at some distance from Alexandria; and on the 13th came to an engagement, which, though in itself not very decisive, was the prelude to the complete expulsion of the French from Egypt. In this advance upon Alexandria,

Colonel Houston was employed in covering the flank. Next followed the conclusive success of British arms in the battle of the 21st, before Alexandria. In this action he served in the advanced corps. At the taking of Rosetta, Colonel Houston commanded a brigade, and was also present at the surrender of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. In the expedition to Walcheren, the command of the reserve was entrusted to him; and on the 29th of October, 1809, he became a major-general.

In the following year, General Houston was appointed to the staff of the army in Portugal. On the 5th of May, 1811, the celebrated battle of Fuentes d'Onoro was fought; and, for his conduct in command of a division on this occasion, General Houston received a medal. The left of his advanced brigade occupied a wood and a village called Pozo Velho; and on the morning of the 5th of May, the entire corps of Junot, with the whole of the French cavalry, assembled in front of this position. A heavy body of French infantry succeeded in carrying the village, and the advanced brigade of General Houston's division was compelled to retire, but succeeded in maintaining complete discipline and order. The French cavalry, however, now pressed on, and dispersed the Portuguese brigade that covered Houston's right; which, in consequence of this retirement, was now turned. The British cavalry moved up to support Houston's infantry; but the French charging upon their enfeebled squadrons with overpowering

numbers, compelled them to retire behind the light division of infantry. Wellington at this moment sought to take up a position at right angles to his previous formation. For this purpose, General Houstoun's division had to retire for nearly two miles under the observation of an intrepid body of French cavalry, who, viewing this movement as a general retreat, pressed on with all the vigour and confidence inspired by an assured victory. Under these circumstances, it was with no ordinary difficulty that the British succeeded in gaining time for the formation of their squares. When, moreover, the line of battle was formed anew, a general charge was made by the French ; but suddenly the heavy fire of artillery, and the close, deadly volleys of musketry, convinced the enemy that anything but a retreat was in progress, and General Montbrun was compelled hastily to draw off, leaving the ground covered with fallen cavalry. For the steadiness with which this most necessary movement was effected, great praise has been awarded to General Houstoun ; and while he was occupied in its performance on the British right, the village of Fuentes d'Onoro was the scene of that sanguinary conflict which ended in the repulse of the French, and the defeat of Massena's endeavour to relieve Almeida.

General Houstoun remained in the Peninsula till the following autumn, when an attack of Walcheren fever led to his being ordered home. He shortly afterwards took the command of the troops in the

south-west district of England, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of Plymouth. In the month of April, 1815, he received the colonelcy of the 20th foot; and on the enlargement of the order of the Bath, which took place in that year, he was nominated a K.C.B. In 1827, the grand cross of the order of the Guelphs of Hanover was conferred upon him; and four years afterwards, he was created a knight grand-cross of the Bath. In the month of July, 1836, he received his patent of baronetcy; and in the following year attained the rank of general.

In 1808, Sir William Houstoun married Lady Jane Maitland, daughter of the late Earl of Lauderdale, and widow of Samuel Long, Esq., who was brother to the late Lord Farnborough. Her ladyship died on the 1st of June, 1833, at Gibraltar, (of which place Sir William Houstoun was for some time lieutenant-governor), leaving issue two sons, both of whom entered the army.

Sir William Houstoun died at his residence, Bromley Hill, on the 8th of April, 1842, having attained the age of seventy-eight. His funeral took place at Carshalton, where his brother had previously been buried; and the baronetcy devolved upon his eldest son, George Augustus Frederic, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

RIGHT REV. DR. JAMES SAURIN,
LORD BISHOP OF DROMORE.

BORN DECEMBER, 1759—DIED APRIL 9, 1842.

BISHOP SAURIN was descended from one of the families of French Huguenots who settled in Ireland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was the son of the Rev. James Saurin, vicar of Belfast; at which place he was born in the month of December, 1759. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of eighteen; was ordained in 1781; and married in the month of May, 1794, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of William Lyster, Esq., of Grange, in the county of Dublin; but he remained without any considerable advancement in his profession until his brother, the late Right Hon. William Saurin, became attorney-general of Ireland, on the breaking up of the Fox and Grenville ministry, in 1807. It need hardly be observed, that the office held by that eminent person carried with it no church patronage: but William Saurin was attorney-general in Ireland for the long period of sixteen years, and no man holding that situation ever exercised a greater amount of influence, or was enabled to dispense of a larger mass of that which so much occupies the attention of all public functionaries, the patronage of the crown. By such a man, it was not to be expected that his own brother would be overlooked, the more especially as there was no reason that he should be excluded from any

church preferment. Doctor Saurin was a learned, pious, and most estimable man ; but he never could have hoped to wear a mitre if his brother had not been an attorney-general—and one, too, who was the right-hand of every Irish lord-lieutenant from 1807 till 1823.

Very soon after the advancement of his distinguished brother, Doctor Saurin became dean of Cork ; thence he was transferred to the important office of archdeacon of Dublin ; next, to the wealthy deanery of Derry ; and finally, to the see of Dromore, of which he became bishop on the 19th of November, 1819.

His lordship died at Kingston, near Dublin, on the 9th of April, 1842, in the eighty-third year of his age ; and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Irish episcopal bench. Under the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Act, the bishopric of Dromore has been united to that of Armagh ; so that the superintendence of this diocese now devolves upon the primate.

GEORGE JAMES,
THIRD EARL LUDLOW, G.C.B.

BORN DECEMBER 12, 1758—DIED APRIL 16, 1842.

THERE were but three generals in the service senior to the Earl Ludlow at the period of his decease ; and in the course of his extended life, his lordship had been engaged in many very remarkable occurrences, to which the American war and the Egyptian campaign of 1801 gave rise ; but so long a period has elapsed since his services came before the public in connexion with any recent events, that his decease scarcely recalled attention to his having contributed “to keep England free, and render her famous,” and his name is almost unknown among the present generation.

HIS lordship was the second son of the first earl Ludlow, whose family is said to have derived its name from the ancient town of Ludlow, in Shropshire, and to have settled in Wiltshire about the middle of the fourteenth century. Edmund Ludlow, well known as a republican general, was next brother to the direct ancestor of the late peer. The first earl, who was comptroller of the household to George III., married the eldest daughter of Thomas, earl of Scarborough, and the late peer was the second son by this alliance.

At the age of twenty, he entered the army as ensign in the Guards, and with his regiment proceeded to

America in 1781 ; in the month of March in that year he became a captain. He joined the army of Cornwallis in Virginia, and was taken prisoner on the surrender of York Town. A short time previous to this occurrence, Captain Hardy, an American officer, had been taken prisoner at New York, and hanged as a spy, without, it is said, any reference having been made to the British authorities by "the band of American Loyalists," who put Captain Hardy to death. The instant the British army surrendered, the American troops were not to be checked in their demand for retaliation ; and, in apparent compliance with this outcry, General Washington ordered that a British prisoner of the same rank should be selected by lot, and forwarded to Philadelphia, for instant execution. Thirteen captains, including Ludlow, Asgill, Saumarez, &c., now submitted their fate to this awful hazard, fully conscious of the fury of the soldiery, and without a hope of escape from their hands. Captain Ludlow and Sir Charles Asgill were the two last to draw their lots ; and, knowing that the fatal chance lay between them, their feelings at this moment, though of course tempered by their professional pride and native courage, were not envied by their brother officers. The lot fell upon Asgill ; he prepared to meet his fate ; Washington delayed the execution a little ; Lady Asgill made an appeal to the Queen of France ; her Majesty caused an application to be made to Washington ; and, as is well known, Asgill was released from the very jaws of

death. But had the last of these two lots fallen upon the subject of this memoir instead of upon his intimate friend and brother captain, *his* want of influence in the French court would have left him to the mercy of the American soldiery, and Washington might have been compelled to yield to their almost uncontrollable demands.

In 1793, Colonel Ludlow, who had obtained a company in the Guards, served in the army under the Duke of York, in Flanders; and from the period when Valenciennes was captured, to the conclusion of that and the following campaign, he bore a conspicuous part in every engagement. In one of the actions near Roubaix he was severely wounded, and lost his arm.

The expedition to Egypt under sir Ralph Abercromby afforded another opportunity of distinction. Having attained the rank of major-general, he had the command of the brigade of Guards; and on the landing in Aboukir bay, on the 8th of March, 1801, was closely engaged in this commencement to the destruction of the French power in Egypt. The brigade of Guards, as is well known, shared in all the glories of the battles of the 13th, and in the conclusive action of the 21st of March; General Ludlow commanded them, both during the advance on Alexandria and when that city surrendered. The command of a brigade of the line fell to his lot in the remainder of this successful campaign; but the Guards who had served under him presented General

Ludlow with an Egyptian vase and a congratulatory address, on the 9th of August, 1801.

In 1805, he commanded a division on the coast of Hanover ; and a similar duty devolved upon him at the attack on Copenhagen, in 1807. He had been elected a knight of the Bath shortly after his return from Egypt, viz. on the 14th of May, 1804 ; and on the death of his brother, in the year 1811, the Irish earldom of Ludlow, viscounty of Preston, and barony of Ludlow, devolved upon him. At the coronation of William IV. his lordship received a seat in the House of Lords, by being created a peer of the United Kingdom. In the year 1836, the noble lord was appointed colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards—a command which, at his lordship's death, was accepted by his royal highness Prince Albert.

His lordship never having married, and no male issue of his father now surviving, the titles have become extinct ; but the estates were inherited by the Duke of Bedford.

The noble lord died on the 16th of April, 1842, at his seat, Cople House, in Bedfordshire, having attained the advanced age of eighty-three.

HENRY BOYLE,
THIRD EARL OF SHANNON.

BORN AUGUST 8, 1771—DIED APRIL 22, 1842.

It has often been said that "the Boyles, the Beresfords, and the Ponsonbys, ruled Ireland," but that apophthegm has become rather old fashioned, for it has long since ceased to be true that these great families exercise the influence, or dispense the patronage necessary for ruling any portion of the United Kingdom. Nevertheless there can be no doubt of the fact, that, for a long period previous to the Union, they did possess a degree of authority in the management of Irish affairs, which can hardly be thought consistent with modern principles of government, however well suited it may have been to a still more backward and uncivilised condition of society than that which now exists in Ireland. There might have been a time when a sort of patriarchal government, by heads of families, was not quite the worst system under which to manage a nation; but so far as Ireland is concerned, these matters may now be considered portions of history. A new order of things has arisen in that country; whether for good or for evil forms a distinct question; but the disappearance of the old system and the establishment of the new are matters of fact respecting which there can be no controversy, and which would probably have never been noticed in

these pages, were it not that the subject of this memoir was born in, and lived through, a portion of the time in which the Boyles, the Beresfords, and the Ponsonbys[^] exercised so large an amount of political power, as almost to justify the assertion that they did govern Ireland. The late Earl of Shannon sat for many years in the Irish house of commons, and more than once contested the representation of the county of Cork; he was therefore practically familiar with what were called the "good old times," when he was one of those to whom all aspirants bowed the knee, and the strength of whose parliamentary majorities disturbed or upheld the government at pleasure; but in the latter years of his life, the heads of the great families connected with Ireland came to reside in this country, and even the chiefs of the houses of Besborough, Waterford, and Shannon, dwindled into mere country gentlemen.

The subject of this memoir was the eldest son of the second earl by the daughter of the Right Honourable John Ponsonby. He was born on the 8th of August, 1771, and immediately on attaining his majority became a representative in the Irish Parliament for a borough in the southern part of the island, that bears the euphonious appellation of Cloghnakilty, the independent electors of which, being perhaps ten or twelve in number, threw up their hat, and shouted for "Boyle and liberty" with the most disinterested and edifying patriotism.

Nevertheless young Lord Boyle—which was the courtesy title that he bore during his father's lifetime—took the earliest possible opportunity of leaving “the worthy and independent voters of Cloghnakilty,” to the care of some less dignified member of the “collective wisdom;” and betook himself to the greatest of Irish counties, Cork, which at one time contained as many as two-and-twenty thousand electors. His lordship was first returned for this county in the year 1796, and continued to represent it both in the Irish and in the Imperial Parliament, till he succeeded to the peerage upon his father's death, which event took place on the 20th of May, 1807.

On the 9th of June, 1798, he married Sarah, the fourth daughter of John Hyde, Esq. of Castle Hyde, in the county of Cork, by whom he had a numerous family. Her ladyship died on the 6th of September, 1820, being then only in the fortieth year of her age. Her loss was very deeply deplored, not only by her immediate family and friends, but by a very extensive circle of acquaintance, none of whom could fail to appreciate the amiability and gentleness of her character. Lord Shannon did not form any other matrimonial alliance, but devoted himself with more than ordinary affection to the care and education of his numerous family; and, whatever opinion may be formed of his conduct as a landlord, as a politician, or as a member of society at large,

it is generally understood that in all the relations of domestic life he was most exemplary.

He was not a man fitted to shine either in courts or parliaments,—very happy in his home—at least previous to the death of his countess ; possessed of an earldom and many thousands a year wherewith to support its ancient splendour, he was but little attracted by any object outside that circle of which he was himself the centre, and he soon began to indulge a morbid sensibility, possibly an excess of pride, which alienated him from the usual pursuits of men who belong to his rank in society. Thus he became reserved, and perhaps haughty, in a degree not at all necessary for the preservation of his dignity, possessed as he was, of “riches, honours, troops of friends”—or at least adherents, and every imaginable appliance that could sustain “the divinity that doth hedge” an earl. But being of the class of men who desire to leave nothing to chance, he always took especial care to fortify himself against the approach of any plebeian intercourse:—at least such was his general reputation ; the few, however, out of his own rank, who have been admitted to his acquaintance, bear grateful testimony to his kindness of disposition. Of public meetings he had a great horror, and though he was lord lieutenant of his county, and *custos rotulorum*, yet it was with the utmost difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to come within sight of the unwashed artificers of Cork.

It does not appear that his parliamentary life was marked by any occurrences worth recording. In politics he was a conservative, and perfectly consistent. The order of St. Patrick numbered him amongst its members, and at the time of his death he was, with the exception of the Marquis of Ely, the senior knight.

His lordship died after a long illness, at his town residence, Connaught Terrace, on the 22nd of April, 1842, in the 71st year of his age; and his body was conveyed for interment to the family vault at Castle-martyr, in the county of Cork.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE WILLIAM KEITH ELPHINSTONE, C.B., ETC.

BORN IN 1782—DIED APRIL 23, 1842.

GENERAL ELPHINSTONE was an officer who had acquired some reputation both in Europe and in India; the course of his life, however, was not very eventful. He was born in 1782; entered the army in the twenty-second year of his age, and, in the course of nine years' service, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. No particular attention was called to his services as a military officer till the battle of Waterloo, when it undoubtedly appeared that he behaved with the gallantry becoming a British officer, and he was appointed a Companion of the Bath.

Some unfavourable notices which recently appeared in the London papers of his conduct upon that occasion have drawn forth from several distinguished military men a warm expression of the high opinion which they entertained of the courage and skill as an officer, which he displayed on that memorable occasion.

Some years after the conclusion of peace, he was placed on half-pay, and, in 1822, appointed aide-de-camp to the king. He soon, however, joined the army in India, and was advanced to the rank of major-general on the 10th of June, 1837, receiving, at the same time, the command of the forces in Bengal. His conduct in Affghanistan gave rise to much complaint, and a court-martial was ordered. What might have been the result of that inquiry, it would be difficult to conjecture, for the obvious reason that the charges against him have not been, and now never can be, preferred in his presence, or answered by such defence as it was in his power to make. It has been said, and there appears no reason to doubt the truth of the statement, that for some time previous, and subsequent to the murder of Sir William M'Naghten, General Elphinstone was so ill, from gout and from the effects of a wound, that he was wholly incapable of attending to military duties. His death, which was caused by a severe attack of dysentery, took place in Affghanistan, on the 23rd of April. On the 30th of the same month, his body was removed to Jellalabad, where the

burial immediately took place, within the walls of the fort.

General Elphinstone had never been married. He entered the army on the 24th of March, 1804, and became a lieutenant in the same year. In 1806, he obtained a company in the 93rd foot. He was removed to the 1st foot guards in 1807, and was appointed to the command of a troop in the 15th dragoons on the 18th of January, 1810; he was advanced to the rank of major in the 8th West India regiment on the 2d of May, 1811; to that of lieutenant-colonel of the 33rd foot, in 1813. He became a colonel in 1825, and a major-general in 1837.

He was the grandson of Charles, tenth lord Elphinstone, and was the third son of the honourable William Fullerton Elphinstone, who had been for many years one of the directors of the East India Company.

In addition to the British order of a Companion of the Bath, General Elphinstone was a knight of St. Wilhelm of Holland, and of Gertrude of Russia.

SIR CHARLES BELL,

M.D., K.H., ETC.

BORN IN 1774—DIED APRIL 28, 1842.

It has been said that statesmen and generals *may* grow great by unexpected accidents or by a fortunate concurrence of events which were neither produced nor foreseen by themselves, but that reputation among men of science is the hard-earned reward of industrious ability. Of the truth of this doctrine few persons can have reasonable doubt, for however precarious or undistinguishing may be the public homage paid to a man of science, the estimation in which his professional brethren hold him is the severest test by which his ability can be tried. The reputation, then, of Sir Charles Bell being founded on discoveries which are scarcely intelligible to those unskilled in medical science, is of that unmixed and sterling character which is the necessary result of having been wrung from his contemporaries, his equals, and even his rivals; for he enjoyed the rare distinction of having effected discoveries of the utmost value, and then living to see his right to them universally admitted and his doctrines publicly taught. Wherever medicine is studied as a science, or practised as an art, wherever civilization extends or learning is encouraged, the name of Sir Charles Bell stands high, and of him it has been well observed, that, whoever discusses the modern discoveries in the

nervous system, whether at Paris or at Berlin, at Moscow or at Madrid, begins with the name of Sir Charles Bell.

He was fourth son of the Rev. William Bell of Edinburgh—a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in Scotland—and younger brother of John Bell, a distinguished anatomist and surgeon. He was one of those examples, which are not rare among medical practitioners, of two or more brothers attaining a great reputation in the same profession.

Previous to commencing his medical studies, he, of course, was placed at the High School of Edinburgh, and here he remained till the age of seventeen. At school, he was more remarkable for assiduous industry than for brilliant talents; and although he paid considerable attention to mathematical science, he is considered to have studied classical literature with more permanent advantage. In after life, he is said to have found time for an ardent study of mathematics, and to have attained considerable success in repairing this omission in his early education. His medical studies commenced *early*, under the superintendence of his brother John; as is almost always the case when a father, a brother, or an uncle is himself a member of the profession. Anatomy and physiology at this time occupied much of his attention, and he was of essential service to his brother in many of his professional pursuits. Having completed the routine of his studies, and having, in 1799, been elected a fellow of the college

of surgeons in Edinburgh, he not unnaturally desired to cultivate some particular branch of his profession, as the road to that eminence which he felt he must attain; and the practice of obstetric surgery was selected. He had previously much distinguished himself as surgeon to the royal infirmary in Edinburgh, but he quitted that town, and arrived in London in 1803; the practice of midwifery ceased, however, to satisfy him after two years' attention, and the superior attractions of anatomy and physiology led him into that field where he reaped so abundant a harvest.

In London, he became acquainted with Mr. Lynn, then surgeon to the Westminster hospital; and his second appearance as an author was by publishing plates of several operations performed by that gentleman. (The first work he published was his "System of Dissections.") Soon afterwards he was associated with Mr. Wilson in the Hunterian professorship, in Great Windmill-street; but the year 1811 is that in which he took the first step towards the distinction he subsequently attained. He then printed, for private distribution among his friends, a work entitled "An Idea of a New Anatomy of the Brain;" where he shadowed forth one of the most important truths at which he had arrived. To interest any but a medical reader in the minute history of his discoveries can hardly be expected, and yet the matter is neither mysterious nor complicated. Some nerves in the body are engaged in

transmitting sensations only; other nerves preside over the motions effected by our muscles; others again contain within their enveloping sheaths nervous fibrils of both kinds. Now, although this was denied by some, and considered probable, but not proved by others, before Bell's time, yet the discovery developed in his essay was highly important—viz. that motion depended upon the anterior roots of the nerves (but he had not then ascertained that sensation belonged alone to the posterior roots). The practical results of this to medical science are considerable; but in such a memoir as this, one illustration may be deemed sufficient. There are certain enlargements or tumours under the ear which are of so dangerous a nature that their removal is necessary without regarding the paralysis of the face, which will inevitably occur if the nerve which presides over the motion of that part be divided in the operation; but there are cases in which the tumour is so small, or inconsiderable in its danger, that the disfigurement resulting from its presence is far to be preferred to the distortion effected by dividing the nerve; hence how important is the knowledge of the exact function and value of this nerve! This is the *kind* of knowledge which Sir Charles Bell has conferred upon the medical world; but to discuss its *extent*, would lead to a far more lengthened biography than would be appropriate in this volume.

To say that Sir Charles Bell was alone in his labours, would be injustice to more than one eminent

physiologist; and to assert that all his discoveries were complete and unquestionable, would be equally far from the truth: the importance of his doctrines first gave rise to cavil as to their soundness, and next to dispute as to their originality. That he made several mistakes, his most fervent admirers cannot deny; that, when competitors came forward, they corrected certain of his errors, is equally a matter of history, and for many years a controversy was carried on as to the exact amount of merit in the original discoverer and the correctors of his inaccuracies respectively; but a competent authority has clearly stated the matter thus—"the discovery was made by Sir Charles Bell, Mr. Mayo, and M. Majendie; the two latter philosophers having corrected and completed the researches of the former."

In the year 1811, Sir Charles (then Mr. Bell) married the daughter of Charles Shaw, Esq., of Ayr. He was for six years previous to his death professor of surgery in the University of Edinburgh; but he had been chief surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, in London, from 1812 till his return to Edinburgh in 1836. That he was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a member of the Geological, and a fellow of the Linnæan Society, will occasion surprise to no one who reflects on the greatness of his talents, or the extent of his acquirements. When king William IV., at his coronation, knighted several distinguished scientific men, Mr. Bell received that honour amongst others,

and was enrolled in the third class of the royal order of the Guelphs of Hanover. He had received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Göttingen.

After the battle of Corunna in 1809, his ardour in the exercise of his profession induced him to quit London, in order to give his professional assistance to the wounded ; and the results of this journey are displayed in the *Essay on Gun-shot Wounds*, which forms the appendix to his *System of Operative surgery*. Again, the instant that the news of the battle of Waterloo reached him, he hurried to the scene, to take advantage of that extraordinary opportunity for pursuing his favourite studies. At Brussels, he was put in charge of an hospital, and is said to have passed three successive days and nights in imparting his professional assistance to the wounded, of whom he had upwards of 300 men, under his care. Some of the finest specimens of water-colour paintings were the result of his studies on this occasion.

His death was sudden, at the age of sixty-four, when he was staying on a visit at Hallow Park, near Worcester, on the 28th of April, 1842. He was buried on the 2nd of May, in Hallow churchyard.

The discoveries with which Sir Charles Bell enriched medical science, were, of course, not made known to the world without the publication of many works, and it is natural that we should find him a voluminous contributor to the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*. The first part of his

system of dissections he published in 1799; at the request, it is said, of Lord Brougham, he furnished the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge with two papers on animal mechanics; and he assisted that noble lord in his edition of Paley's Evidences. The third and fourth volume of a System of Anatomy came from his pen, while his brother John wrote the two earlier volumes. Among his other works, are "Engravings and Descriptions of Arteries," 1801; "Engravings of the Brain," 1802; "Of the Nerves," 1803; "The Anatomy of Expression in Painting," 1806 and 1824; "An Idea of a new Anatomy of the Brain," 1811; "Engravings of Morbid Anatomy," 1813; "Reports of Cases in the Middlesex Hospital in 1816;" "Essay on the Forces which circulate the Blood," 1819; "Illustrations of the great Operations in Surgery," 1820; "On Injuries of the Spine and Thigh-bone," in 1824; an edition of his brother's "Principles of Surgery," in 1826; and the "Bridgewater Treatise on the Hand," in 1832. Three editions of his collected papers, from the Philosophical Transactions, have been published; and his surgical lectures have appeared under the title of "Institutes of Surgery." He, of course, contributed various papers to the Transactions of the Edinburgh Royal Society, and to those of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; but the enumeration of their titles would here tend to no useful purpose.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR WILLIAM NICOLAY, KNT.

C.B., K.C.H.

BORN APRIL 14, 1771—DIED MAY 3, 1842.

THE late Sir William Nicolay was descended from an ancient family of Saxo-Gotha, settled in this country about a century ago ; and was born in St. James's Palace, on the 14th of April, 1771.

At nineteen years of age, he was appointed to a second lieutenancy in the Artillery ; from which he removed to the Engineers, in 1792. In the early part of that year he served (as second-lieutenant in the Artillery) during the campaign under Lord Cornwallis against Seringapatam ; in the following year occurred the siege of Pondicherry, where also he was actively engaged.

Shortly afterwards, Lieutenant Nicolay proceeded to the West Indies, and was present at the capture of St. Lucie, where the manner in which he performed his duties reflected much honour upon himself, and materially advanced the purposes of the expedition. Under Sir Ralph Abercromby, he was employed at Tobago and Trinidad ; but, having sustained the accident of a broken thigh, he was obliged to return to England, and for nearly two years was incapable of duty.

In April, 1805, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Staff Corps ; and in 1808 served with the force in Spain, under Sir David Baird. On this occasion,

Colonel Nicolay's duties were chiefly connected with the quarter-master-general's department, being employed in reconnoitring the country, and gaining intelligence respecting the movements of the enemy. He was present at the retreat to Corunna in 1809, and arrived in England in the month of February.

Having received the brevet of colonel, he was ordered, in April, 1815, in command of five companies of the Royal Staff Corps, to the Netherlands, and he joined the army under the Duke of Wellington at Brussels. Here Colonel Nicolay enjoyed the last opportunity of professional distinction; and at the memorable battle of Waterloo, his services were considered of such high importance as to deserve the Order of the Bath; he was, therefore, enrolled in the third class, which had been created on the enlargement of that Order, in 1815. He advanced to Paris with the army of occupation; but when the division for the frontiers was selected, and the Staff Corps included in that body, Colonel Nicolay attended its movement to Cambrai.

On the 12th of August, 1819, he became a major-general; and in the month of April, 1824, proceeded to Dominica, as governor-general and commander-in-chief. In May, 1831, he was appointed governor of St. Kitts, and the next year he removed to the Mauritius. On receiving the last appointment, William IV. nominated him a knight-commander of the order of the Guelfs of Hanover, and on the 24th of August in that year, conferred on General Nicolay the honour of knighthood.

In 1837, Sir William attained the rank of lieutenant-general ; and two years subsequently, (November 30, 1839), was appointed colonel of the 1st West India Regiment. In the month of February, 1840, he returned from the Mauritius ; and died at his residence, Oriel Lodge, Cheltenham, on the 3rd of May, 1842, at the age of seventy.

On the 20th of November, 1806, Sir William Nicolay married the second daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Law, of Whittingham, in Northumberland, who survives him ; and by whom he has one son, Lieutenant Edmund George Nicolay, of the 29th Foot.

SIR ROBERT KER PORTER, KNT., K.C.H.

BORN IN 1780—DIED MAY 4, 1842.

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THAT the infinitude of knowledgo, and the brevity of human life, offer effectual obstacles to attaining great eminence in many departments at once, is an axiom frequently quoted against those who, measuring their ability by their ambition, aim at universal acquirements and long for unlimited distinction ; but the elements from which the minds of men of talent are constructed, give to their individual possessors no pre-eminence more enviable than the degree of exemption they enjoy from such intellectual fetters. A man of *genius* will distance them in a special pursuit ; but the *talents*

which command eminence in any one department of knowledge, require only equal energy of direction to raise their possessors above the crowd who toil upon the confines of any other. It is not, perhaps, given to any man to attain the utmost distinction of which humanity is capable, in more than one department at a time; but it is a chilling fallacy to maintain that considerable eminence in several pursuits is equally beyond our reach; it is an envious, suicidal assertion, to say that, because the greatest distinction is unattainable, no excellence whatever can fall to the lot of those whose inclinations or circumstances lead them to vary the sphere of their usefulness. If a physician contrives to acquire a literary reputation, his prescriptions are thrown into the fire, and his professional powers dissipate in smoke; if a lawyer invents a new steam-engine, or writes an epic poem, he may let his chambers, and sell his wig and gown; if a distinguished soldier receives a peerage, his early senatorial efforts are met with a scepticism which he has no arms to conquer, and no shield to repel; if a clergyman chances to be a wit, stall and mitre wait not for him, but he must feed his intellect upon "forty pounds a-year." This mischievous doctrine—which recognizes no principles of success, which acknowledges no elementary greatness, but deems all eminent ability to be specially and peculiarly adapted to an individual subject—is admirably combated by some "modern instances" to the contrary; and that envious jealousy which, when unable to deny the greatness of some

statesman, soldier, or divine, sneers at any interchange of pursuits between them, is effectually put to shame by a class of eminent men, in which the subject of the present memoir must be ranked. Without exalting them as "admirable Crichtons," they deserve respect as practical conquerors of a popular error; and they are not so much to be admired for their peculiar or intrinsic greatness, as for their manifestation of that, to which many other persons could attain, if they had an equal confidence in success, and the same reliance on their native powers, to free them from "the nice invidious nibble" of the men whom they have surpassed. The subject of these pages, distinguished alike in the arts, in diplomacy, in war, and in literature, was *not* the precocious member of a stupid family, who, monopolizing the ability of his immediate relatives, chilled the powers of those by whom he was surrounded. On the contrary, his sisters were the clever novelists, Jane and Anna Maria Porter; and his brother, a successful physician in Bristol.

They were paternally descended from Sir William Porter, a distinguished knight at the battle of Agincourt. One branch of this family accompanied James II. of England, after his abdication, into the French Netherlands; while another accompanied his successor, William III. into Ireland, where that branch finally settled, and became the immediate ancestors of Sir Robert Ker Porter. On the maternal side, he

was equally well descended—from the Blenkinsopps of Cumberland, the Edens, &c.

His father was an officer of Dragoons, and the younger son of his family ; who, dying in the prime of life, left a widow and five children in narrow circumstances. If the brothers and sisters had the misfortune thus early to lose one parent, they were singularly happy in the ability and disposition of their mother. Immediately after her husband's death, Mrs. Porter settled in Edinburgh, and there she superintended the education of her children with an assiduity and skill which exercised a material influence over their subsequent success.

Sir Robert Ker Porter was born at Durham, in the year 1780, and was quite a child at the time of his father's decease. His two elder brothers left the maternal roof early, to enter on the duties of their professions, while his sisters and himself remained at Edinburgh with their mother. Jane Porter evinced great precocity, in the ardour with which she pursued literature when other children were learning to read. Anna Maria had rather a more versatile mind, and history, poetry, music, drawing, and sculpture, alternately occupied her attention : in these tastes her brother Robert fully participated. Not unnaturally, he had an early liking for the Army—the profession of his father ; but the early ability he displayed in the use of the pencil, led to the cultivation of his talents as an artist. It is said that, when scarcely

six years of age, his sketches evinced the utmost spirit and fidelity; and in the year 1790, he became a student of the Royal Academy, under the auspices of Mr. West. The rapidity of his progress led that gentleman to predict that he would rank among the first of British painters; and he was not more than twelve years of age when he was employed to paint the figures of Moses and Aaron for Shoreditch Church.

Two years afterwards, viz. in 1794, he presented the Roman Catholic Chapel at Portsea with an altar-piece, in which Christ is represented suppressing the storm. In 1798, he gave an altar-piece to St. John's College, Cambridge, the subject of which is St. John preaching in the Wilderness. He was only two-and-twenty when he commenced his large picture of the Storming of Seringapatam. Comprising, as this does, nearly seven hundred figures, its production is rendered still more surprising by the statement, that only ten weeks were spent in its composition, Its public exhibition brought considerable celebrity to its author, and his pencil was frequently employed on portraits and small studies; but the Storming of Seringapatam was followed by two other pictures of the same magnitude—one the Siege of Acre, the other the Battle of Agincourt. The latter he presented to the City of London, and for many years it occupied the upper end of the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House.

He remained, however, still attached to the military

profession ; and in the year 1803 obtained the commission of captain in the Royal Westminster Militia ; but in 1804 he was invited to Russia, and made historical painter to the Emperor. He immediately repaired to St. Petersburg, where he was received with much distinction, and employed in decorating the Admiralty Hall of the Russian capital. During his residence at St. Petersburg, he gained the affections of the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Theodore de Sherbatoff of Russia, and was about to marry that lady, when ministerial differences compelled him to leave Russia. In the year 1811, this marriage was however, solemnized, and the princess now survives him.

After leaving Russia, he quitted the pleasures of portraying glorious feats of arms, for the “grappling vigour and rough frown” of actual conflict in the field. Six short years after producing the most splendid historical illustrations of his country’s fame, he joined the forces which spent their blood on the battle-fields of the Peninsula. Quitting Russia, from Finland he passed into Sweden, in order to join the British, under Sir John Moore, which were then expected there for the purpose of acting against Norway. He was on the point of starting for the Swedish camp, when General Moore arrived ; and Sir Robert accompanied him into Spain—shared in all the hardships and perils that attended the battle of Corunna, and was a sad spectator of the death of his friend and commander. He shortly afterwards

returned to Russia, and received the hand of the lady to whom he was attached.

On revisiting his native country, the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. conferred on Sir Robert Ker Porter the honour of knighthood, in the month of April, 1813. He had been created, in 1807, a knight grand-cross of the Order of St. Joachim of Wirtemberg; and in 1819, he received the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia. From the year 1817 to 1820, Sir Robert was engaged in travelling through the East, exploring the countries from the banks of the Black Sea to the Euphrates, and from the latter to the mouth of the Persian Gulf. In 1826, he was appointed consul at Venezuela in South America where he continued to reside until, in the spring of 1841, he left his mission on leave of absence. In the year 1834, William IV. created him a knight-commander of the Guelphic order.

On leaving South America, he visited his old friends in Russia, and was about to return to England for a short time, previous to resuming his consular situation. He wrote to his brother, announcing his intention to come to London; went to visit the emperor; and, on returning from court, was found in his carriage, in an apoplectic fit; from the effects of which he expired at eight o'clock on the morning of the 4th of May.

In the following week his body was carried to the grave, followed by every Englishman of distinction who was resident in that country, attended by many

noble Russians with whom he was connected by alliance, and regretted by the large circle of friends who appreciated his agreeable manners and extensive information.

As an author, he began early, but the list of his acknowledged works is not so long as might have been expected. In 1808, he published "Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden;" in 1809, "Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the march of the troops under Sir John Moore;" in 1813, "A Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia;" and in 1821, "Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, ancient Babylonia, &c., during the years 1817 and 1820."

Descended from an ancient English stock, his father a native of Ireland, himself born at Durham, educated in the Scottish metropolis, excellent as a painter, distinguished as a soldier, dwelling long in Russia, travelling for years in the East, a consul in South America, the author of most agreeable travels, and, finally, dying in a foreign land,—his life is perhaps one of the most varied which could be presented to the contemplation of his countrymen.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
SIR WILTSHIRE WILSON, K.C.B.

BORN MARCH 21, 1762—DIED MAY 8, 1842.

THE subject of the following memoir was the second son of Wiltshire Wilson, Esq. of Wollock-Grange, in the county of Northumberland, formerly a major in the 1st or Royal Dragoons, who married Mary, the daughter of Ralph Phillips, Esq., of Colchester.

He was born on the 21st of March, 1762, and at the age of fourteen, was admitted as a gentleman-cadet in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where he remained three years. He obtained his first commission in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, on the 9th of July, 1779; served two years in Jamaica; was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and proceeded to the Windward Islands, where he served four years. He then embarked with a large force of artillery for Canada, and in 1790, returned to England.

During the years 1793 and 1794, he was in constant employment with the army on the Continent, under the Duke of York, and in the month of August in the former year he served at the attack on Dunkirk, where he was wounded in the left thigh and right hand. He also served with distinction at Valenciennes, and he commanded the artillery at Nieuport, when that town successfully resisted a

large French army, and by opening the sluices compelled them to retire with considerable loss. For their gallantry on this occasion, the fishermen of Nieuport were enrolled as an artillery company, and its command was given to Captain Wilson, in the month of July, 1794. When General Moreau's army, 4000 strong, attacked Nieuport, then commanded by General Diepenbrook, with only 1500 men, the allied artillery was led by Captain Wilson, and when after nineteen days the place capitulated, he was taken prisoner, and for nine months was unable to effect any exchange.

In 1795, he was appointed commanding officer of artillery in the expedition under General W. E. Doyle, which proceeded to Quiberon Bay, and shortly after the capture of Isle Dieu, he returned to England. In 1796, he was ordered to the Cape with a company of artillery to reinforce the troops in that colony; and having returned from this service, was dispatched in the May of the following year on the expedition to Ostend, under Sir Eyre Coote. Here again he was taken prisoner, sent to Lille, and twelve months elapsed before an exchange was effected.

In the next year he proceeded to the West Indies, and commanded the artillery there from 1802 till 1805. He was present at the taking of St. Lucie and Tobago, in 1803, and at the capture of Surinam in the following year.

In March, 1805, he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and for four years commanded the artillery

in the northern district of England, when he was ordered to Ceylon in 1810. Here Colonel Wilson served till 1815, in command of the artillery, and next proceeded to the Cape. The seven subsequent years he served in Canada. In the month of January, 1836, he was rewarded with the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover, and in the following February created a knight-bachelor; in 1837, he became a lieutenant-general, and for many years was colonel-commandant of the 5th battalion of the Royal Artillery.

He died at Cheltenham, in his eightieth year, on the 8th of May, 1842. Sir Wiltshire Wilson had been twice married; first in 1789, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Lees, Esq., and secondly in 1825, to Catherine Frances, daughter of Jacob Glen, Esq. of Chambly in Lower Canada.

THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON,
FIRST LORD MANNERS.

BORN FEBRUARY 24, 1756—DIED MAY 31, 1842.

MANY years have elapsed since the subject of this memoir retired, to enjoy that repose which is so necessary to old age, and that exoneration from temporal duties which declining ability and increasing infirmities rendered indispensable. Although Lord Manners has not been heard of during the last fifteen years, and though even for twenty years previously, he was but little known in this country, yet in another part of the United Kingdom he enjoyed vast patronage and emoluments for a greater length of time, than has fallen to the lot of perhaps any other Irish functionary since the Revolution. He was lord-chancellor of Ireland from the death of Mr. Fox till the retirement of Lord Liverpool, and therefore he has been a personage of no trifling importance—if not in England, at least on the other side of St. George's Channel.

The deceased peer Thomas Manners Sutton was a younger son of Lord George Manners Sutton, who was the third son of the third Duke of Rutland, and who assumed the name of Sutton on inheriting, after the death of his brother Robert, the estates of their maternal grandfather, Lord Lexington of Aram. Lord George Manners Sutton married the daughter of Thomas Chaplin, Esq. of Blankney, in

Lincolnshire, by whom he had issue the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Manners, and other children.

Lord Manners, the fifth son of his father, was born on the 24th of February, 1756, and was therefore at the time of his death in the eighty-seventh year of his age. His school education he received at the Charter-House, and in the usual course was transferred to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated in the year 1777, as fifth wrangler. He soon afterwards entered as a law-student at Lincoln's-Inn, and was called to the bar on the 18th of November, 1780. He applied himself from that time forward to the study of his profession, and to the acquisition of practice as a lawyer. But long and patiently must that man wait who hopes to succeed at the bar. He who becomes a candidate for the crimined robe and judgment seat, has undertaken

“To woo a mistress who will smiles dispense
Alone to learning, talent, toil, and sense.”

Much longer than Jacob served for Rachel must that man labour who hopes to rise to the honours of Westminster Hall. Early and late for many a wearying term must he pace the well-worn way which leads from murky chambers to crowded courts; and oft and long must he sit amongst the briefless crowd who fill the back benches of the bar, ere he begins to reap that golden harvest when he is to obtain a peerage, become the purchaser of a large estate, and found a family. Such was the

destiny of Lord Manners; he was not disappointed in his expectations, but he was fated to wait the usual time before they were realized. In the meanwhile he took the course which many junior barristers of good family think it expedient to adopt, that of obtaining a seat in the House of Commons, in order to show, by gratuitous and voluntary labours in the high court of Parliament, how eminently fitted they are both by nature and education to perform the well-rewarded duties of the courts below—to vindicate the claims of outraged virtue in an action at law—to display the unquestionable excellencies of “a rotten horse,” or the perfect genuineness of a forged will. In the joint pursuit of emolument in Westminster Hall and distinction in St. Stephen’s Chapel, Lord Manners passed many years of his life. In 1790, he was returned to Parliament by “the worthy, free, and independent electors of Newark,” which place he continued to represent for a period of twelve years. In that time the business of professional advancement and official promotion went rapidly forward. The ablest cadet of a ducal family which possessed the command of several boroughs, was not likely to be neglected by a minister who had a due reverence for parliamentary majorities; and the family of Manners, owing to the friendship which subsisted between the Duke of Rutland and the Prince of Wales, had the rare good fortune to secure the patronage of the minister, while they attracted the personal favour of the heir-apparent.

In July, 1797, Mr. Pitt made the subject of this memoir a Welch judge. Within three years from that time the Prince of Wales makes the same learned person his solicitor-general. Yet it must not be said that these marks of ministerial or of royal favour were ill bestowed; on the contrary, Mr. Manners Sutton fully established his qualifications for the office to which he had been appointed, and especially on one remarkable occasion in the House of Commons, he vindicated the claims of the Prince on the Duchy of Cornwall in a manner that obtained for him the praises both of Pitt and of Fox, an instance of unanimity as flattering as it was uncommon.

In the year 1802 he received the honour of knighthood, having been appointed solicitor-general to the King, the celebrated Spencer Perceval being at the same time attorney-general. For this prelude and assurance of his future greatness, he proved himself in no respect unfit. The most important trial which occurred during the time that he held this office was that of Colonel Despard for high treason—a prosecution which, there is every reason to believe, was carried on in a manner highly creditable to the Crown lawyers.

In the year 1805, Sir Thomas Manners Sutton found himself still at the bar, with no less than a quarter of a century of professional experience; and he naturally enough thought it was high time for him to get on the bench: therefore, like “ladies of

a certain age," he adopted the strong resolution of accepting the *first offer*. Accordingly, in the month of January, 1805, he found himself occupying the place which Baron Hotham had previously filled in the Court of Exchequer. Whether he took this situation conditionally that the next best office which became vacant should be at his command; or whether his quondam associate, Mr. Perceval, when he acquired the authority of prime minister, appreciated the qualifications of the new-made baron; or whether the interest of the great borough-lord of Belvoir Castle predominated at Downing-street, certain it is, that the baron of the exchequer became a baron of Parliament, by the title of Lord Manners; and, what was far more important, both as to dignity, patronage, and emolument, he became lord high chancellor of Ireland. Of course he immediately went to Dublin to displace the well-known Whig parliamentary leader, George Ponsonby, who retired on a pension of £4,000 a year, after seven months' service.

On the 4th of November, 1803, he had married Anne, daughter of the late Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., who died without issue on the 5th of May, 1814. When Lord Manners came to Dublin, he found that capital in its usual state of ferment—full of oratory and newspapers, gay in its society, feverish and violent in its politics, unsound in its trade, and unstable in everything. The Tory and Orange party received the new lord-chancellor with acclamations;

and so they would any one who came as he did, with the late Duke of Richmond as lord-lieutenant, and the great Indian General, now Duke of Wellington, as chief secretary. He was detested, maligned, all but hooted by the Irish liberals, for no reason under heaven except this, that he would not support "Catholic claims." Each party was equally violent, and, doubtless, *equally* in the right; on one point, however, all were agreed—that, though the Prince of Wales might be "the first gentleman in Europe," Lord Manners was "the first gentleman" in Ireland. There had been abler judges and more learned men on the bench of the court of Chancery; but not one more dignified, not one more courteous, not one possessing more delicate tact, or a more perfect combination of those qualities which constitute that character so difficult to be defined, yet so readily appreciated—a gentleman. He was, therefore, highly popular amongst all who were not excluded from office by the penal laws, or by the discountenance of that very learned and eminent person, Mr. Saurin, who held the office of attorney-general during sixteen of the years that Lord Manners was chancellor. Mr. Saurin was his "guide, philosopher, and friend." Every morning they walked down together from St. Stephen's Green to the Four Courts, through the streets of Dublin, and returned by the same route every afternoon. All the solicitors of the court of Chancery well knew that Mr. Saurin "had the ear of the court:"—not that he

could be supposed to influence the lord-chancellor out of doors—but the constant tendency of the weaker mind to rely upon the stronger led to the natural conclusion that the latter did not altogether lose his authority, when he stood on the floor of the court, and when the man who daily followed his advice in political matters sat on the bench. No one can think of questioning the integrity of Lord Manners; but an ostentatious display of friendship between an advocate and a judge must have brought thousands of pounds into the pockets of the former, in such a place as Ireland, where everything is supposed to be done by jobbing, and patronage, and intrigue. It is hardly necessary to inform the most ignorant of readers that Lord Manners was an object of virulent abuse with the opposition press in Dublin, and often of very injudicious defence by the government writers—the “Castle hacks,” as they were called: but the learned chancellor bore it all with manly fortitude—apparently, with cold indifference.

He established no new principles in equity; his decisions imparted but little confirmation to those which were previously known; but, on the whole, his administration of justice gave very general satisfaction, and he received from the bar of Ireland, on his retirement from the bench, the strongest possible manifestations of respect and affection. It is understood that, in private life, his character and conduct were not only free from reproach, but entitled to the highest esteem.

As already stated, his first wife died in 1814. In 1815, his lordship being then in the sixtieth year of his age, married the Honourable Jane Butler, daughter of James, eleventh Lord Caher. The issue of this marriage was one son, who succeeds to the title. Lady Manners still survives.

Lord Manners did not retire from the bench till the breaking up of the Liverpool ministry, in the year 1827. He then began to attend occasionally in the House of Lords, and sometimes assisted in hearing appeals; but old age now pressed heavily on him: first he withdrew from public life, then gradually from private society, till the last scene of all closed on the 31st of May, 1842, at his town residence in Brook-street. His remains were conveyed for interment to Kelham, in Nottinghamshire.

JOHN, FIRST LORD ROLLE.

BORN OCTOBER 16, 1751—DIED JUNE 3, 1842.

Few persons now alive can recollect the late Lord Rolle, a member of the House of Commons; yet, during his early years, he was a person of some note in that assembly. He was first returned to Parliament, for Devonshire, in the year 1779; and in 1783, we find him a strenuous opponent of Mr. Fox's India bill; he took an active part in the famous Westminster scrutiny; and on the Regency question he went so far as to propose an amendment in the marriage clause, describing by name as unlawful that union which was understood to have taken place between Mrs. Fitzherbert and the Prince of Wales, but which his royal highness afterwards emphatically denied.

Lord Rolle was the representative of an ancient Devonshire family, which had once before been elevated to the peerage, in the person of his lordship's uncle Henry, but the barony became extinct on that peer's death, while the representation of the family devolved upon the subject of this memoir; and, in the month of June, 1796, he was raised to the peerage.

At the trial of Lord Melville upon articles of impeachment, in the year 1806, Lord Rolle supported the claim of that nobleman to an acquittal by his peers; and, on the opening of the parliament

which was elected in the following year, his lordship seconded the address in answer to the speech from the throne. His votes in the House of Lords were uniformly conservative; and from the period of his first entrance into that assembly to the year of his death, he was in the habit, though not of late years a frequent speaker, of daily attendance on the debates in the upper house. Notwithstanding his advanced years, he disdained the effeminacy of a close carriage, and always preferred to ride down to the house on horseback. It has occasionally been observed by those who study the curious subject of longevity, that members of the peerage enjoy a longer life than almost any other class, and the case of Lord Rolle is a remarkable instance of the great ages to which the nobility and country gentlemen attain, without any remarkable diminution of physical strength or intellectual vigour. If Lord Rolle had lived till his next birth-day, he would have reached the great age of ninety-two.

His lordship was twice married, but had no issue by either alliance. His first wife was the only daughter and heir of Henry Walrond, Esq., of Bovey House, in Devonshire, and her ladyship died in the month of October, 1820. After remaining a widower for two years, his lordship married the Honourable Louisa Trefusis, youngest daughter of the fifteenth Baron Clinton, who now survives the noble lord.

In his own county, Lord Rolle was honourably

distinguished by his liberality to charitable institutions and public works; his benevolent wishes to forward these undertakings were facilitated by the fact that he was the head of his family, but had no descendants to claim his wealth and influence.

His lordship was colonel of the South Devon Militia, and, in December, 1838, had received from that corps a piece of plate as a testimony of the respect and affection they entertained for their venerable commander. Previous to the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, Lord Rolle was recorder of Torrington.

He died at Bicton House, near Exeter, on the 3rd June, 1842, having for a longer period than many noble lords enjoyed the esteem of the whole county in which he resided, for active and impartial conduct as a magistrate, for effectual exertions in the cause of true religion, and for the display of every quality which makes a landlord respected and a neighbour beloved.

That he was possessed of no very eminent or important reputation in the modern political world is quite apparent; but, at the same time, it is not probable that he could have attained to the honours of the peerage, if, when he did take an active part in public life, his individual efforts had

—“left him in reputelass banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor likeilhood.”

HENRY BROOKE PARNELL,
FIRST LORD CONGLETON.

BORN JULY 3, 1776—DIED JUNE 8, 1842.

SIR HENRY BROOKE PARNELL, afterwards created Baron Congleton, was a man whose character and conduct were too remarkable not to have attracted a great deal of attention, and whose unhappy death occasioned too painful a feeling of regret to be speedily forgotten. He was a voluminous author, a well-known parliamentary speaker, a member of the privy council, a member also of the administrations of Lords Grey and Melbourne; one whose political services were deemed of sufficient importance to be rewarded with a peerage; and, viewing his character in the aggregate, as author, politician, and minister, it cannot be denied that he occupied a prominent position amongst the public men of the nineteenth century.

No observation is more frequently made than that "genius is not hereditary." Even talent does not descend from father to son; neither do physical or moral qualities; and yet nothing can repress the interest with which all classes of men inquire into the parentage, descent, and connexions of every person who attains to any eminence, or even to any considerable degree of notoriety. In the case of Lord Congleton there is some, but not a great deal of this species of information to be communicated. During

the reign of Charles II., a Mr. Parnell, whose family had long been settled at Congleton, in Cheshire, purchased an estate in Ireland, and went to reside there. In due course he was succeeded by his eldest son, the Reverend Thomas Parnell, who became arch-deacon of Clogher. This learned and amiable man was the celebrated author of "The Hermit," and other poems. He married a Miss Minchin, by whom he had two children, but neither of these survived him; his estate, therefore, devolved upon his brother, who was a barrister, and afterwards became one of the judges of the court of King's Bench in Ireland. The latter married the daughter of Lord Chief Justice Whitehead, by whom he had a son, John Parnell, Esq., who became member of Parliament for Queen's county, and was created a baronet on the 3rd of November, 1766. The baronet's wife was a daughter of Mr. Justice Ward; and his son John, by whom he was succeeded in his title and estates, rose to considerable importance and dignity in his native country. He represented Queen's county from 1782 till 1801. In 1780, he was appointed a commissioner of revenue; in 1787, chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, and a member of the privy council. He married Letitia Charlotte, daughter and co-heir of Sir Arthur Brooke, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom, John Augustus, was a cripple, and never had the use of speech. Still, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the title, and was,

therefore, a baronet from 1801 till the period of his own decease in 1812. He was born in 1775 ; but when he attained the age of fourteen, an act passed the Irish Parliament settling the family estates upon his brother Henry, afterwards Lord Congleton, who succeeded to those estates in 1801, and to the baronetcy in 1812.

The subject of this memoir was born on the 3rd of July, 1776. It does not appear that he was much distinguished either at school or at college, nor are there any anecdotes current in society to show that in early life he displayed the least intellectual superiority over his contemporaries. When he had attained his twenty-fifth year, he married Lady Caroline Elizabeth Dawson, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Portarlington. Her ladyship was then in her nineteenth year, and still survives. At the general election in 1802, Sir Henry Parnell was returned for the borough of Portarlington, but soon afterwards accepted the office of escheator of Munster, and was succeeded in the representation of Portarlington by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt. In 1803, he was elected for Queen's county, and returned for the same place also in 1806, 1807, and 1812. It need hardly be observed, that, on these several occasions, the supporters of Sir Henry Parnell were the Whig and Roman Catholic parties. The Tories, as they were then called, returned, as the colleague of Sir Henry, Mr. Wellesley Pole, afterwards Lord Maryborough, and now Earl of Mornington. Mr.

Wellesley Pole was first elected for that county in the year 1812, on his succeeding to the Ballyfin estates, which had been bequeathed to him by his kinsman Mr. Pole. Lord Mornington was created Baron Maryborough in the year 1821 ; but from 1812 to 1821 he remained member for Queen's county. In the years 1818 and 1820, General Dunne and Sir Charles Coote both sharply contested the representation of the county with Sir Henry Parnell, who, on the latter occasion, was elected by a majority of only 500—no very great number, when it is recollected that the constituency of the Queen's county then comprised a body of 7,000 or 8,000 electors. Sir Charles Coote, the premier baronet of Ireland, eventually succeeded in obtaining a seat for the county so soon as Lord Mornington became a peer ; thus a Whig and a Tory continued in possession of the county representation till the Reform Act came into operation. The Repeal party then grew too powerful for Sir Henry, and they felt themselves in a position to call on him for a pledge to support measures for effecting a restoration of the Irish Parliament. His father had opposed the Union, but now that it had continued for a period of thirty years, the subject of this memoir could not agree with those who demanded its dissolution ; he was, therefore, dismissed from the representation of the Queen's county ; Mr. Lalor was returned in his stead, and he remained out of Parliament till the death of Mr. Kinloch, in the month of April, 1833, when he succeeded that

gentleman in the representation of the borough of Dundee ; to the electors of this town he was especially introduced and recommended by Mr. Hume, who then sat for the great metropolitan county of Middlesex. From 1833 till 1841, he continued to be member for Dundee, leaving to others the representation of that county for which so many of his ancestors had sat. At the last general election—that of 1841—he did not become a candidate for the representation of any place in Parliament, being then in daily expectation of a peerage, which he received on the 11th of August in that year.

Having been informed of the places which Sir Henry Parnell represented in the House of Commons, and the occasions upon which he was chosen, the reader will naturally desire some account of his parliamentary career. He was generally considered to belong to the Whig party, but in many respects his political views must be regarded as somewhat more liberal than those which they usually professed. He contended for perfect freedom of trade and capital ; the speedy abolition of the corn-laws, and, in the mean time, a fixed moderate duty ; the removal of all unequal taxes, and the substitution of a property tax of six or eight millions ; the repeal of the Septennial Act ; the establishment of vote by ballot ; an extension of the franchise ; the abolition of flogging in the army, and impressment for the navy.

About the year 1819 or 1820, Sir Henry Parnell attained to the highest point of that popularity which

he enjoyed in Ireland. The celebrated Henry Grattan was then but recently deceased, and the Roman Catholic party were therefore called upon to select a new parliamentary advocate or organ. Their choice fell upon the subject of this memoir; and he continued for many years to present the annual general petition from that body, and occasionally to bring forward motions respecting their claims. As a public speaker, however, he appeared to great disadvantage, when contrasted with his distinguished and eloquent predecessor. Sir Henry's voice—never very strong—was rendered more ineffective than it otherwise would have been by a mincing and indistinct mode of articulation. His appearance was prepossessing; but his style was obscure, and his delivery remarkably cold, mechanical, and unimpressive. His speeches abounded in facts, occasionally displayed considerable ingenuity, and often original, if not perfectly just, views of the class of subjects to which he devoted his attention. These being principally financial, politico-economical, and commercial, he was naturally deemed the fittest person to become chairman of the well-remembered finance committee, which was appointed in the year 1827. The labours of that committee are well known; the results of those labours are before the public, and have long been fully appreciated: but the most remarkable event in the life of Sir Henry Parnell was that motion made by him in the House of Commons, the success of which was the immediate prelude to the Duke of Wellington's resignation.

Mr. Goulburn, who then filled the same office which he at present holds, brought forward, at the beginning of the reign of William IV., a proposition for a settlement of the civil list. Sir Henry Parnell instantly gave notice of a motion for referring it to a select committee. In three days afterwards, namely, on the 15th of November, 1830, the whole subject came under discussion: a fierce debate ensued, opened by Sir Henry in a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he displayed a minute and familiar acquaintance with the subject. Partisans on both sides were most earnest and vehement. The opponents of ministers made frequent reference to the declared opinions of the duke, then first lord of the treasury, on the subject of Reform, alleging that such sentiments, expressed at such a period, disqualified him for continuing at the head of the government. The colleagues and adherents of his grace of course made the best defence which they could; but the numbers being 233 for the motion, and against it (in favour of ministers) 204, the Duke of Wellington resigned; and the King sent for Earl Grey, who formed the new government without offering any situation to Sir Henry Parnell, though his motion was the proximate cause of the duke's resignation, and the consequent accession to power of the Whigs. With Lord Grey's government, Mr. Wynn was induced to coalesce; but in a very few months he saw good reason to differ from his colleagues; and in April, 1831, he threw up the office of secretary-at-

war, which was immediately conferred upon Sir Henry Parnell, who only held it till the month of January following; for, in the mean while, he had voted against his colleagues upon the question of the Russian Dutch Loan, and when he submitted to their consideration his army estimates, they declined to support him. He was under the necessity of immediately resigning office; and he then remained unplaced and unpensioned, till the breaking up of the first Peel ministry in 1835, when Lord Melbourne gave him the treasurership of the navy, which had been consolidated with the offices of treasurer of the ordnance and paymaster-general of the forces. These offices he continued to hold till the spring of 1841. He was then in his sixty-fifth year; and during the three or four preceding years, old age appeared to advance upon him with rapid strides. If one or two trifling occasions be excepted, he never took any part in the business of the House of Lords, and might almost be said to have retired from public life on his elevation to the peerage; for, not many months after that event, he fell into a low desponding state of mind. He then experienced a severe attack of fever, and was for some time delirious. On his recovery, he stated to his medical attendant, that, during his illness, he had frequently entertained thoughts of self-destruction. Every precaution was, therefore, taken to remove the means of effecting such a purpose; but in the beginning of last summer his health seemed to improve, and it was no longer thought

necessary that any particular attention should be paid to him. On the night of the 7th of June, he retired to rest at the usual hour. Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning a person attended, who shaved him: he was then left alone, to finish his toilet, when his lordship's butler, having, after the lapse of some time, gone into the room, found him suspended from the upper part of the bedstead, and quite dead. An inquest was, of course, held, which brought in a verdict of "insanity." The body of Lord Congleton was interred, on the 14th of June, in the burial-ground of St. George's, Hanover square.

It has been already stated that Lord Congleton did not confine himself merely to standing election contests, to the toils of office, or to the business of parliamentary debating, but became an author of some note. With many of the Liberal party his works were in considerable esteem; yet there was a numerous class of politicians who appeared to regard them as superficial, inaccurate, and inconclusive: but all political economists and financiers are open to this species of censure. His writings on the Roman Catholic question are of course forgotten, and probably his other compositions stand as slender a chance of immortality. The following, however, is a list of his works:—"Observations on the Currency of Ireland;" "The Principles of Currency and Exchange;" "A History of the Penal Laws affecting the Roman Catholics;" "Speech on a Proposed Assimilation of the Currency between Great Britain and

Ireland ;" "Treatise on the Corn Trade and Agriculture ;" "Speech on the Collection of Tithes in Ireland ;" "Speech on the Report of the Bullion Committee ;" "Speech on the Motion for a Committee on the State of Ireland ;" "Speech on the subject of Unlawful Societies in Ireland ;" "Observations on the Irish Butter Acts ;" "Observations on Paper Money, Banking, and Over-trading ;" "On Financial Reform," "A Treatise on Roads."

REVEREND THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.

BORN JUNE 13, 1795—DIED JUNE 12, 1842.

DOCTOR ARNOLD was a native of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, at which port his father, the late William Arnold, Esq., was collector of customs.

At an early age he was sent to Winchester School, and thence proceeded to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In October in 1814 he took the degree of B.A., having, in the Easter Term of that year, been a first-class man in classics. In 1815 he gained the prize for an English essay, the subject for which was—the effects of distant Colonization on the parent State. On the 20th of July in that year he was elected a fellow of Oriel College, and took his Master's degree in the month of June, 1817, in which year he produced the Latin prize essay on the influence

exercised by the study of poetical authors in the instruction of youth. In consequence of marrying, he resigned his fellowship in 1822, having enjoyed that appointment for nearly seven years.

In 1828, the head mastership of Rugby School became vacant; and, as a matter of course, the competitors were numerous and the contest severe among those whose skill in education, whose acknowledged learning, or whose great influence led them to aim at an appointment which is honourable from the nature of its duties, and valuable as well from the extent of its income as from the fact that it affords a fair prospect of a seat on the episcopal bench to all whose doctrines are in accordance with the spirit of the Established Church. The trustees of this important public establishment elected Doctor Arnold to fill the vacant place; and that choice, which at the time evinced the discrimination of the electors, and added to the reputation of the fortunate candidate, received increased credit as each year augmented the number of pupils, and the lapse of time multiplied the distinguished scholars who drew their first honours from his instruction. When the appointment was conferred on Dr. Arnold, the number of boys at the school was considerably below par; but it had risen so effectively in public estimation while under his management, that, at the period of his decease, there were upwards of 370, including those on the foundation: his income, which was mainly, though not exclusively, dependent on the

numbers under his charge, was estimated at £5,000 per annum.

The respect and affection which he acquired in the discharge of his scholastic duties naturally created for him a large body of friends, and the number of wealthy and powerful individuals which so great a public school sends annually forth into the world, raises up, in the course of a few years, a body of adherents whose firm affection and regard is only equalled by the honourable nature of that tie which binds them to their former guide, preceptor, and friend. On the decease of Dr. Arnold, a committee of those who had been educated at Rugby was immediately formed, for the purpose of devising some testimony to his private worth, and commemorating his services to the cause of education. They propose to establish a Scholarship, to be called by his name, and to be enjoyed, in the first instance, by his sons in succession; in addition to this memorial, they intend to erect a monument in the chapel at Rugby.

It is, of course, an object of ambition with the head of every public school that his pupils should, in their subsequent University career, do honour to the place of their early education, and practically illustrate the ability of its conductor by the number and rank of their collegiate distinctions. To such an extent have these efforts been occasionally carried, that the conductors of a large school—not even a public establishment, but a private place of educa-

tion—at one time furnished so many distinguished scholars, that they obtained a sufficient number of fellowships in a particular University to form a majority of the board of management.

The success at Oxford and Cambridge which those educated at Rugby attained, was sufficiently striking to afford ample evidence of Dr. Arnold's powers; and, at the same time, he was said not to have followed a practice into which less scrupulous or more careless preceptors have occasionally allowed themselves to be led—that of over-educating their prominent pupils, making the most strenuous efforts with boys of great promise, and not conferring on the mass of the school that general exercise of their supervision which would give moderate distinction to the whole, though, perhaps, not any very brilliant honours to individuals.

In March, 1828, he took the degree of bachelor in divinity; and, in the December following, he became D.D. On the death of Dr. Nares, in 1841, he was appointed Regius professor of modern history at Oxford, and his lectures are said to have augmented his character as a scholar and historian, while they added to his reputation as a clear and vigorous author. He published an edition of Thucydides, which received high commendation; and the whole of his spare time was, for many years, devoted to the preparation of a history of Rome, which now remains in an unfinished state.

It is impossible to conclude this sketch of Dr.

Arnold's exemplary life without adverting to the fact, that he published a pamphlet in which, among other objectionable tenets then broached, he recommended the admission of Dissenters into the pulpits of our parish churches. The discussion this unfortunate proposition occasioned quite arrested any progress which Dr. Arnold might have been making towards the episcopal bench. However estimable may be the practice of toleration, and however consistent with our free constitution, no true member of the Church of England can regard with any other feelings than those of shame and mortification the vital errors of a man whose learning would have adorned the Church, whose patient and pious purity would have added dignity to his sacred profession, and whose unquestioned candour would have brought humility into the palaces of the proud. Those who cannot concur in his opinions, will, however, always regret—while they remember—the fact of their existence.

Dr. Arnold died, after only two hours' illness, in consequence of an acute and sudden pulmonary affection, which hurried him to the grave in the forty-seventh year of his age. He was buried in the chapel at Rugby, in a vault immediately under the altar.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR JOSEPH LITLEDALE.

BORN IN 1767—DIED JUNE 26, 1842.

THE late Mr. Justice Littledale was the eldest son of Henry Littledale, Esq., of Eton House, in the county of Lancaster; and grandson of Joseph Littledale, a merchant of Whitehaven. His mother was daughter of Mr. Wilkinson. In the year 1767 he was born; and at his death, in 1842, had therefore attained the age of seventy-five, of which he spent seventeen years on the Bench.

He went early to college; for we find that at Cambridge, in 1787, he was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. In 1790 he took the degree of M.A., and was elected a fellow of St. John's. He is an excellent example of the great truth with which distinguished academical honours indicate future success at the bar, in the church, or in the senate. That men attain great eminence without the advantage of collegiate competition, is not to be doubted; that many have grown great in the world who were dunces at school, is attested by unequivocal proofs; but, though all who attain worldly eminence have not received college honours, the converse is much nearer the truth; for it will be seldom found that university distinction is a false herald of future greatness among lawyers, senators, and clergy.

Whether it be that early success takes the world by storm, or that the natural regard for those who attain college distinction finds them friends where they least expect them, certain it is that, when free from

——“that fault of early honours—
Too much pride,”

these men seldom fail to succeed, and the rest of the world deems their aiming at great things not half so presumptuous as the efforts of those who seek “to flesh their maiden sword” in the sterner realities of life, without having first proved its temper, weight, and metal, under the superintendence of these “nurseries of nobilitie.”

For some years Mr. Littledale practised as a special pleader, and was, therefore, not called to the bar (by the Honourable Society of Gray’s Inn) till the 26th of June, 1798, being then in the thirty-second year of his age. After a professional career marked by considerable success, he was, on the 30th of April, 1824, appointed one of the judges of the Court of Queen’s Bench, and, as is usual with all who are honoured with this judicial office, he was created a knight. After a service which wanted but two months of seventeen long years, his health so evidently declined, and the infirmities of old age appeared to give so unequivocal a warning, that Sir Joseph Littledale resigned his seat on the bench in the month of February 1841.

Soon after his retirement he was sworn in a member of her Majesty’s privy council, partly, we presume,

as a mark of royal approbation, and partly in conformity with the practice which has prevailed since 1834, of adding as many distinguished lawyers as possible to the judicial committee of the privy council which was first formed in that year.

At the advanced age of seventy-five, it was not a matter of surprise that a total retirement from the accustomed pursuits and duties of his previously active life had a prejudicial influence on the already declining health of Sir Joseph Littledale. So that the short period of sixteen months' retirement from the bench closed the existence of this able judge; and on Sunday, the 26th of June, he expired at his house in Bedford Square.

His character on the bench is said to have been marked by two peculiarities—one, an over-readiness to see objections, probably arising from his long practice in the technicalities of the life of a special pleader; and the other, an evident desire, almost amounting to anxiety, for the acquittal of a prisoner. But his learning was confessedly profound, and his patience almost unmatched. The expression of his countenance was somewhat abstracted, his utterance was remarkably rapid, and his manners were gentle and unassuming. It had been said, that "he saw objections as with a telescope, and attacked their very shadows;" but his decisions at *Nisi Prius* were justly regarded with the highest respect, and his judgments in *Banco* displayed much research, combined with the highest powers of reasoning. His

antiquarian taste, often manifested in private life, induced him, while on the bench, to prefer the authorities to be found in Coke or Comyns to those contained in more modern Reports.

In estimating the character of Mr. Justice Littledale, attention must not be confined to his legal learning. His kindly disposition and his impartiality are also fitting subjects for consideration and for praise—praise, however, neither unlimited in its extent, nor unqualified in its character. Human virtues and human failings are, as all metaphysicians agree, most intimately blended ; and the former, like the precious metals, require some alloy for adapting them to the purposes of practical life. Mr. Justice Littledale was not, therefore,

“ That faultless monster which the world ne’er saw ;”
but it would be far from just to say that he did not possess in an eminent degree many of the qualities of a perfect character. The amiable and kindly nature of his disposition was proverbial, and gave occasion to many anecdotes, which, though some of them made the auditor smile, yet never diminished the respect universally entertained for this learned judge. The cordiality of feeling which he manifested inspired affection, while his gentle indulgence was a practical reproof to those whose austerity allows no excuse for the misconduct of others.

“ While to correct, not punish, was his aim,
He lent the pity human errors claim ;
Unsway’d by passion, knew how passion aways,
And never straying, felt for him that strays.”

Leaning to a merciful consideration of even every crime, this gentle feeling exercised much influence over his conduct ; and—erring, perhaps on the right, certainly on the forgiving side—the sentences which he passed were of the most lenient character. Let us hope that his moderation and mercy produced on the mind of the criminal an effect that did not render his indulgence misplaced and mischievous.

The impartiality of Mr. Justice Littledale was not that which springs from the mature consideration of great principles, and depends on them for its maintenance and exercise. It was innate ; his mind could not have received in sufficient strength the impression of expediency, or even of a supposed necessity, to distort facts or law for the advancement of a personal or a political purpose, and he must have changed his whole nature before he could become a partisan ; he was, consequently, much greater as a judge than as an advocate.

Many were the accusations made against him for the prolixity and tediousness of his charges to juries ; but even his severest critics could not deny that it resulted from his overwholming anxiety to lay every fact and circumstance before the jury with an impartial and complete exactness. Other judges with a more decided turn of mind might have thrown into relief those particular circumstances which made them incline to one side or the other, and would have won from an admiring crowd a ready applause for their promptitude and their vigour. But Mr. Justice

Littledale, individually, inclined to neither side, and sought for nothing, cared for nothing, except that the jury should arrive at truth. As the attainment of this end was in his mind a paramount consideration, he deemed no time wasted, no labour misapplied in its pursuit; nay more, he seemed to fancy that the time spent in effecting such an object ought to have no limit, and the labour employed in attaining it could produce no fatigue. He gave a humorous defence of himself for having on one occasion sat through a whole night in court, while trying a cause at the Oxford assizes. When asked what had impelled him to such an exertion, his answer put a serious consideration of the labour he had undergone quite out of the question—he said, laughing, “Oh, you know, a man must be somewhere.” Whether jurors, witnesses, counsel, or even the parties themselves, concurred with him in thus making light of such an effort, may reasonably be doubted.

The leniency with which he administered the law was not the only evidence of his kind and amiable disposition; it was equally manifested in his uniform quiet courtesy to all those who, as barristers, attorneys, or parties appearing on their own behalf, ever came before him. On his intimating his intention to retire from the bench, Lord Campbell, then attorney-general, suggested in the reading-room adjoining Westminster Hall, that the members of the bar should express their regret at his loss, and their sense of his many virtues—“a man,” said the learned counsel,

“who never wilfully inflicted a moment’s pain on a human being.” The unanimous assent which this proposition received exhibited its influence in the fervent and able manner with which the attorney-general delivered the address of the bar, proving at once his own sincere concurrence in the feelings he expressed, and his confidence that he was speaking the sentiments of all around him.

This praise of the learned judge’s character, laboriously earned through a long life, and honestly tendered to him at the close of his professional existence, forms no inapt termination to this brief memoir.

LORD JAMES TOWNSHEND, K.C.H.

BORN SEPTEMBER 11, 1785—DIED JUNE 28, 1842.

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THE late Lord James Nugent Boyle Bernardo Townshend was a distinguished naval officer, who enjoyed a seat in the House of Commons for upwards of sixteen years; but his life, taken as a whole, does not present many elements of interest, nor deserve to occupy much space in the yearly record of the “distinguished dead,” although the omission of any notice respecting him would be equally remote from justice and propriety.

Lord James was the youngest son of George first Marquis Townshend and Anne his second wife, the daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart. He

was born on the 11th of September, 1785, and entered the Navy at the early age at which that profession is usually undertaken, for we find him a lieutenant immediately on attaining his majority. He was first-lieutenant of the *Atlas*, (seventy-four guns,) in Sir John Duckworth's action off St. Domingo, on the 6th of February, 1806; and on the 14th of November in that year, he was promoted to the rank of commander. In 1807, the command of H.M. sloop *Halifax* was conferred on Lord James Townshend, and in two years he became a post-captain. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the *Æolus*, (thirty-two guns,) in which vessel he captured six American merchantmen during the months of February and March, 1813.

On the 8th of May, in this year, his lordship married, at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, Elizabeth Martha, daughter of Provo F. Wallis, Esq., of that place, who survives him, but has had no issue.

The last command which Lord James Townshend held was that of commodore on the South American station, in the *Dublin* frigate.

In the year 1818, he was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Helston, in Cornwall, under the influence of his brother-in-law, the Duke of Leeds; and from this period till the passing of the Reform Act, he continued to represent that town. But in 1832, Helston, which formerly returned two members, was reduced to one, and his lordship did not start as a candidate for its representation, Mr.

Sackville Lane Fox being returned on the Conservative interest. The general election, however, which took place in the year 1835, reversed the position of this borough, and Lord James Townshend was elected without opposition, although at the succeeding dissolution, in 1837, he did not maintain his seat.

In the House of Commons he supported the measures of Whig administrations, having voted in favour of Mr. Abercromby (Lord Dumfermline) as speaker, instead of Sir C. M. Sutton (Lord Canterbury), &c. He also, however, supported the motion of the Marquis of Chandos for the repeal of the malt-tax ; the motion of Sir R. Peel to divide into two bills the government measure relating to the Irish Church ; and he opposed Lord John Russell's motion of the 2d of April, 1835, respecting the appropriation of the surplus revenues of the church in Ireland to general education. He was not, however, in the habit of addressing the House, and although for sixteen years he represented a considerable borough, circumstances never led to his taking a prominent part in the proceedings of that assembly.

On the 2d of February, 1835, William IV. nominated him a knight-commander of the order of the Guelphs of Hanover, and he was an extra naval aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria.

He died in the fifty-seventh year of his age, at Hutton Lodge, in Yorkshire, the seat of his nephew, Henry B. Darley, Esq., on the 28th of June, 1842.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

BORN IN 1754—DIED JUNE 20, 1842.

THE life of a man who becomes a chief judge in any of the superior courts is one to which considerable interest usually attaches. The probability is, that the public can be made acquainted with some curious anecdotes relating to his parentage or descent, the place of his birth, the circumstances of his education, or the frolics of his youth. He was either a precocious boy, or eminently distinguished at college, or before coming to the bar a first-rate special pleader. Then he receives a silk gown at an early period of his professional career—obtains a seat in Parliament for one of the smaller boroughs—is concerned for the defence in some cases of treason, sedition, blasphemy, or seduction—no matter which, provided the offence be one of sufficient enormity; in due course he rises to be leader of his circuit, next solicitor-general, and afterwards attorney-general to the Sovereign. He then is entitled to take the first judicial vacancy that offers, when the advocate is lost in the judge, and all the feelings of the political partisan ought to be, and generally are, cast behind the man who is raised to a seat on the bench of justice. The reader, however, must not anticipate that the life of Sir William Alexander furnishes materials for any such eventful narrative.

“Tis sixty years since” his call to the bar. He was admitted a member of that branch of the honourable and learned profession of the law by the Society of the Middle Temple on the 22d of November, 1782, being then in the twenty-eighth year of his age. At the end of eighteen years of moderate but respectable practice, he obtained the professional rank and distinction of being created a king’s counsel, and in the month of November, 1809, he withdrew from the practice of the law to the quiet and little-known, but important duties of a master in chancery, in which office he continued for a period of fifteen years. Chief Baron Richards died on the 11th of November, 1823, and before the next Hilary Term, namely, January 1824, Mr. Alexander received the honour of knighthood, and became the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and in the year 1831, a privy councillor. Since his day, the court has been opened to the profession at large, and it has undergone many changes, which place it now upon pretty nearly the same footing as the Courts of Queen’s Bench and Common Pleas. With the exception of his duty as a judge on circuit, the functions which the chief baron had to discharge related principally to the equity jurisdiction of the court, a department for which Sir William Alexander is understood to have been eminently qualified. He was, however, too old for any fresh appointment. To enter upon the discharge of a new set of duties at the age of seventy, must, under any cir-

cumstances, be considered a very bold undertaking ; yet Sir William Alexander got through them as well as might be expected, and continued for seven years to preside over the Court of Exchequer. It is said that he owed his elevation to the friendship of the first Lord Eldon, who, having been lord chancellor the whole of the time that Sir William was one of the masters of the court, and having also been intimate with him from a very early period of life, possessed ample opportunities of estimating his learning and talents ; and it is understood that the general opinion of the profession always has been that Sir William Alexander was an excellent judge in equity ; but at *Nisi Prius*, in the trial of revenue causes, and in the administration of criminal law on circuit, the same unqualified praise cannot be awarded to him.

In the month of January, 1831, Lord Lyndhurst, having along with his party resigned political office, succeeded Sir William as chief baron ; it being considered that his vigorous talents and great authority in the profession were necessary to give effect to the new system under which the court was thenceforward to be conducted.

The subject of this memoir then retired into private life, and having attained to the great age of eighty-eight, expired at his house in Grosvenor-square on the 29th of June, 1842, and his body was removed for interment to the family vault at Airdrie, near Glasgow.

THOMAS WILLIAM COKE,
FIRST EARL OF LEICESTER.

BORN MAY 4, 1752—DIED JUNE 30, 1842.

EXTENDED dominion, boundless commerce, manufactures hitherto unrivalled, the renown of naval and military achievements, the fame of literary and scientific men, the influence of an enlightened legislature, a vigorous government, a free but not licentious press, and a highly civilized condition of society, must produce effects upon the people of any country sufficient to place them among the most remarkable portions of the human race. To a foreigner, therefore, England is a land of marvels, and it is natural that he should be astonished at everything which he encounters: the industry, the enterprise, the patient endurance of taxation, the luxury, the refinement, the moral tone of society, the influence of religion, the love of order, and the submission to legal enactments; the noble munificence with which public charities are maintained, the sturdy independence which characterizes almost every class, the eager pursuit of wealth, and the comparative disregard of amusements that so generally prevail, must also tend to increase the surprise with which our neighbours view the inhabitants of this island. Indifference to the pursuit of pleasure, though, generally speaking, characteristic of Englishmen, is by no means a universal rule; and field sports might be mentioned amongst the most

important exceptions. Connected with those sports is the attachment to country life, which in so eminent a degree marks the national character of England. "The stedfast extent of landed possessions" proves an inexhaustible source of honest exultation. A country mansion, surrounded by a park, and supported by a noble estate, are objects for the acquisition of which no sacrifice is thought excessive, and no price inordinate. The class of country gentlemen, therefore, are as numerous as the superficies of the island will permit. No man consents to be anything else who can possibly belong to that order; and no class are more favourable specimens of the nation, than the men of ancient family and large fortune, "who live at home at ease." Of this great and purely English race, the late Mr. Coke of Norfolk stood for more than half a century pre-eminent and unrivalled. His domestic establishment was sustained with dignity, and even with splendour; yet the estate which he received from his ancestors has descended to his children not only unimpaired, but improved to a degree which the most sanguine agriculturist could not venture to have anticipated. Like the sovereign who found his metropolis a city of brick and left it a city of marble, Mr. Coke received his patrimony in good condition, but left it vastly more productive than any other in England of equal capabilities. He lived his long life in the midst of his tenantry, the object of their affectionate esteem, and—owing to his skill in the management of land and stock—of their

unbounded admiration. To perfect the beau ideal of a country gentleman, it was necessary that he should represent in Parliament the county in which he resided. This he did for very many years, always taking that course which on the whole he thought best calculated to promote the interests of the "order" to which he belonged; for he seemed always to speak and vote as if the owners and occupiers of land were the nation; that domestic trade, manufactures, ships, mines, colonies, and commerce were affairs "of no mark nor likelihood," and that the persons connected with them need scarcely be taken into account in any national proceedings, for that the "nobility, gentry, clergy, and freeholders," constituted the whole body politic!

The subject of this memoir was born on the 4th of May, 1752, and was married in the twenty-fourth year of his age, on the 25th of October, 1775, to his cousin, Jane, youngest daughter of James Dutton, Esq.; she was therefore aunt to the second Lord Sherborne, and sister to the first. By this marriage, Lord Leicester left no *male* issue. Mrs. Coke, who, had she lived, would have been Countess of Leicester, died on the 2d of June, and his lordship, then Mr. Coke, after remaining two-and-twenty years a widower, was married on the 26th of February, 1822, to the Lady Anne Amelia Keppel, who is third daughter of the fourth and present Earl of Albemarle, her ladyship being then but nineteen and his lordship seventy. It is not unworthy of notice that

his first wife had been dead three years before his second wife was born. The surviving issue of his marriage with Miss Dutton, are Lady Andover, afterwards married to Sir Henry Digby, Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, and Lady Anson.

The late Earl of Leicester came into Parliament for the county of Norfolk on the death of his father in the year 1776. In the year 1780, he was again returned for the same place; but in 1784 Sir John Wodehouse succeeded against him. In 1790, however, he was restored to his old position, and again re-chosen in 1796 and 1802. In 1806 he stood a sharp contest, but though returned at the head of the poll, his election was declared void by a committee of the House of Commons, and he then came in for Derby; but at the general election in the following year he regained his place as member for Norfolk, and continued in uninterrupted possession of that honour till the passing of the Reform Act in 1832. He was then eighty years of age; he had represented the great county with which he was connected by residence and property, in fourteen Parliaments; the political party to which he belonged had not only ousted the tories, but had succeeded in effecting the enactment of a great legislative measure which seemed to promise them a permanent and undisputed possession of office. Mr. Coke had for many years been what is called "the Father of the House of Commons;" he had long been the Patriarch of his own party, and appeared to think that the time had

at length arrived when he might be indulged with permission to retire from the cares and toils of public life to the exclusive enjoyment of that in which he delighted above all things, the cultivation of his paternal acres at Holkham; and accordingly he withdrew from the House of Commons.

As a politician, he was a most perfect specimen of a good whig of the old school. His horror of toryism was intense. At the time of his father's death he declared—and it is believed he did so with perfect sincerity—that his taste and inclinations did not lead him to covet Parliamentary distinction; but he was assured by the worthy electors of Norfolk that if he did not then come forward, a tory would be returned. The mere possibility of such an event decided him at once; and he declared that he was ready to make any sacrifice of ease or comfort, and almost to incur any expense rather than see a tory sit for that county, from the representation of which the hand of death had just removed his father. He said that he had been educated in the principles of whigism, that he considered the tories hated the great revolution of 1688; that they were enemies to civil liberty, to the extension of political privileges, to freedom of conscience; that they upheld arbitrary principles of government, contended for passive obedience, and delighted in bribery and corruption. In his opinion the tories were the ruin of England, and at all events no effort of his should be wanting to keep them out

of the representation of Norfolk. When he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, he acted upon these views with edifying consistency. He opposed the American war; he opposed the war against revolutionary France; censured at first the Indian policy of the Marquis Wellesley, and even to a late period, doubted the utility of Wellington's victories on the Peninsula. But then if he opposed everything conservative, he supported everything "liberal." He supported the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, the repeal of the test and corporation acts, the whig plan of Parliamentary Reform, and all other measures that his party proposed or sanctioned, with the exception of anything that seemed to trench upon the rights, privileges, or possessions of the landed interest.

In private life, Mr. Coke was deservedly esteemed; his manners were popular, and his hospitality on the most extended scale. At the annual sheep-shearing, he was in the habit of receiving for several days together upwards of three hundred guests belonging to various countries, ranks, and professions. For the greater part of his long life he was the head of the agricultural interest, a position to which he was justly entitled, not alone by his theoretical knowledge, but by his practical skill; and in proof of this it may be stated that a portion of his estate, which at the time he became of age did not yield £2,700, was raised by his judicious improvement and cultivation to a rental of £20,000 a year.

In whatever light his character may be viewed,

he must at least be considered a very extraordinary man. He was the oldest whig in either House of Parliament, not even excepting Mr. Byng, the present member for Middlesex ; he was one of the most consistent whigs ; he accepted a peerage in the eighty-sixth year of his age ; and after he had numbered threescore years and ten, he espoused a lady who was seven years younger than one of his granddaughters. For more than half a century he was the first commoner in England, and when he chose to become the junior earl, he took a title which perhaps ought never to have been given to the Marquis Townshend, but being in the possession of that peer should never have been conferred on any other. The alleged impropriety of the first creation could never have excused the second.

Lord Leicester's father was Wenman Roberts, Esq. who assumed the name of Coke on inheriting the estates of that family ; he was the eldest son of Anne, sister of the Earl of Leicester, who built Holkham. The earldom of that peer became extinct at the time of his death, and the subject of this memoir was his grand-nephew. In 1784, an earldom of Leicester was conferred as already stated upon George Townshend, afterwards Marquis Townshend, and this title will continue to vest in his heirs male ; but neither the Coke nor the Townshend family can claim any direct descent from the well-known Earl of Leicester of Queen Elizabeth's time ; the owner of Holkham, however, derived his birth from an

ancestor of whom he might well be proud,—the celebrated Chief Justice Coke.

Lord Leicester died at his seat Longford Hall, Derbyshire, on the 30th of June, 1842, aged ninety ; and the body was removed for interment to the family vault at Tittleshall, in the county of Norfolk. The issue which he had by his second wife are four sons and one daughter.

MR. JUSTICE FOSTER.

DIED JULY 10, 1842.

THE Right Reverend William Foster, Bishop of Clogher, and brother of the first Lord Oriel, married Catherine Letitia, daughter of the Rev. Doctor Leslie. The issue of that marriage were seven in number, of whom the subject of this memoir, John Leslie Foster, was the eldest. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and having entered the Irish Inn of Court, he kept the number of terms at an English Inn, which are required preparatory to admission to the bar in Ireland. It was at Lincoln's Inn that Mr. Foster kept these terms ; and when the period of their completion was ended, he returned to his native country, and entered upon practice—or at least became a candidate for business—in Michaelmas term 1803. His attainments as a lawyer were

respectable ; but he never rose to eminence. Mr. Foster was a man of studious habits, of gentle manners, of unassuming deportment ; and at the time when *he* entered the profession of the law, no man could hope to succeed as an Irish barrister who did not possess ready wit, a fluent tongue, and unblushing effrontery—or else genius of the highest order. There could be slender hopes therefore for a man like Mr. Foster, when opposed to such rivals as Bushe, Plunket, Saurin, Lefroy, O'Connell, Pennefather, or Joy. Still he acquired moderate practice, and possessed sufficient influence to be returned to Parliament in the year 1807, for the University of Dublin, of which place he was the representative until Mr. (now Lord) Plunket succeeded him in 1812. Mr. Foster was then returned to parliament for the borough of Louth, which he continued to represent till his elevation to the bench. He obtained the rank of king's counsel in 1816, and was for many years second counsel to the Boards of Customs and Excise in Ireland. Mr. Foster possessed sufficient leisure to be regular in his attendance upon parliamentary duties, and he frequently spoke on education in Ireland, upon Roman Catholic claims, and other subjects connected with the affairs of that part of the United Kingdom. In politics he belonged—as might be expected—to what was then called “the tory party,” and took a conspicuous share in the opposition to a repeal of the penal laws affecting

the Roman Catholics. His speech upon this subject, made on the 24th of April, 1812, was printed as a pamphlet. He was author of an "Essay on the principles of Commercial Exchanges, particularly between England and Ireland." Mr. Foster was a commissioner of education in Ireland, and likewise a commissioner for improving and draining the bogs in that country.

On the 19th of August, 1814, he married the Hon. Letitia Fitzgerald, sister to the first (and present) Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey. Of this marriage there is a numerous issue, and Mrs. Foster has survived her husband.

The subject of this memoir was appointed a king's counsel in the year 1816, his brother-in-law, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, being at that time chancellor of the exchequer for Ireland. On the 30th of July, 1830, he was appointed a baron of the exchequer, in which court he continued to sit for upwards of ten years without betraying any incapacity for the office, but at the same time without displaying any powers or attainments beyond what his very moderate success at the bar might naturally lead the public to expect. Chief Baron Yelverton, Chief Baron O'Grady, and Chief Baron Joy, were men of great learning and acknowledged ability. While they presided over the Court of Exchequer, the qualifications of the puisne barons continued to be a matter of secondary importance; but after the death of the latter, the want of a judge experienced in courts of equity was

felt by the country and by the profession. In the month of December, 1841, it was determined to raise Mr. Lefroy to the Bench ; and, from his great eminence as an equity lawyer, it was thought by the government, that, considering the existing condition of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, it would be expedient to create a vacancy for him in that tribunal. There was already room for a judge in the Court of Common Pleas ; it was determined, therefore, with the consent of Mr. Baron Foster, that he should leave the former and join the latter, in order to facilitate the appointment of Mr. Lefroy to the office of a puisne baron. On the first day of Hilary Term, 1842, Mr. Baron became Mr. Justice Foster, as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Generally speaking, the subject of this memoir enjoyed good health, and from the period of his elevation to the Bench went his circuit with tolerable regularity ; but he had the misfortune, exactly a year before his death, to lose one of his sons, a very fine young man, who was drowned while on a boating excursion. Mr. Foster seemed to bear up against this deep affliction with considerable fortitude ; but those who had frequent opportunities of intercourse with this learned and amiable man, observed that the force of his domestic attachments, combined with the suddenness of the unhappy bereavement, had the effect of greatly diminishing his habitual cheerfulness, and even of seriously impairing his general health. It, however, happened that, until almost the hour of

his death, no immediate apprehensions were entertained by his friends. He went the last summer circuit as usual, and having arrived at Cavan on the 9th of July, opened the commission at half-past three o'clock, dined with the high-sheriff, the grand jury, &c., and appeared to be in his usual state of health. He quitted the dinner-table at nine o'clock, and retired to rest at an early hour; but a few minutes before twelve o'clock he called his servant, produced a codicil to his will which he had prepared a few days previously, executed the codicil, then said he was very ill, desired that medical men should be called in; a physician and surgeon were speedily in attendance, but before they could arrive he had closed a well-spent life. Every attempt to restore animation was of course made, but these efforts, however skilful and well directed, proved unsuccessful, and the Irish Bench lost a judge whose conscientious and careful discharge of his duties will long be remembered with esteem and approbation.

THE RIGHT HON. AND MOST REV. DR. DICKINSON,
LORD BISHOP OF MEATH.

BORN IN 1795—DIED JULY 11, 1842.

THE late Bishop of Meath owed not his mitre to the influence of noble and wealthy relatives, or to the persuasive eloquence of political power. He was no "Billingsgate controversialist, who had tossed and gored a Unitarian;" nor did his descent and family connexions procure him a seat on the bench of bishops as the natural provision for a younger son. On the contrary, his origin was comparatively humble, his father, Charles Dickinson, having been a respectable tradesman in the city of Cork, and his mother, Miss Austin, the daughter of a man in a similar line of life; his grandfather was a native of Cumberland.

At a very early age he displayed a studious turn of mind, which was indulged to an extent highly creditable to the liberal feelings of his parents, and remarkable even in a country where respect for intellectual acquirements is a characteristic trait of the most humble and the least educated men.

He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in the month of October, 1810, being then but fifteen years of age, and soon distinguished himself in the ranks of those who aim at university honours; but his retiring disposition and reserved habits made him even shun the notoriety which attended the exercise of his intellec-

tual abilities. He received both science and classical premiums, won the gold medal, and gained a high scholarship; but every fresh tribute to his powers put him to a severe trial in the reception of congratulations, which it is even said he would hide himself to escape. He soon began to prepare for the fellowship examination, and in due time appeared as a candidate; for, although he was modest, and even bashful in his manners, he was not destitute of that wholesome and honourable ambition which gives fair play to the powers of the mind without over-rating the probabilities of success. However rare may be the acquisition of a fellowship on a first attempt in the University of Dublin, there were not wanting those who predicted such an honour for Dickinson; but they were mistaken. He did not succeed in his examination to the full extent of his friends' expectations, but still occupied a high position, being two places below the winner of Madden's prize, which is conferred on those who distinguish themselves in this formidable contest. The celibacy statute was then in full force, though it has since been repealed, and before another vacancy occurred, Mr. Dickinson had married: he was united in the month of April, 1820, to Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Russell, Esq., of Limerick.

University distinction being now beyond his reach, he entered into orders, obtained a curacy in Dublin, and bade fair to remain unpreferred for many years,

perhaps for life. In the year 1831, however, Dr. Whateley was appointed to the see of Dublin, and to this prelate the late Bishop of Meath owed all his subsequent distinction. The archbishop made him his secretary and domestic chaplain, and presented him with the living of St. Anne's in Dublin, while the friendship which arose between them reflected as much honour upon the one as it imparted to the other.

At the close of the year 1840, by the decease of Dr. Alexander, the bishopric of Meath became vacant, a see valued at £4,068, per annum, and although suffragan to Armagh, conferring the title of "most" reverend instead of "right" reverend. For this important and valuable bishopric Dr. Dickinson was judged worthy, and in the month of December, 1840, received consecration; in the following January he was sworn in a member of the Irish privy council.

Short, however, was the period during which Ireland enjoyed the advantage of numbering him among "the high magistrates of her church." After the lapse of eight months from the date of his consecration, he died, at a time "when the golden opinions he had won from all sorts of men were still shining in their newest lustre, ere the voice of congratulation had been hushed, or the tide of friendly sympathy rolled its full course."

Dr. Dickinson was the author of many pamphlets on ecclesiastical and theological subjects, and a large contributor to periodical literature.

He died, after a short illness, at the episcopal residence, Arbraccan, on the 11th of July, 1842, aged forty-seven—a man who,

“ Though from an humble stock, undoubtedly
Was fashion'd to much honour. From his cradle,
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one.”

On the occasion of his receiving the bishopric of Meath, a series of able letters were addressed to him, which were subsequently collected into a volume under the title of “The Bishop.” These remarkable epistles contained an exposition of the many difficulties which surround the newly-created prelate, and were characterised by much acuteness of thought, by great worldly knowledge, and by an epigrammatic terseness of expression which is more frequently admired than attained. Some of the materials are said to have been derived from one of the highest authorities in the Church in Ireland, but the work is evidently what it professes to be—the production of a layman.

SIR WILLIAM WOODS, K.H.

BORN AUGUST 17, 1786—DIED JULY 25, 1842.

THE subject of this memoir filled the highest office in the Heralds' College, having been Garter King of Arms. He was born in London, on the 17th of August, 1786, and while yet a boy went to reside with his uncle, the late William Woods, Esq. of Edinburgh, where he remained for some years. Sir William Woods received his education at the High School in Edinburgh, at which celebrated institution he was contemporary with Sir George Clerk, and other distinguished men of that period. Soon after his return to London, Sir William Woods entered the office of the late Sir George Nayler, who for many years was Garter King of Arms. Under the auspices of that gentleman, Sir William was imbued with the knowledge and instructed in the duties of his profession, and thus became qualified in a high degree for the offices which he subsequently filled. He was appointed Bluemantle Pursuivant on the 24th of April, 1819; Norfolk Herald Extraordinary on the 25th of March, 1825; Clarenceux King of Arms on the 26th of November, 1831; Garter Principal King of Arms on the 23d of July, 1838; Officer of Arms attendant on the second and third classes of the order of the Bath, in the month of April, 1831, and Inspector of regimental Colours in the same year.

Sir William Woods was married at an early age

to Elizabeth, daughter of James Blake, Esq. of the county of Kent, and has left five sons and two daughters. The eldest of his sons William George Woods, Esq., is now a captain in the 6th Madras Cavalry, and deputy assistant adjutant-general; the second, James Woods, Esq., late a lieutenant in the 32d Bengal Native Infantry; and the youngest, Albert William Woods, Esq. Lancaster Herald, gentleman usher of the order of the Bath, &c.

As already stated, Sir William Woods was in the year 1831 promoted by the Earl Marshal to the office of Clarenceux King of Arms. He was at the same time appointed Deputy Garter. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him at St. James' Palace, on the 12th of April, 1832; and in 1834, he was nominated a knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order. It was on the death of Sir Ralph Bigland, in the year 1838, that he was advanced to the office of Garter. During the period that he filled this situation, it became his duty to invest with the insignia of the order of the Garter, the Prince of Leiningen (half brother to the Queen), and the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (father to Prince Albert). The duties of his office as a King of Arms, and his profession as a Herald, of course placed him in a prominent position at all court ceremonies, and on those occasions gave him important duties to perform. He assisted at the funerals of George III., the Princess Charlotte of Wales, Queen Charlotte, the Dukes of York and Kent, George IV. and William IV.; at the

marriage of Queen Victoria, and at three coronations, viz. that of George IV., that of William IV. and that of Queen Victoria. By the present, and more especially by the late sovereign, his official services were highly esteemed: in the reign of George IV., however, the offices which he held were not sufficiently important to bring his services under the especial notice of the monarch; but in the two latter he was called upon to occupy more prominent stations. So high a sense did William IV. entertain of his character and services, that in the month of September 1835, he directed 100*l.* to be paid out of the privy purse, for the purchase of a piece of plate to be presented to Sir William Woods, in testimony of the King's approbation of his services on various occasions*. Her present Majesty also ordered that he should be presented with a gold medal to mark her approval of the manner in which he conducted the ceremonies of her coronation; and Prince Albert presented him with a diamond snuffbox, in testimony of the entire satisfaction given by the manner in which he had carried her Majesty's commands

* The following is a copy of the warrant for making the above-mentioned payment :—

"The King authorizes Sir Henry Wheatley, the privy purse, to pay the sum of 100*l.*—one hundred pounds—to Sir William Woods, Deputy-Garter, for a piece of plate for a mark of His Majesty's approbation, for the assiduity, knowledge, and zeal shewn by Sir William respecting the various Orders belonging to the British Empire.

(Signed) "WILLIAM R."

"ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
Sept. 2nd, 1835."

into effect on the occasion of her marriage. Upon no one could these marks of royal approbation be conferred with greater justice and propriety than upon Sir William Woods. He discharged the duties of his several offices with a perfect knowledge of every circumstance relating to them; with great zeal, diligence, and professional skill. Those who consulted him as a Herald, readily acknowledge his abilities and assiduity; while those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance in private life, are warm in their praises of his many estimable qualities as a man, his great urbanity, and the delicate consideration for the feelings of others which he never failed to manifest.

Sir William Woods died at his residence, Laurieston Lodge, West End, Hampstead, on the 25th of July, 1842, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

WILLIAM NOEL HILL,
THIRD LORD BERWICK, F.S.A.

BORN IN 1772—DIED AUGUST 4, 1842.

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LORD BERWICK was not descended paternally, as might at first be erroneously supposed, either from the family of Noel, or from the ancient house of Hill. The first Lord Berwick's father was Thomas Harwood, Esq., of Tern, near Shrewsbury; descended from the Harwoods of Hagbourn and Streatley. This gentleman's mother was sister of the Right Honourable Richard Hill, (who had distinguished himself in the service of the state during the reigns of William III., of Anne, and George I.,) and Mr. Harwood assumed the name of Hill, in addition to his patronymic. Again the late Lord Berwick assumed the name of Noel, in 1824, and thus few persons would suppose that the paternal grandfather of the Right Honourable William Noel Hill was a gentleman of the name of Harwood. Mr. Harwood (afterwards Hill) was many years a member of the House of Commons, and is said to have been offered an Irish peerage during the Newcastle administration. He married the daughter of the Honourable William Noel, who was grandson to the Earl of Cleveland, and to Lord Lovelace, whose titles have since been revived in branches of their respective families; but it is not unworthy of remark that Mr. Harwood Hill's eldest

son (who was the first Lord Berwick) desired, in right of his maternal descent, to have one or other of these titles; the Cleveland title he relinquished out of respect to his uncle Viscount Wentworth, then living; while the Lovelace title was actually inserted in his patent of peerage, but afterwards suddenly changed to Berwick.

The subject of this memoir, the third Lord Berwick, was longer known as the Right Honourable William Hill. He was the second son of the first Lord Berwick, and his mother was that peer's second wife, Anna, the daughter of Henry Vernon, Esq., of Hilton.

In the year 1796, he was first elected to represent Shrewsbury in Parliament, in conjunction with Sir William Pulteney, and he continued to sit for that town for several years. In 1824 he was sworn in a member of the Privy Council, and on the 11th of September in that year, he was appointed to the important position of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Naples; here he remained till July, 1833.

His brother, the second Lord Berwick, dying without issue, on the 2d of November, 1832, Mr. Hill succeeded to the peerage, and in the month of July in the following year, he returned from Naples.

Having attained the advanced age of seventy, he died at his seat, Redrice, near Andover, in the county of Hants, on the 4th of August, 1842; and never

having been married, the peerage descended to his next brother.

He was buried in the family vault, at Atcham Church, near the residence of Attingham Hall, in the county of Salop.

JOHN BANIM, ESQ.

BORN IN 1800—DIED AUGUST 4, 1842.

It is well known that the most popular departments of literature are often the least lucrative. An author who merely possesses talents, industry, knowledge, and common sense, may realise a competent income, live respected, and die in easy circumstances; while men of acknowledged genius struggle with an adverse destiny from the cradle to the grave, or rather become the victims of that improvidence, that incompetency to the transaction of every-day affairs, that want of practical skill which so frequently attend the possession of high intellectual power. Of these obvious remarks, the life of John Banim offers a striking illustration. He was author of a very successful tragedy, "*Damon and Pythias*," and of several other dramatic works: he wrote a long series of extremely popular novels, under the title of "*Tales of the O'Hara Family*." He wrote also the "*Celt's Paradise*;" the "*Boyne Water*;" the "*Anglo-Irish*;" the "*Smuggler*;" "*Father Connell*;" and a multitude of contributions to periodical literature. In

return for which he received considerable sums, and might have obtained remuneration to a greater amount had he possessed the worldly wisdom of any ordinary tradesman. Even the moderate rewards which he did receive might have been husbanded with more prudence, had not the double influence of Irish and of literary improvidence been united in the same individual.

Mr. Banim was born at Kilkenny, in the year 1800, and, like many distinguished men, he was extremely precocious. In mere boyhood he wrote several scraps of poetry and of prose which were considered by his friends to indicate in a remarkable degree the possession of those qualifications which promise literary fame; but it was as a painter that they hoped to see him succeed, and to the study of the fine arts the most susceptible period of his life was devoted. With what little success, it is now unnecessary to inform the public: his books have been generally read, but his pictures are wholly unknown. A newspaper called the "Leinster Journal," published at Kilkenny, is said to have been edited by Mr. Banim, when he was only seventeen years of age. That a clever boy of seventeen may be in many respects superior to men who are entrusted with the conduct of very profitable publications, is quite true, but that the management of any journal could have been confided to a youth in his teens appears all but incredible. It is also stated with more probability that he was under twenty when his tragedy of *Damon and Pythias* was produced. A large pro-

portion of those who fail as well as of those who succeed in the "republic of letters" begin by writing a tragedy; the popularity of Mr. Banim's play is however too well known to leave room for any doubt respecting the power and originality of the author.

The success of his tragedy opened to him the prospect of being able to marry, of which he took early advantage, and immediately came to reside in London. He then became editor of the "Literary Register;" but the popularity which attended the "Tales of the O'Hara Family" induced him to exchange the moderate but permanent receipts of editorship for the more inviting and apparently more profitable pursuit of original composition. Mr. Banim did not want industry: yet to him literature yielded no golden harvest; and though he had laboured for years, he was still a poor man. His health became seriously impaired, and in 1832, he being then resident at Boulogne, a public subscription was raised for his relief. In the year 1835, he was, through the assistance of friends, enabled to return to Kilkenny; but his distresses still continuing, Government, with a becoming liberality, granted him, in 1837, a pension of £150, with the addition of £40 a year for the education of his only child, a daughter. This income was further augmented by the liberality of his fellow-citizens, and it is hoped that his last illness was not aggravated by the presence of any pecuniary necessities. He died at Windgap Cottage, near Kilkenny, on the 4th of August, 1842.

WILLIAM CORBET, Esq.
MARÉCHAL DE CAMP IN FRANCE.

BORN JULY, 1779—DIED AUGUST 12, 1842.

OF the men who took an active part in the Irish rebellion of 1798—whether on the side of loyalty or of revolution—very few now remain to narrate the romantic incidents of a period so full of excitement, and so distinguished by extraordinary events. Within the past year one more has been added to the number of those actors in that stirring time, who have closed their career in a foreign land.

William Corbet was born at Cork, in the month of July, 1779. It may be presumed that his family belonged to a respectable rank of life from the circumstance of their being able to send two sons to college, for General Corbet, and his brother Thomas, both received the advantage of a university education. There is reason to believe that he had been more than two years in Dublin when the rebellion burst forth, for it appears that he was then a member of the Historical Society,—an association which admitted no student whose standing was under that of “junior sophister.”

The active agents of revolution spared no pains to secure the co-operation of young men of good family, and strange as the statement may appear, a body already existing within the walls of Trinity College was rendered subservient to the purposes of those

who sought to overturn the authority of the king's government. The Historical Society of which William Corbet and his brother were members, presented a ready-formed instrument for the use of the republican party. It was an institution which originated with the students themselves, and it might be said to have existed merely upon sufferance, for by those who prepared the statutes or the charter nothing of the kind had ever been contemplated; the college had existed for centuries without any such association, and appears to have suffered nothing by its suppression; be that however as it may, the Historical Society was calculated to produce great effects amongst the youth of such a nation as Ireland. The objects with which it was instituted were, first, to promote the study of history; secondly, to cultivate and encourage poetical genius; thirdly, to present a field for the exercise, and motives for the improvement of oratorical powers.

It is not denied that history and poetry formed objects of attention to a large proportion of the members; but the public and the mass of the students had their attention more immediately called to that branch of the system by which the art of public speaking was cultivated, and therefore it appeared to the disaffected portion of the citizens of Dublin, not so much an adjunct to the national university, as a first-rate debating society, the leading members of which might be easily imbued with revolutionary principles, and by means of their

ardent eloquence, might disseminate among their fellow-students sentiments adverse to the existing order of things.

The subject of this memoir was, at the period now referred to, a member of the society, and became very forward in giving his support to those who had arrayed themselves against the government. A crisis in his life was therefore now at hand. The condition of Ireland in 1797, produced extreme alarm in the minds of all men; loyal addresses to the lord-lieutenant came in from various parts of the country, and from several public bodies in the metropolis. There existed a variety of reasons, any one of which would have been quite sufficient, to determine the members of Trinity College—at least the great majority of that learned association—not to let it be supposed that they gave a lukewarm support to the constituted authorities of the state. In the month of April, 1797, it was resolved that a loyal address should be presented to the lord-lieutenant by the provost, vice-provost, senior and junior fellows, scholars and students; and it was further resolved, in order to give greater effect to this demonstration of sentiment, that the whole body should proceed on foot from the college to the vice-regal residence—a distance less than a quarter of a mile—in full academic costume. The ultra-liberal members of the Historical Society were of course well known amongst the inhabitants of that part of the town through which the procession

passed. To the great surprise of every one present it was observed, that the popular orators of the Historical Society—those energetic champions of freedom, as probably they considered themselves, were now united with the grave authorities of the University in going to the representative of the monarch with assurances of devoted attachment. The procession reached the castle-gates; but those of the students who affected liberal principles, left their brethren to find their way as they best might into the vice-regal presence, and going in a body up Castle-street, continued their march to the Roman Catholic chapel in Francis-street, in which at that moment was being held an “aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland,” assembled for the purpose of preparing a petition to the king and the parliament, praying for a repeal of the penal laws. The students who had left the college authorities with a diminished retinue at the castle-gates, were received by the multitude assembled in the Roman Catholic chapel with shouts of enthusiastic welcome. The subject of this memoir and his brother were amongst the number, but did not address the meeting; others of the students, however, made speeches, which of course were loudly cheered. It has been supposed that, for their conduct on this occasion, William Corbet and his brother Thomas, the unfortunate Robert Emmett, and one or two others, were expelled the college after a special visitation, where they were arraigned before the lord chancellor of Ireland, who was vice-chancellor of the

University. In this view of the occurrence there is, however, some misapprehension. It was not on account of the overt act of going to the meeting of Roman Catholics that any arraignments or expulsions took place, but for the purpose of awakening the great body of the students to the view which the government and society at large took of the language held by certain members of the Historical Society, and of the fact, of information having been received that there existed within the very walls of the college a branch of that treasonable conspiracy, the effects of which were in the following year so fatally felt. The Earl of Clare, as vice-chancellor of the University, could not turn a deaf ear to the assurances which came to him from every quarter, that certain of the students had actually enrolled themselves in "The Society of United Irishmen." Mr. Moore, the celebrated author of "Lalla Rookh," was at that eventful period a student of the university, and in his account of the proceedings which then took place, he does not impute the numerous expulsions to the offence of attending the Francis-street meeting; it is, on the contrary, clear from the narrative given by Mr. Moore, that he was acquainted with the subject of this memoir, and there can be little doubt that he was aware of what took place on the day of the procession to the castle; yet he by no means intimates that the one ought to be considered the cause of the other. The grounds of the accusation were of the gravest character, and the results equally serious.

Lord Clare, assisted by the judge of the Prerogative Court, held a visitation at Trinity College. Several of the students were called before him and examined upon oath—a proceeding which, as already stated, led to the expulsion of a considerable number of those who were summoned on that occasion, among whom were the subject of this memoir and his brother. They, however, did not submit themselves to any arraignment or examination. Their names were called over morning after morning; but not appearing, they were declared contumacious, and sentence of expulsion was pronounced against them.

Shortly afterwards, William Corbet escaped to France, and succeeded in obtaining a commission in the French army, in which he held the rank of captain, when the command of an expedition was given to another Irishman, the well-known James Napper Tandy. This expedition, in which Corbet formed one, arrived in the autumn of the year 1798 on the northern coast of Ireland, in order to co-operate with Humbert's little army, which had effected a landing on the western coast at Killala. So soon as Napper Tandy became aware of the failure of Humbert's expedition, he prepared to return, but was harassed by a British squadron, in his attempts to escape from which, he and his party were wrecked upon the coast of Denmark. Corbet immediately proceeded to Hamburgh, and waited upon the French minister. The British minister, however, becoming acquainted with the arrival of the Irish refugees, demanded of

the senate of Hamburg that they should be given up to him, in order to their being sent to Ireland to take their trials for high treason. After some negotiation this demand proved successful, and they were transmitted to Dublin; but considerable delay arose in bringing them to trial, and their counsel contended that sufficient time elapsed before their arrest in Hamburg to entitle them to the benefit of the general amnesty which a short time previously had been granted. It is stated, however, that the real motive for their eventual liberation was to save the life of a British officer, whom the French had seized under circumstances, it was alleged, which, according even to the humane code of modern warfare, would have justified them in executing him.

Without waiting to be liberated by government, as his companions were, Corbet contrived, with the assistance of friends, to set himself free. They managed to supply him with the means of getting out of his cell, and enabled him to take advantage of a ladder of ropes which had been thrown for his use over the outer wall of the gaol at Kilmainham. He thus once more returned to the Continent.

In the year 1803, a French army was formed at Brest, with the view—it was understood—of making a descent upon some part of Great Britain or Ireland; Corbet of course formed part of that intended expedition. It is a fact worth recording, that to him and to every other Irish officer who formed part of that expedition, was given a paper in these words:—"If

you (the bearer) be made a prisoner by the English, and threatened with death as a rebel, the French government hereby pledges itself that, should such extremity be resorted to, and that you suffer death, A. B. (naming one or other of the British subjects then detained as prisoners in France) shall be shot in reprisal." This expedition, as is well known, proved to be a mere gasconading demonstration.

Corbet served for some years in the Irish Legion, and as an officer in the 70th regiment of the French army, fought against the troops of his lawful sovereign through several of the Peninsular campaigns. He was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, as also in the retreat from Torres Vedras, and in the action at Sobajal. The gallantry displayed by him on these occasions procured for him the favour of Marmont, and an appointment on the staff. When that celebrated commander joined the French army in Germany, he sent for the subject of this memoir; he was therefore present at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Worschen, Dresden, and Leipsic, and the whole of the battles in Germany and France. It was not, however, till the year 1814, that he attained the rank of colonel. After the fall of Napoleon, he was placed on half-pay, but in January 1815, obtained an appointment on the staff of the Duke d'Aumont, who then commanded at Caen. Soon afterwards Buonaparte returned from Elba, and the Duke d'Aumont proposed to Colonel Corbet, to accompany him to England,

assuring him of perfect impunity and of advancement in case the Bourbons should be again restored ; but that proposition he respectfully declined.

From the period of the second restoration till the year 1828, he remained on half-pay. In that year he received a command in the army destined for the liberation of Greece. It was understood that the British ambassador at Paris protested against his employment in that expedition ; if however any such interference did take place, it proved unsuccessful, for Colonel Corbet accompanied the expedition, and on his arrival in Greece, was appointed to the command at Navarino, and was at that place when the citadel exploded. He subsequently commanded at Nauplia, which for some time was kept in a most distressing state of anarchy by the half-starved^{ed} remains of the army which had fought in the war of independence. For many months Colonel Corbet maintained order ; but on one occasion several of the bands which had been in the pay of Russia made an attack upon the quarters of the French troops detached at Argos, when Corbet immediately repaired to the spot, and routed them with the loss of several hundred killed and wounded.

On his departure from Greece for the purpose of returning to France, the primates of Greece presented him with a sword, and in 1831, at the recommendation of General Schneider, who then commanded the French army there, Corbet was raised to the rank of major-general. In 1833, he was

appointed to command the military district of Caen, and that of Tulle, during the years 1839-40, and 41.

He died at St. Denis near Paris, on the 12th of August, 1842, an event which it is said caused much regret amongst the numerous friends he had acquired during his residence in France.

ADMIRAL

SIR HENRY DIGBY, G.C.B.

BORN IN 1769, DIED AUGUST 19, 1842.

THE Honorable and Very Reverend William Digby, LL.D., Dean of Durham, who married the daughter of Joseph Cox, Esq. was the father of Sir Henry Digby, the subject of the present memoir. He was therefore cousin and heir-presumptive to the second and present Earl of Digby, for his father was brother to the first earl, and Sir Henry, had he lived, would probably have succeeded to the title, for the present earl is far advanced in life, and is unmarried. Sir Henry's son is of course now the heir-presumptive to the earldom. It rarely occurs in the cases of persons connected with families of distinction that the precise date of birth is unknown; it happens however that in the present instance the usual purveyors of this species of intelligence "are at fault;" but it may be inferred from the circumstances of Sir Henry's early life, that he was born

about the year 1769, for he entered the navy as a midshipman in 1784. On the 20th of October, 1790, he was appointed a lieutenant; on the 14th of August, 1795, raised to the rank of commander, and to that of post-captain in 1796. He was in command of the *Leviathan* at the capture of Minorca, in the year 1798, and in the *Alcmène* assisted at the capture of the Spanish galleons in 1799. At the ever-memorable victory off Trafalgar, he had the command of the *Africa*. Throughout the whole of the war he served with great distinction, taking as many as forty-eight sail of merchantmen in the course of the numerous actions in which he commanded. For his services at Trafalgar, which were considered to be deserving of unqualified approbation, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, besides the usual medal. As is well known, the naval portion of the war was in a great degree over when the victory at Trafalgar had been achieved; Sir Henry, therefore, like many of his brethren in arms, naturally thought that the time was not far distant when the comfort and happiness of domestic life might be brought within his reach, and on the 17th of April, 1806, he married the widow of the late Lord Andover. Her ladyship, who still survives, is the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Leicester of Holkham, whose life is given at page 159 of this volume. She was born in the month of December, 1777, being therefore about seven or eight years junior to her second husband; her ladyship had been

married to Lord Andover in 1796, and he died in 1800.

From the time of his marriage, the subject of this memoir had no opportunities for attaining further distinction, and of late years he appears to have retired into the quiet habits of a country gentleman ; but the course of his professional promotion necessarily went on in the usual way. He had long been a Companion of the Bath, and in 1831 was raised to the degree of a Knight Commander in that Order. It was only a few months before his death that he became a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. On the 12th of August, 1819, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral ; on the 22d of July, 1830, to that of vice-admiral ; and in November 1841, to that of admiral of the blue. For many years past he resided at Minterne, in Dorsetshire, of which county he was deputy lieutenant. He died on the 19th of August, 1842, at his country residence, in the 73d year of his age.

WILLIAM MAGINN, ESQ., LL.D.

BORN IN 1793—DIED AUGUST 20, 1842.

WHEN a man of genius and learning is removed from this life, the place which he occupied is never again really filled. One official person may succeed to another; and one professional man may discharge the duties which for a long antecedent period had devolved upon his predecessor. As generation follows generation in the ordinary course of human life, one man fills the place that another had occupied; but such is the quality of genius—so perfect is its individuality, so peculiar its attributes—that it is “itself alone,” and the void which its removal occasions, must long continue to be perceptible. In no case was this truth more universally acknowledged than in that of Dr. Maginn; no man can fill his place. The events of his life, however, were not so extraordinary as the qualities of his mind were peculiar and characteristic.

His father, who kept a school in the city of Cork, was a skilful teacher, a good scholar, and a very agreeable companion. He had for many years been assistant to the Rev. Giles Lee, who also kept a school in Cork; but the heavy charges of a family, and the natural desire which all men feel to advance themselves in life, induced Mr. Maginn to take advantage of the support of those friends whom his

good qualities had conciliated, in order to create an establishment for himself. As might be expected from a teacher of youth, he paid no small attention to the education of his own family; and in a high degree did he cultivate the faculties of his eldest son, the subject of this memoir, who was born at Cork, in the year 1793. The precocity of his mind is almost incredible, and if the fact were not attested in the clearest and most unquestionable form, no one having any knowledge of the entrance examination at Trinity College, Dublin, could believe it possible that a child, under the age of twelve, could make his way into that seat of learning; yet true it is, that notwithstanding the strong objections entertained by the authorities to the admission of boys under the age of sixteen, such was the admirable answering of William Maginn, that he could not be rejected without a violation of the statutes, and he therefore went to college at an age when other boys begin to go to school. Amongst the mistakes of parents, may be reckoned that made by Mr. Maginn; he thought that his second son (the late Rev. John Maginn) would surpass William, both in learning and talents, but Mr. John Maginn, though a worthy man and a respectable scholar, never evinced any of those extraordinary powers for which his father had fondly given him credit; while William was one of the wonders of his native city; he, however, attained the age of seventeen or eighteen, before he graduated at the university.

When only four-and-twenty, he took out the degree of LL.D., and at a still earlier period of life, he became a frequent contributor to the local newspapers, to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and it is believed to the *New Monthly*. When a mere boy, he engaged in a newspaper controversy on the history and character of the Jesuits with Dr. John England, afterwards Roman Catholic bishop in Carolina. The great learning, the spirit, wit, and eloquence which Dr. Maginn then displayed, would have attracted public attention, had it not been for the limited circulation of the paper in which his lucubrations appeared. It was one of those journals formerly published in Ireland, of which Lord Chesterfield was accustomed to say, "I wish their paper was a little whiteish, and their ink a little blackish." The letters of the Doctor on Jesuitism, met the eyes, however, of a few competent judges, and excited their unqualified admiration.

Dr. Maginn's father died in 1822, bequeathing to his son little else than the care of a numerous family, and the laborious task of providing for them out of the proceeds of a school. It is believed that he materially added to his income even then by writing for magazines. In this course of life he continued till 1824, when his brother being of an age to assume the management of the school, Dr. Maginn resolved to take up his abode permanently in London. He had previously visited the metropolis, where he formed some connexions, and he had also spent a

short time in Edinburgh, where he became acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Lockhart, Professor Wilson, &c.

Immediately previous to settling in London, he married Miss Ellen Bullen, daughter of Robert Bullen, Esq. of Mallow, in the county of Cork. Three children, a son and two daughters, were the issue of this marriage, and Mrs. Maginn has survived her husband.

When Dr. Maginn came up to London, with the intention of making literature his profession, magazine writing was at its acme. Between the years 1820 and 1830, the circulation of the class of periodicals to which he principally contributed, attained an unexampled height, and amongst the many writers whose lucubrations filled their pages, no one wrote so much, and—allowance being made for the quantity and the circumstances—no one wrote so well, as William Maginn. There was incessant haste, occasional slovenliness, and something to offend even those who were not very fastidious; but there was almost every quality to insure immediate and extensive popularity.

It was with extreme regret that his old friends, in Cork, saw their admired associate depart for ever from his native city. Even the members of the Liberal party there did not dislike the merry Doctor, though he had long been in the habit of dealing out to them "heavy blows and great discouragement," through the columns of the press;

but such were the conversational powers of this "dreadful Tory," as they called him, that one hour spent in his society induced them to forgive his sarcasm, and forget his politics. If opponents acknowledged his merits, with what favour must those regard them who agreed with him on political and religious topics! for unfortunately in Ireland, the canons of criticism depend upon the dogmas of theology, and literary taste is often stifled amidst the fury of political contention.

The *John Bull* is understood to have been the first of the London newspapers with which he formed any connection, but he subsequently wrote for the *Age*, the *Argus*, and other weekly journals. The first daily paper in which he took any part, was the *Representative*, a morning journal started by Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, in the beginning of the year 1826, and after the experiment of a few months discontinued. The *Standard* (London evening paper) was commenced in the year 1827. It set out with, and always maintained, those principles of government which the *Courier* abandoned, when that journal undertook to support the ministry formed by Mr. Canning, on the retirement of Lord Liverpool. As the *Courier* sank, the *Standard* rose, and soon became the principal evening paper on the Conservative side. It has never been supposed that Dr. Maginn was at any time the sole or the principal editor of that journal; but there can be no doubt that, very soon after its establishment, he was associated

with others in the conduct of the *Standard*, and that his connection with it continued for many years. After quitting that journal, he formed an engagement with the *Morning Herald*, which lasted only for a very short time.

Although Doctor Maginn wrote with great freedom, and frequently upon topics of a personal nature, he never was concerned in more than one duel. It arose out of an article which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* on the novel called "Berkeley Castle," of which article Doctor Maginn was the author. The meeting took place on the 5th of August, 1836, in a field near the Lower Harrow-road, Mr. Grantley Berkeley, the author of the novel, being attended by Major Fancourt, and Doctor Maginn by Mr. Hugh Fraser. Three shots were exchanged without either party having sustained any injury. Mr. Fraser then withdrew his principal, no reconciliation taking place, nor any explanation being received or tendered. The article above referred to appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* for August, 1836; and in the same publication for January, 1837, is contained a full report of the proceedings in the Court of Exchequer arising out of the assault committed by Mr. Berkeley upon the editor and proprietor of the Magazine, the late Mr. Jas. Fraser. Immediately on hearing of the assault, Doctor Maginn avowed that he had written the article; left his card at Berkeley House, and the hostile meeting already mentioned was the necessary consequence.

Eighteen years elapsed between Doctor Maginn's

arrival in London and the period of his death. It is to be regretted that in that long interval so much of his time should have been devoted to objects of an occasional and temporary nature, and that no separate or substantive work has been given to the public which bears his name, and which could be referred to by his friends as confirming the estimate that they formed of his literary character. It is true there are the "Homeric Ballads;" the "Shakspeare Papers;" "The Man in the Bell;" "The City of the Demons;" "Christabel," third part; "The Comedies of Lucian;" several biographies in *Fraser's Magazine* and some articles in *The Quarterly*; but nothing to realise the expectations formed of his youth. Throughout life he manifested the power, but he neither attained the fame nor the full pecuniary rewards, of literary genius; and one of the reasons appears to be, that he never concentrated his efforts on any work in itself great, and at the same time likely to be appreciated by the age in which he lived. Although capable of what appeared to be great efforts of industry, his habits were not always those of steady and continuous application; but let charitable allowance be made for constitutional peculiarities, for temptations which other men cannot estimate, and for frailties on which no fellow mortal should now sit in judgment. His days and his nights were devoted to the accomplishment of temporary objects, the achievements of party triumphs, or the light amusements of the passing hour. He reviewed books, he wrote election squibs,

or satirical poems, or bacchanalian songs, or pieces of political invective, or short essays on some subject of great yet momentary interest, but no single production which fully realised the fond expectations of his early admirers. Had he lived longer and preserved his health, he might have done better ; as it is, however, he has left behind him works which are well worthy of being collected. It has been already announced that they are to be published in a permanent and complete form ; and no one can avoid indulging a hope that the publication may prove an advantage to his widow and children. Every person familiar with his writings—and who is not ?—will readily acknowledge their rare and singular merits ; but many readers felt in his productions the want of that earnest, hearty, cordial tone, upon which public effect so much depends. He was quite as sincere as other politicians, but he frequently lacked the air of sincerity without which success is always incomplete. He perhaps penetrated so readily into human motives, and enjoyed such a peculiar view of every question, literary, moral, or political, that being really without the prejudices of an ordinary advocate, he did not easily satisfy the prejudices of an ordinary reader. He saw so many of the mixed motives which influence every human action, that he was perhaps no great believer in human virtue, or at least seemed to be sceptical ; there was, moreover, a sort of scornful trifling with his readers which left them uncertain whether he was in jest or earnest—a quality evidently

more suited to the pages of a magazine than the columns of a newspaper. Nevertheless, he conferred great obligations upon the Conservative party. For twenty years he was to them an efficient advocate ; and if he had attended more carefully to his own interest, and less to theirs, he would probably have been able to bequeath to his wife and orphan children something better than the assistance of friends, public or private, seems to promise.

Dr. Maginn died at Walton-upon-Thames, and was buried in the church-yard of that parish, on the 20th of August, 1842.

THOMAS NORTON LONGMAN, Esq.

BORN IN 1770—DIED AUGUST 28, 1842.

THE father of Mr. Longman founded the greatest bookselling house that has ever existed in London—that of Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, of Paternoster Row. The third generation of the family of Longman have now succeeded to the enjoyments, the anxiety, and the responsibility, which attach to the possession of that respectable and important patrimony, the principal owner of which has been so suddenly removed from the busy scenes where much of his useful and active life had been spent.

Thomas Norton Longman was born in the year 1770 ; and on the 2nd of July, 1799, he married

Miss Mary Slater, of Horsham, in Sussex. His father dying on the 5th of February, 1797, he succeeded to the management of a house which had, even at that time, attained considerable eminence; but the French revolutionary war was then at its height; the armies of the republic were triumphant in every quarter of Europe; England was threatened with actual invasion; Ireland was not in its usual state of restless and half-restrained sedition—but rebellion was up and arming; Scotland also was deeply disaffected; the condition of the United, or rather the disunited, Kingdom was then at its lowest point of depression; foreign commerce was suspended, and domestic trade dwindled down to a bare interchange of the necessaries of life. Literature and science were as things forgotten; the ordinary education of the schools was interrupted; no books were sold, with the exception of a disquisition or two on “Gunnery and Fortification,” “Plain Instructions for acquiring the Manual and Platoon Exercise,” or possibly a pocket “Treatise on Gun-shot Wounds, for the Use of Army Surgeons.” At that disastrous period Mr. Longman undertook the great trust of conducting an establishment which gave the necessaries of life to hundreds, comfort and respectability to many, and great opulence to a few. At such a moment his position could not have been enviable; but with the talents for business which he possessed, the capital and the extended connexion which lay within his grasp, he was enabled to overcome the disadvantages inseparable from entering upon the

conduct of a house engaged in such a branch of trade, at a period so unfavourable to its interests as the close of the last century. These, and all other obstacles which stood in the way of his success, the industry, perseverance, judgment, and enterprise of Mr. Longman were sufficient to vanquish, and he became the greatest bookseller and one of the greatest publishers in the world. The reader into whose hands these pages may fall is not likely to require any information as to the extent to which the house of Longmans and Co. carried the business of publication, for a large proportion of the books in every library bear *their* names on the title-page; but it may not be equally well known that, as wholesale booksellers, they have for a long time carried on so extensive a trade, that, though they had some rivals, they still transacted a larger amount of business during the last fifty years than any other house in England—a result which was in a great degree to be attributed to the extraordinary mercantile ability of their respected head. The course of life, however, which such a man pursues, is never much varied by incident or adventure. To ride into the City, which he always did on horseback, from his residence at Hampstead, and sit down in his counting-house to a monotonous routine of every-day affairs, is a mode of passing from the cradle to the grave which affords but little scope for biographical narrative or personal anecdote.

No reader will be surprised to learn that he was a man remarkable for calmness, self-possession, and

patience. To deal, as he did in his time, with many a bankrupt debtor and many an irritable author, must have rendered the virtue of patience in Mr. Longman one of the necessities of his position, and lengthened practice must have converted it into a part of his nature. To have attained, as he did, great popularity among all classes with whom he held any intercourse, implies that with him, as with many other eminent citizens, the habits of trade do not necessarily counteract the natural tendencies of the individual or the influence of good society. Mr. Longman was in every respect distinguished by the bearing and the sentiments of a gentleman; and it was impossible for any one who knew him not to feel that he was able to reconcile the decision and promptitude of a man of business with the courtesy of those who have nothing to do but to cultivate the art of being agreeable.

It has often been stated that Mr. Longman was a "munificent patron of literary men." That on the whole he practised liberality towards them, and towards every one, there is not the least reason to doubt; but as to patronage, it is to be hoped that the age of literary patrons has long since passed away, and that the authors who deserve patronage are too proud to accept it, or to receive any other remuneration for their labours than that which the public awards them. That Mr. Longman was a most trustworthy administrator of the rewards which those who purchased his publications enabled him to dispense amongst the literary world, is a truth that no

one will deny. He earned a reputation which, being more substantial, will wear better than that of any literary patron—he was an honest man; and the justice which he owed and which he practised towards his partners, his family, his subordinates, and his rivals, would appear to require that munificence should not form his distinguishing characteristic. He had a large and sound view of his own interest, and however strong the liberality of his natural disposition might be, there is no reason to suppose that he ever gratified it at the expense of any one connected with him; it is evident therefore that what in some cases appeared like munificence was the superior quality of justice; and the better part of mankind will esteem his character more highly for the rare merit of integrity than for the more common quality of good nature. Still nothing could be further from the truth than to insinuate that he was deficient in liberality; but the fact was, that he wisely and prudently attracted around him a class of authors, the great majority of whom stood in no need of any man's generosity. To the Literary Fund, however, and to the Association for the Relief of Decayed Booksellers, he subscribed at all times very freely. His will contains a handsome bequest to the former.

On Wednesday, the 24th of August last, Mr. Longman, though in the 72d year of his age, was in good health. In the afternoon of that day he mounted his horse as usual for the purpose of returning from the City to his residence at Hampstead. Proceeding by the route which he always took, and passing near the

Small-pox Hospital, St. Pancras, his horse stumbled, and Mr. Longman being thrown on his head, received a severe wound, from the effects of which he died in four days. Mr. Longman has left a numerous family : one of his sons is in partnership with Mr. Dickenson, the eminent stationer, and one of his daughters is married to the Queen's printer. He was a member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, but always declined to serve the offices of either Warden or Master. When his executors obtained probate of his will, the personal property of the testator was sworn to as being under £200,000.

RICHARD HUSSEY VIVIAN,
FIRST LORD VIVIAN, G.C.B., G.C.H.

BORN JULY 28, 1775—DIED AUGUST 1842.

EVERY one who recollects anything about the late war, must remember that Sir Hussey Vivian was a distinguished cavalry officer. No doubt it is equally well known that, for some years before his elevation to the peerage, he was an active member of the House of Commons, and that during the administration of Lord Melbourne he held the office of Master-general of the Ordnance.

John Vivian, Esq. of Truro, vice-warden of the stannaries, who married the only child of the Rev. Richard Cranch, vicar of St. Clement's, near Truro,

was the father of Lord Vivian. His lordship was born on the 28th of July, 1775. At the age of eighteen he entered the army, and served under the command of the late Duke of York, during the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, in Flanders and in Holland. After having been for some time stationed at Gibraltar, he exchanged into the 7th light dragoons, which corps formed part of the expedition to the Helder, in the year 1799. His regiment then returned to England, and for some time he was not engaged in active service. On the 14th of December, 1804, he married Eliza, daughter of Philip Champion de Crespigny, Esq., by whom he had five children.

In the year 1808, Lieutenant-colonel (afterwards Lord) Vivian joined the army in the Peninsula, then under the command of Sir John Moore, and bore his share in the disastrous campaign which ended with the death of that gallant but most unfortunate commander.

From this period (1809) till 1813, it does not appear that he was engaged on service. On the 20th of February, 1812, he received the brevet rank of colonel, and in the month of August of the next year he quitted this country with his regiment, the 7th light dragoons, to join the army in Spain, under the Duke of Wellington. Soon after his arrival at head-quarters, Colonel Vivian received the command of a brigade of cavalry, and was present at several important battles, in the course of

which he was much distinguished by his gallantry and skill, especially at Nive, at Orthes, at the entrance to Bordeaux, and on the advance to Toulouse. Upon this occasion he was severely wounded in the arm. The Duke of Wellington, in his Despatches, bears testimony in the most cordial manner to the valuable services rendered by the brigade of cavalry under the command of Colonel Vivian.

On the restoration of peace he returned to England; in the month of June, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and appointed to the staff at Brighton. The officers who served under him in the Peninsular war voted him a piece of plate value 300 guineas.

As might naturally be expected, General Vivian was appointed to a command in the army which fought and conquered at Waterloo. To his admirable guidance was intrusted the sixth brigade of cavalry, and by him, as usual, they were led to distinction and to victory.

The complete termination of the war, and the little probability that his military services would ever again be required, may be supposed to have directed his attention to the chances of rising to eminence in civil life. His family was one of the oldest in Cornwall; he possessed a good estate; and there seemed to be no reason why he should not attain to that which ultimately was conferred upon him, the honours of the peerage. It therefore appears that at the general election in 1818, he

became a candidate for the privilege of representing in Parliament the free and independent — the unbought and unpurchaseable—electors of Truro, who at that time were twenty-three in number, of whom eleven voted for General Vivian, and twelve the other way : defeating him by a majority of one.

Two years passed away, and another opportunity was afforded the electors of Truro to choose a new pair of representatives. There are men sufficiently learned in the electioneering history of that pure and incorruptible borough, who could at once say whether Sir Hussey Vivian occupied the intervening time in “winning golden opinions from all sorts of men,” or in dispensing golden reasons amongst the enlightened and patriotic electors of this ancient borough, which quite opened their minds to the conviction that he was far more worthy to be their mouth-piece in St. Stephen’s Chapel than the honourable gentleman who by a majority of one had defeated him in 1818. Respecting the name of the elector who constituted this majority of one, history is silent, though it must have formed a great event in his life, and produced a serious effect upon his fortunes.

In the year 1826 came another general election, and it so happened that the constituency of Truro—of course preferring the public good to all other considerations—felt they could no longer support a Whig ; or their ungrateful member, being disinclined any longer to support them, their families, and friends,

came in for a Berkshire instead of a Cornish borough ; and to the representation of New Windsor his parliamentary services were now devoted. As member for that place he continued to sit till the year 1831. His friends were then in power, and Lord Grey at the head of the government ; Sir Hussey Vivian, therefore, was not forgotten. It was true that he had not rendered his party any very signal services in Parliament ; he had not confuted Sir Robert Peel, or silenced Mr. Goulburn, or bullied Sir Henry Hardinge, or carried a vote of "no confidence ;" but he was steady and punctual in his attendance. If he did not enliven a debate, he at least made one at a division ; and when he did speak, which was not often, it was always evident that the House thought he had something to say that was well worth listening to ; and no one can deny that he delivered his few remarks in a perfectly unaffected, plain, and soldier-like manner. Being no orator, he had at least the merit of making no pretension to eloquence ; and though no statesman, he was a consistent Whig. Lord Grey, it may be presumed, had therefore neither the power nor the inclination to disregard his merit, and the command of the forces in Ireland was given to Sir Hussey Vivian. It was not very important that, holding that office, he should have a seat in Parliament ; but it was of very great importance to the interests of the Government that Mr. (now Lord) Stanley should be a member of the House of Commons. The well known Henry Hunt had but

a short time previously defeated that gentleman with a strong array of scot-and-lot voters at Preston ; old Lord Derby was then alive ; the present Earl (then Lord Stanley) naturally wished to keep his seat for Lancashire ; and for Mr. Stanley there was no more convenient resource than to send Sir Hussey Vivian to Ireland as commander of the forces, and in his place bring in for New Windsor the young and distinguished heir of the house of Derby, then a doubtful Whig, and now a decided Conservative. No time was lost in carrying this arrangement into effect, and the parliamentary career of this eminent soldier was for a short time interrupted.

Then came the sweeping changes of the Reform Bill. The three-and-twenty electors of Truro lost the privilege of dividing three or four thousand pounds amongst them at every general election ; the constituency was extended, and five hundred others now shared with the "old hands" the enjoyments of drinking pottle-deep to purity of election and annual parliaments. In 1832, then, Sir Hussey Vivian, and Mr. William Tooke, of Bedford Row, two Liberal members, were elected by those excellent persons, to the exclusion and discomfiture of the Tory candidate, Mr. John Ennis Vivian ; in 1835, however, that gentleman succeeded against the influence of the Liberal party.

For two years Sir Hussey Vivian was again out of Parliament, but at the general election in 1837 he came in for the eastern division of the county of

Cornwall, ousting Sir William Trelawney. On the 4th of May, 1835, he was appointed Master-general of the Ordnance, and was at the same time "sworn in a Member of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council." There is every reason to believe that Sir Hussey Vivian discharged the duties of his office with zeal and ability; he was rarely absent from his place in parliament, and was always prepared to afford every reasonable explanation of matters relating to his department.

In the summer of 1841, the administration of Lord Melbourne showed evident symptoms of its approaching dissolution; and Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir Henry Parnell, and others who had been promised peerages, did not offer themselves as candidates for the suffrages of any constituency. When the late ministry were just on the point of resigning, Sir Hussey became Lord Vivian. His patent bears date the 11th of August, 1841, and within twelve months from that time he died in Germany, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

His lordship's first wife died on the 15th of July, 1831; and on the 10th of October, 1833, he married Letitia, third daughter of the Rev. James Agnew Webster, of Ashford, in the county of Longford. By his first wife, as already stated, he had five children, and by his second, one.

He was created a baronet on the 19th of January, 1828. For his military services he received the Grand Cross of the Bath, besides Hanoverian, Aus-

trian, and Russian orders. He received a medal and one clasp for Benevente, Sahagun, and Orthes. For many years he had been colonel of the 1st dragoons.

VERY REV. JOHN IRELAND, D.D.

BORN SEPTEMBER 8, 1761—DIED SEPTEMBER 1, 1842.

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“FIVE-AND-FORTY years have now passed over my head since I first found Dr. Ireland, some years my junior, in our little school, at his spelling-book. During this long period our friendship has been without a cloud; my delight in youth, my pride and consolation in old age!” Thus wrote William Gifford, the late editor of the Quarterly Review, in concluding his preface to an edition of Ben Jonson. Dr. Ireland was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in the year 1761, and, besides having been the fellow-townsmen, the schoolfellow, and the dearest friend of Gifford, he participated with that distinguished man in the humbleness of his origin; his father was a butcher in Ashburton. Some speculation might be indulged on the subject of his father’s trade and his own entrance into the church, and a plausible comparison might be instituted between these facts and the birth of Cardinal Wolsey—“born amongst butchers, but by bishops bred.” Gifford, who was four years senior to Ireland, might well be supposed

to have stimulated the career of the latter by the example of his indomitable perseverance ; but whatever were the causes which led to the small town of Ashburton producing two such eminent men, no mind can fail to appreciate the effects which, in such a place, must result from honourable emulation and honest ambition*. In the year 1780 Ireland matriculated at Oxford, and in 1842 he bequeathed twelve thousand pounds to that university, which, it will not be forgotten, was under the greatest obligations to "that other butcher's son," Cardinal Wolsey, who there founded the college of Christ Church. On entering at Oxford, he became bible-clerk of Oriel College, and in the month of June, 1819, he took the degree of M.A. as a grand compounder ; on the 24th of October in the same year he became a doctor of divinity.

After being ordained, he for a short time officiated as curate to a small living in the neighbourhood of Ashburton, and subsequently travelled on the Continent as tutor in the family of Sir James Wright. From the 15th of July, 1793, to the year 1816, he held the vicarage of Croydon in Surrey, to which he had been collated by Archbishop Moore. In 1802, a stall having fallen vacant in Westminster, he was appointed prebendary of that cathedral on the 14th of August ; and, on the death of Dr. Vin-

* The celebrated John Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, was also a native of this town, whence he derived the name of his peerage.

cent, he succeeded that divine as dean of Westminster in 1816. The rectory of Islip he also received at the same time—a living which he resigned shortly before his decease. Dr. Ireland married Susannah, daughter of John Short, Esq., of Bickham, Devonshire, but had no issue; he left many munificent bequests to public charities, both in London and in Ashburton; and to Oriel College, Oxford, he bequeathed £2,000 for an exhibition—to the university itself £10,000, for a professorship of “the exegesis of the Holy Scripture,” besides many other charitable donations.

In 1825, Dr. Ireland founded at Oxford the four scholarships bearing his name, and valued at £30 per annum each. The grammar-school of Ashburton has been remodelled by him, and he gave £2,000 for the purchase of a house for the residence of the head master.

Dr. Ireland was the intimate friend of George Canning, and, in conjunction with that distinguished minister, assisted Mr. Gifford in the early numbers of the *Quarterly Review*. Had Mr. Canning survived, it is believed by those who best knew the intimacy subsisting between them, and the high opinion which the minister of state entertained for the minister of God, that Dr. Ireland would have received a seat on the episcopal bench. In addition to his contributions to the *Quarterly Review*, Dr. Ireland published, in 1796, “Five Discourses on the Reception of Christianity by the ancient Jews

and Greeks;" in the following year he printed two letters addressed to Lord Stanhope, entitled "Vindiciæ Regiæ, or a Defence of the Kingly Office." In 1807 he published a sermon on the "Claims of the Established Church;" and, two years subsequently, printed his course of lectures to the king's scholars at Westminster, entitled "Paganism and Christianity Compared." In 1821, he addressed to the two Houses of Parliament "An Inquiry into the Scriptural Doctrine of Marriage and Divorce." In speaking of the distribution of Fortune's favours, Gifford says to Dr. Ireland

" To thee she gave two piercing eyes,
A body just of Tydens' size,
A judgment sound and clear,
A mind with various science fraught,
A liberal soul, a threadbare coat,
And forty pounds a year."

But the wealth which this exemplary divine eventually enjoyed the privilege of distributing, is one of those great prizes which all who enter the church hope some time or other to draw; and to the occasional success of unaided merit in the church, is to be attributed that preference of splendid hope, and that expectation of good fortune in advanced life to which Sydney Smith refers, when he says: "Charles James of London was a curate, the Bishop of Winchester was a curate—almost every rose and shovel man has been a curate. *Butchers*, bakers, publicans, and schoolmasters, are perpetually seeing their children elevated to the mitre."

Dr. Ireland died at the deanery, Westminster, on the 1st of September, 1842, having nearly completed his eighty-first year.

The highest officer of the Order of the Bath is entitled the Dean, and this situation is always filled by the Dean of Westminster. Dr. Ireland was therefore Dean of the Order of the Bath from 1816, till the period of his death. The duties of this office consist in performing divine service, and administering the oath to the knights at elections; and when the office of Great Master is vacant, he summons the knights to all chapters and ceremonials, at which he himself possesses a vote; he wears the same mantle and badge as if he were a Knight Grand Cross.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

LORD ROBERT EDWARD II. SOMERSET,
G.C.B.

BORN DECEMBER 19, 1776—DIED SEPTEMBER 1, 1842.

THIS distinguished general officer, commonly called Lord Edward Somerset, was the fourth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, and therefore uncle to the present duke.

His lordship was born on the 19th of December, 1776, and at the age of seventeen entered the army as a cornet. Having attained the rank of captain, he acted as aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, during

the campaign in Holland, in the year 1799. He soon afterwards obtained a majority in the 12th light dragoons, and served with that regiment in Portugal; in 1800, his lordship was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 5th foot, and subsequently exchanged into the 4th dragoons.

His lordship's brother, the late Duke of Beaufort, represented Gloucestershire for many years in parliament; when that peer succeeded in 1803 to his father's honours, the subject of this memoir was returned in his stead for the county of Gloucester, and maintained his seat during several successive elections. In 1804, he joined Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox in their opposition to Mr. Addington (now Lord Sidmouth); he always opposed parliamentary reform, voted against the Queen of George IV., and supported all the measures of Conservative, or, as they were then called, Tory administrations. His lordship continued to sit for Gloucestershire till the year 1831, when that constituency returned two Liberal members; and since that election he has not had any seat in Parliament.

In 1809, he embarked for Portugal with his regiment, and continued to serve in the Peninsula till the termination of the war. At the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, and other actions of minor importance, his distinguished conduct met with unqualified commendation from all military authorities. At Salamanca, he acquired especial honour

for a brilliant charge made on a body of the enemy's infantry in the course of that sanguinary conflict.

In the month of July, 1810, he received the appointment of aide-de-camp to the king; in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and obtained the command of the hussar brigade. On his return to England, he received the thanks of parliament.

At Waterloo, he led the household brigade of cavalry, which, as is well known, under the command of Lord Uxbridge, (now Marquis of Anglesey,) bore a prominent part not only in the general fortunes of that memorable day, but also in the especial slaughter and hard fighting which the struggle for the possession of La Haye Sainte occasioned. Lord Edward Somerset's conduct at Waterloo was warmly praised by the Duke of Wellington; and several bold and successful charges which he made on the French cuirassiers were characterized in strong terms of approbation.

Lord Edward Somerset retained the command of the 1st cavalry brigade, which formed a portion of the Army of Occupation; and in the month of May, 1825, attained the rank of lieutenant-general, having, in 1818, been appointed colonel of the 1st light dragoons.

Early in his military career his lordship received the star of a Knight Commander of the Bath; and in the year 1834 he was promoted to the Grand Cross of that Order. His foreign decorations consisted of

the third class of Maria Theresa of Austria, of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and of St. Wladimir of Russia. In the month of March, 1836, he removed from the colonelcy of the royal dragoons to that of the 4th regiment of light dragoons, which he had commanded in the earlier part of his career in Spain and Portugal. The brevet which took place on the birth of the Prince of Wales, raised Lord Edward to the rank of general in the army. The last appointment he held was that of inspecting-general of cavalry, which, as is the practice, he resigned on becoming a lieutenant-general in 1825.

His lordship died on the 1st of September, 1842, in his 66th year, after an illness which, though of some duration, did not till within a few days of his decease excite any fear of a fatal termination.

On the 17th of October, 1805, Lord Edward Somerset married the Hon. Louisa Augusta Courtenay, the twelfth daughter of William second Viscount Courtenay. Her ladyship died in 1823, leaving issue two sons and five daughters.

DANIEL DE LISLE BROCK, Esq.

BORN DECEMBER 10, 1762—DIED SEPTEMBER 24, 1842.

THE claims of Mr. Brock to a place in this volume may appear to many readers very insufficient, and the public matters in which he took a prominent part may have not attracted the attention of several persons into whose hands these pages may fall. But if the readers of this collection of memoirs *were* acquainted with all the facts herein recorded, its publication would have been wholly uncalled for ; it is, therefore, as truly a portion of its legitimate province to present an account of that of which the public are ignorant, as to recal, methodise, and refresh those statements which float vaguely and indefinitely in the memories of men. It is no discovery to assert that “ there is more in heaven and earth than is dreamt of in the philosophy ” of any *individual* ; and, therefore, the kind of distinction attained by one man may be wholly miscalculated or unknown by another, though this false estimate and ignorance cannot annihilate the distinction itself, or deprive the individual who has attained it of the gratitude and admiration of others.

The subject of this memoir was the object of affectionate respect and gratitude to upwards of sixty thousand persons, the inhabitants of the Channel Islands, whose commercial prosperity he more than once preserved from the ill effects of legislative enact-

ments, and whose welfare and happiness he materially promoted in the performance of the duties of his office. Mr. Brock was the third son of the late John Brock, Esq., who married Miss Elizabeth De Lisle, the daughter of the deputy-bailiff of Guernsey, and was born in that island on the 10th of December, 1762. After receiving an education which, in consequence of the early death of his father, was not very complete or extensive, he entered the counting-house, of his uncle, Mr. John Le Marchant, and, while yet a very young man, carried on the large and complicated correspondence of that establishment with much zeal and success. Having travelled for some time on the Continent, Mr. Brock was elected in the year 1798 jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey, and thenceforward prepared most of the public documents belonging to the functions of that tribunal. In 1821 he received the responsible appointment of Bailiff, or chief magistrate, of Guernsey, through the recommendation of Sir John Doyle and the Lieutenant-Governor, General Bayly.

In the year 1800, Mr. Brock was deputed to confer with the Royal Court of Jersey, in order to avert the ill consequences which it was apprehended would result from certain British regulations devised for the repression of smuggling; and in the following year he proceeded to London to protect the interests of these islands by an appeal to the Government. The question was once more revived in 1803 and 1805; and in the latter year, although the obnoxious Act

of Parliament was passed, many useful modifications were obtained for the protection of Guernsey and Jersey, at the urgent instance and solicitation of Mr. Brock.

In 1810 he obtained another privilege for Guernsey (at that time particularly valuable in consequence of the northern ports being closed), viz., a permission to receive corn from France in barter for goods exported thence. In 1821 an Act of Parliament was passed respecting the importation of foreign corn, in which the same restrictions were imposed on the Channel Islands as were in force in England. Mr. Brock was immediately sent to London, and succeeded in getting the obnoxious clause repealed. The gratitude of the inhabitants of Guernsey was most enthusiastic, and on his return to that island on the 24th of July, 1822, he was presented with pieces of plate by the inhabitants both of Jersey and Guernsey.*

In 1832, Lord Chief-Justice Tenterden sought to extend the operation of a *habeas corpus* to Guernsey, and thus deprive the inhabitants of that island of the right of trial in their own local courts; in conjunction with the law-officer of Jersey and Guernsey, Mr. Brock undertook a mission to London, and the result

* A banner crowned with flowers, and bearing the following inscription, was on this occasion delivered to him, after having been borne round the town; "The grateful inhabitants of Guernsey to the worthy Bailiff, DANIEL DE LISLE BROCK. Happy is he who labours to promote the happiness of his fellow-citizens. He will secure their eternal gratitude. They will unceasingly exclaim—May God preserve our friend, our benefactor, and our parent!"

of their joint exertions was the confirmation of the ancient privileges to the island.

In 1835, a bill was brought in to deprive the Channel Islands of the power of sending their corn to England duty free, under the idea that the privilege was abused, and more corn sent here than was actually grown in the Islands. On this occasion Mr. Brock once more represented Guernsey, and his exertions having had a successful issue, the bill was withdrawn and the trade of Guernsey preserved. On his return, the inhabitants of Jersey voted him a second piece of plate, and those of Guernsey had his portrait painted to adorn the interior of the Court-house.

Mr. Brock died, at his house, Bonair St. Martins, Guernsey, on the 24th of September, in his 80th year, leaving a widow, one son, and one daughter. His remains received the honour of a public funeral, and all the civil and military authorities of the Island were present on the occasion.

RICHARD COLLEY WELLESLEY,
FIRST MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K.G.

BORN JUNE 20, 1760—DIED SEPTEMBER 26, 1842.

THE review of a career like that of the late Marquis Wellesley, will, perhaps, never again fall to the lot of the British public. It is not in the ordinary course of events that a man who exercised so much power ; who overthrew and dismembered a great empire ; who enlarged the territories and revenues of the merchant-sovereigns of Leadenhall-street ; who discomfited and defeated the tyrant of the East when meditating the most formidable of his enterprises ; and who, for many years, withstood the ignorant displeasure of his employers, should live to hear his bitterest accusers acknowledge the “transcendant” value of his services, and to receive from a subsequent age, in his own person, those honours which have been often withheld from the greatest benefactors of mankind, till the close of human existence has rendered them as valueless as they were tardy.

The amount of services which England has received at the hands of an individual family has led to many researches into the early history of that race which produced three such remarkable men as the Marquis Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Cowley—men so intimately connected with each other in the advancement of national objects, and so closely allied in the consolidation of our Eastern empire ;

for when the Marquis filled the arduous post of Governor-General, Lord Cowley was his private secretary ; and the Duke of Wellington laid the foundation of his own distinction in sweeping the enemies of British power from off the soil of India. It required no extraordinary research to discover that the family of Wellesley was among the most ancient in Ireland ; that the race was of Anglo-Saxon origin ; and that their pedigree could be carried as far back as 1172, when one of them went to Ireland as standard-bearer to King Henry II., and there obtained large grants of land. Nor were the Wellesleys merely noble on what Fuller has called "the level of flat and inadvantaged antiquity ;" on the contrary, William de Wellesley was in 1334 summoned to Parliament as Baron Noragh, and was a distinguished peer of the realm, high in the favour of Edwards II. and III. The name was written Wellesley till about the middle of the sixteenth century, when it became corrupted and abbreviated into Wesley ; and this change probably originated the anecdote which is related by Southey, that Mr. Garret Wellesley, of Dangan, meditated the adoption of Charles, the brother of John Wesley, the founder of methodism, and actually educated him for that purpose. This story is incompatible with many dates, and must have originated in mistaking some other individual for Mr. Wellesley of Dangan. Mr. Garret Wellesley married Miss Colley, and on the decease of his son, without issue, the estates were

bequeathed to his cousin-german, Richard Colley, of Castle Carbery, who thereupon assumed the name of Wellesley, or, as it was then written, Wesley. The Cowleys, or Colleys, are also of ancient descent, and originally came from Rutlandshire, where they had been established for many generations. Richard Colley, who thus succeeded to the Wellesley estates, was created Baron Mornington ; after his lordship's decease, his eldest son received the dignities of Viscount Wellesley and Earl of Mornington, and enjoyed the still more elevated distinction of being the father of the Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington, by his marriage with the eldest daughter of Arthur first Viscount Dungannon.

The Marquis Wellesley was born at the town residence of the family in Grafton-street, Dublin*, on the 20th of June, 1760 ; and from the month of October in that year to the day of his father's decease, bore the courtesy title of Viscount Wellesley, which had been conferred with the Earldom of Mornington, received by his father in that month. The noble Marquis's father, though chiefly known for his talents as a musical composer, was a man of considerable general powers—to which circumstance, as well as to the excellent understanding and great mental accomplishments of his mother, is to be attributed the careful cultivation of talents destined to strike terror into barbarian princes, to enlarge while they consolidated a great empire, and equally

* This house is now occupied by the Royal Irish Academy.

eminent in the lighter pursuits of intellectual distinction, and in the calmer enjoyments of classical literature.

At Eton, the most celebrated of English schools, the Marquis received his early education, and in due course he was transferred to Christ-church College, Oxford. At these ancient seats of learning his fame stood high, while his brother Arthur was in no degree his competitor; nor was this surprising. The mental tendencies of the accomplished senator, and the enlarged views of the great viceroy, might well delight in the models of ancient learning, power, and government; while the military genius of the practical soldier saw no merit in books, and he did not even distinguish himself at the military academy of Angiers, to which his powers might be supposed to have been more eminently fitted. An eloquent speech made by the Marquis Wellesley in 1778, at Eton, is still on record; and in 1780 he gained the university prize for the best composition in Latin verse*: in this, as is well known, he excelled to the latest period of his existence. Dr. Goodall, the Provost of Eton College, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons on education, thus speaks of his character as a Greek scholar:—"I should be sorry to detract from the merit of such a man as Professor Porson, whom I loved, esteemed, and admired; but I would name the Marquis

* The subject of this was—"In mortem Jacobi Cook navigatoris celeberrimum."

Wellesley as infinitely superior to him in composition. The marquis, as a genuine Greek classic scholar, exhibits the exquisite style and manner of Xenophon." A higher testimony than this could not be desired—one more complete can hardly be imagined.

Viscount Wellesley left the university without having taken a degree, returned to his native country, and having had the misfortune to lose his father before attaining his majority, entered at once into public life. His first act on coming of age was to assume the numerous pecuniary obligations of his father, and to place the estates under the management of his mother, who survived her husband for nearly half a century; it is however to be regretted, that though the debts of the first earl were fully liquidated, his son was unable to preserve the family possessions. On attaining his majority, the Earl of Mornington of course took his seat in the Irish House of Peers, and remained a member of that assembly as long as its existence continued.

In 1783, George III. established a national fraternity of knights in Ireland, as a counterpart of the Order of the Garter in England, and that of the Thistle in Scotland; and the Earl of Mornington was selected as one of the dignified Irish nobles who formed the original knights of the Order of St. Patrick, and of whom he had long been the sole survivor.

In the Irish House of Lords, there is no reason to suppose that he was a frequent speaker;

for although he possessed a seat in that assembly for nineteen years, he was too ambitious a man to be satisfied with the field of distinction which Ireland afforded him. That he had established a claim to the attention of Government at the early age of twenty-four, is evident from the correspondence which took place between Pitt and the Duke of Rutland, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland; the latter makes the following reply to Mr. Pitt:—"I can have no hesitation in saying that Lord Mornington shall have the first office which may fall, worthy of his acceptance. His merits are very great, which I am sure I am one of the first men to allow. I have his interest much at heart, as well from a private regard as from a conviction of his power to render the public essential service." But the embryo statesman would not be content with the restricted area which Ireland presented, nor with a seat in the most dignified branch of her legislature. He sought and obtained a seat in the British House of Commons, being returned for Bernalston, in the month of May, 1784; in the next year he was sworn in a member of the Irish privy council; and made so rapid an advance in the confidence of the minister, that on the 16th of September, 1786, he became one of the Lords of the Treasury; a new writ was of course issued for Bernalston, but Lord Mornington preferred to start for Saltash, then vacant by the elevation of Mr. Jenkinson to the peerage as Lord Hawkesbury. For Saltash he was

returned: his opponent Mr. Lemon, however, presented a petition, and eventually unseated him in the month of May, 1787. But a financial speech which he had made in the House of Commons attracted considerable notice; he became a favourite of the king; and in the month of June, 1788, regained his seat in parliament as member for the court borough of New Windsor. At the general election of August, 1790, he was again returned for Windsor, and grew rapidly in the favour and patronage of the monarch.

The most remarkable proceeding in which he took any part as an Irish peer, was the Regency question in 1789. It will not be forgotten that, on the illness of George III., the Irish parliament wished to confer the regency on the Prince of Wales, without any restrictions, while the British Houses determined to limit his power considerably. The recovery of the king suspended this question, and the subsequent union of the two legislatures prevented its revival. But his Majesty's attention was naturally called, after his convalescence, to the individuals who took part in this discussion; and the young Irish earl was found among the strenuous supporters of the views taken in England—contending that the full power of the crown should not be assumed by any one during what was hoped would prove, and what did prove, to be a temporary indisposition on the part of the monarch. His influence therefore daily increased with George III., while the effective cha-

racter of his speaking made always a great impression in the House of Commons; here his brilliant and striking attacks on the principles of the French revolution attracted much attention by the persuasive earnestness of their manner, and the polished elegance of their style.

In the month of November, 1794, his lordship was united to his first wife, the only daughter of M. Pierre Roland, by whom he previously had several illegitimate children. Soon after the marriage a difference and separation took place, and they were never subsequently reconciled. The marchioness died in 1816, leaving no legitimate issue.

Accident seems to have directed the attention of this great statesman to that extraordinary empire, in establishing which, he placed his own reputation on a basis that can only yield with national destruction. At Eton his lordship's education had been superintended by Archbishop Cornwallis; and having passed his holidays for nine years at Lambeth-palace, he formed a friendship for Earl Cornwallis. When this nobleman was appointed Governor-General of India, his young friend imbibed a strong desire to become acquainted with the history, resources, and endless peculiarities of that triumph of British foresight and moderation—our empire in the East. In the year 1795 he was appointed one of the unpaid members of the Board of Control, of which Mr. Dundas was president. Here he pursued the study of that which had awakened his curiosity, and here he laid the

foundation of that knowledge which enabled him to trust his own vigorous intellect in extending and securing our influence in India.

In the month of October, 1797, the Earl of Mornington received a seat in the House of Lords as Baron Wellesley; and at one of the most eventful periods of British history he was selected to fill the office of Governor-General of India. At this epoch four powers divided the sovereignty of India—the British; Tippoo Sultan; the Nizam; and the Mahrattas, comprehending Scindiah, Holkar, and the Rajah of Berar. The latter, ambitious and formidable, though disunited from the grasping qualities which characterized them respectively; the Nizam, weak and insecure, though attached by treaty, like the Mahrattas, to our government; while Tippoo, a man of boundless ambition, hated the English with hereditary aversion, and made their expulsion from India the study of his whole existence. The troops in the service of the Nizam and the Mahrattas were officered by Frenchmen; and the west of India was in disorder from actual invasion by Zemaum Shah. In the month of May, Lord Mornington arrived at the mouth of the Ganges. The moment was critical;—Egypt had just quailed under Buonaparte; and the native powers, emboldened, perhaps, by the pacific character of Lord Teignmouth's policy, and undoubtedly incited by the French, with whom they were in constant communication, were writhing under their losses, and already giving symptoms of movement.

His first operation was as striking in its foresight as it was bold and conclusive in its execution. Regardless of the timid remonstrances of the Madras Council, he ordered the Nizam to disband 14,000 men, surrounded them with a British force, disarmed them, secured the 124 Frenchmen by whom they were officered, and sent them instantly to Europe. The French influence in the Carnatic was annihilated, and the reduction of the empire of the Mysore was commenced with a boldness only equalled by its wisdom and success. On the 3d of February, 1799—in actual opposition to the Madras authorities—with a fine army of 20,000 men, he opened his project of marching direct from the coast upon the Mysore capital. The Governor-General removed to Madras, to be near the scene of this eventful operation ; and in one short month the fortress of Seringapatam was taken, the Sultan destroyed, his dominions partitioned, and every object of the Earl of Mornington triumphantly effected. General (afterwards Lord) Harris, under whose command these operations were performed, was in the full confidence of the Governor-General ; and to him Lord Mornington imparted his determination of “crushing the opposition of the Madras Council, if they frustrated his plans for the public service.”

Having in fifteen months expelled the French, destroyed their influence, struck terror into the native princes, and overthrown the most inveterate enemy of British power in India, Lord Mornington returned

to Bengal, and soon received that manifestation of national gratitude which his eminent services had earned. The King created him Marquis Wellesley ; the Parliament voted him their thanks ; and out of the large amount of prize-money realized at Seringapatam, the East India Company determined to reserve £100,000 for the Governor-General. When their intention was delicately hinted to him by the President of the Board of Control, this high-minded and honourable man refused it, feeling that he should be miserable if his efforts resulted in personal aggrandizement, and disdaining to be enriched out of mere military spoil. He afterwards, however, accepted an annuity of £5,000, voted him by the Court of Proprietors.

The noble Marquis now turned his attention to the settlement of our connexions with the other native powers, and being in possession of undoubted proofs of the treachery of the Nabob of the Carnatic, he placed the territories of that prince under the administration of the Company ; and he concluded two treaties, one political and one commercial, with Persia. Of the importance of effecting this latter object, some conception may be formed when the Marquis himself attributed to them “ the fall of Zemaum Shah, the confusion of the Affghan Government, and the repression of the annual project of invading Hindostan from Cabul.”

In September 1801, he made a vice-regal progress through the northern provinces of India—visiting the

Nabobs and native princes in the full splendour of Asiatic brilliancy ; and rooting deeply and securely the foundations of our Indian empire in the minds of those who have ever regarded display as the evidence of power, and outward magnificence as the mark of inward strength.

In December 1800, the Marquis prepared an expedition for acting against the Isle of France, the departure of which was prevented by the scruples of the Admiral in command. He next resumed a project he had entertained for attacking the Dutch possessions in Java ; but before his instructions could be followed, he received orders from England to send a force up the Red Sea to assist in wresting Egypt from the French. This expedition of nearly 7,000 men, under General Baird, reached Egypt and effected a junction with the army from England ; as is well known, however, the French had surrendered before their arrival.

But, in January 1802, he determined to tender his resignation to the authorities at home—a resolve which he stated to be influenced by three circumstances ;—first, that the Court of Directors had manifested a want of confidence in his administration of their affairs ; secondly, that they had interfered directly in the local executive, dismissing persons in his confidence and substituting those of whom he had no knowledge ; and thirdly, that the Court had directly disapproved of measures which he considered essentially necessary to the dignity, prosperity and

security of the empire. In addition to these grounds of complaint, the shipping interest at home had acquired great influence in the Court of Directors, and looked with a most unfavourable eye on his employment of India-built shipping in the execution of his comprehensive operations; this practice, however beneficial to India, was directly injurious to the personal interests of the individuals composing the Court, and its consequences recoiled on Lord Wellesley. Then, again, the Governor-General founded the College of Fort-William for the education of the junior civil servants of the Government in the grave duties, as he himself describes them, of "dispensing justice to millions of people varying in manners, language and religion; administering a vast and complicated system of revenue throughout districts equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms in Europe; and of maintaining civil order in one of the most populous and litigious regions of the world." This foundation the Court considered too expensive, and directed its abolition, an order which they did not subsequently enforce. In these feelings of distrust neither the Board of Control nor the public at home participated, and even the Court of Directors received his resignation with so much regret as to request his continuance in office till January 1804.

About this period the contentions of Scindiah and Holkar threw the Mahratta empire into a state of disorganization; the craft and duplicity of these powers, which, in this contest, sought British assist-

ance, drew down upon their heads British vengeance, and the battles of Laswaree, Assye, Argaum, and Delhi, reduced first Scindiah, then the Berar Rajah, and finally Holkar, to complete submission, and stripped them of their restless and dangerous influence. This Mahratta war was brought to a successful conclusion, as is well known, by the efforts of the Duke of Wellington and the military talents of Lord Lake; its policy, however much questioned at the time, has since received the confirmation of practical experience, and acquired the admiration of a subsequent age. But the Court of Directors thought differently; and the terms of a despatch addressed to the Marquis led him to send in his peremptory resignation of that government in which he had seen Asiatic hostility quail before British perseverance, and Indian jealousy succumb to English courage. In the month of August, 1805, the Marquis Wellesley sailed for Europe.

After determining the destiny of a great empire in the East, this extraordinary man once more set foot in England. He came, not like a barbarian conqueror, stained with crime or loaded with spoil; but as one who had cemented the bond of peace in extending the boundaries of commerce; who had commenced the work of civilising Asia by enlarging the influence of British authority; and who, when he reached the land from which he had been sent, was met with the thanks of that monarch whose sway he had established in a land teeming with unexplored resources—

by the warm and cordial acknowledgments of a legislature accustomed to great events and momentous services — and, finally, by that manifestation of national sentiment, which, coming late, is well considered, and which, being deliberate and long recognised, must be regarded as the nearest approach to the judgment of posterity. But where was the gratitude of that great commercial corporation into whose coffers he had poured boundless wealth? It came last of all; and though the noble Marquis was exposed, like many great men, to the early coldness of those whom he most benefited, he enjoyed the singular satisfaction of outliving all censure, and, after the lapse of forty years, receiving the acknowledgments of his unequalled services. He lived long enough to see the removal from this world of that generation which had witnessed the transcendent success of his Indian government; and to find the wise, enlightened, and humane principles of his administration triumphantly endure the test of a prolonged experience, and really sanctioned within the limits of his own lifetime by the judgment of an after age.

Few men have suffered so little as he has done from the tongue of detraction; but perfect escape from its influence was not to be expected. As surely as shadow follows substance, will malice and envy follow the track of successful merit. In perfect unconsciousness of their own mental blindness, there are men who take credit to themselves, and think they deserve well of their country, when they

labour to extinguish a brilliant reputation, or to disparage services which they cannot hope to rival, and are scarcely able to comprehend. Posterity has confirmed the opinion then formed by the most competent judges, that the services of Lord Wellesley entitled him to the highest rewards which a grateful nation could bestow ; but the ill-conditioned portion of mankind could not endure that any one should be allowed to repose in a state of such distinguished superiority. It was forsooth discovered that, in the first place, his administration had been as enormously expensive as it had been eminently corrupt ; and, secondly, that the Nabob of Oude had serious causes of complaint against him ; thirdly, that others of the native princes had been harshly and selfishly dealt with. Mr. Paull, a gentleman recently returned from the East, undertook the conduct of these charges, and, in the latter end of 1805, moved for various papers and despatches, to assist in substantiating his accusations. In the succeeding session he laboured with unabated perseverance in his attacks on the policy of the Marquis ; but, unacquainted with those mere elements of parliamentary knowledge which are necessary for taking any effective part in the proceedings of the House, he established feelings of contempt and coldness where he sought to raise adherents and friends. Possessed of no command over his own temper, being eminently deficient in discretion and ability, it was no wonder that he was unsupported even by those leaders of

the political party which had disapproved of the Marquis's Eastern policy. The impeachment of Warren Hastings, the length to which Indian debates had for many years extended themselves, and the power and number of competent judges who approved of the conduct of the Marquis Wellesley, made the House weary of the subject, and indisposed to plunge into the intricacies of another Indian impeachment. The only steady or zealous supporter of which Mr. Paull could boast was Lord Folkestone, now Earl of Radnor, for although many eminent members of the Commons occasionally lent him their assistance at divisions, or on particular emergencies, the weight of the whole accusation rested with himself to substantiate and complete. After spending nearly a year in moving for papers to establish his accusations, Mr. Paull ultimately brought forward his motion for articles of impeachment, and, had it not been for the assistance of the late Sir William Geary, would have failed even in getting a hearing for want of a seconder. The honourable baronet seconded the motion without fully concurring in Mr. Paull's sentiments, in order that the matter might fairly come under the consideration of the House. Mr. Paull was ultimately compelled to withdraw his charge for want of proof; and the House eventually refused to print the evidence on which he had hoped to substantiate his accusations. The charges against the Marquis for his treatment of the Nabob of Oude came on as a substantive ques-

tion ; but Mr. Paull having lost his seat in Parliament, the whole matter fell into abeyance*, till Lord Folkestone, revived these charges on the 22d of February, 1808. After a long debate on the propriety of entering at all into these accusations, the House determined to proceed with their investigation, and on the 9th of March, Lord Folkestone brought them forward. After many speeches on each side, the debate was postponed to the 17th ; the discussion was then closed, and the charges defeated by a very large majority. This triumph was followed up by the resolution which the House immediately adopted, to the effect that "the Marquis, in his arrangements in the province of Oude, was actuated by an ardent zeal for the service of his country, and an anxious desire to promote the safety, interests, and prosperity of the British Empire in India." Once more the charges were brought forward in a different shape by Lord Archibald Hamilton, but the motion met with a similar fate ; and the character of the Marquis Wellesley, as a consummate statesman, remained thenceforward not only free from reproach but above suspicion. Thus closed the circumstances which marked the career of the Marquis in India, and thus did he

* Mr. Paull was a native of Perth ; had been originally apprenticed to his father, a tailor in that city ; had been engaged in commercial pursuits at Lucknow ; was an unsuccessful candidate at the elections for Westminster in 1806 and 1807 ; sustained some commercial disappointments ; fought a duel with Sir Francis Burdett, in which both parties were wounded ; and finally died by his own hand on the 15th of April 1808.

triumph over the censure of narrow-minded and selfish hostility.

Between the character of Lord Wellesley and that of the Duke of Wellington some points of resemblance may be traced. The superiority of both over ordinary men became instantly and strikingly apparent, whenever either happened to be placed in a situation of independent action and uncontrolled authority. All their contemporaries agree in acknowledging, that both these distinguished brothers possessed the genius of statesmen ; that both were equal to the government-in-chief of a colony, a nation, or an empire ; but it has often been thought that the elder of the two was a man of less perfect mind than “ the great Duke ;” that whereas both were equal to the highest offices, it was the latter only who could fill subordinate situations with an efficiency worthy of his general reputation. The Duke is accustomed to make it one of his proudest boasts, that he is “ ready to serve the crown in any capacity ;” and results have proved that no undertaking is too mighty for his genius, and no class of duties too minute for his microscopic vision, or too insignificant to be neglected by his all-engrossing industry. On the other hand, the most brilliant and successful period of Lord Wellesley’s life was that in which he owned no superior, and in which the conduct of affairs—remote from the supreme seat of empire—was entrusted exclusively to his unaided judgment and his far-seeing wisdom. Had circumstances been favourable

to the formation of a cabinet, of which he could have been the head, it is by no means improbable that his career as prime minister of England might have equalled, though it could not surpass, the character of his administration as governor-general of India. But he is found for some years filling the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs, and twice lord-lieutenant of Ireland, without being able in these secondary situations to overwhelm competition and outstrip all rivalry, as he was accustomed to do when invested with the exercise of supreme authority. Still that portion of Lord Wellesley's life which was passed subsequent to his return from India is distinguished by many remarkable features and connected with events of the highest public importance.

At the period of his return to England the Marquis Wellesley had attained to the forty-fifth year of his age ; but in him the energy of early days must have long survived even that advanced time of life, for the man who could write Latin verses after he became an octogenarian must have been quite a youth at five-and-forty ; accordingly we find one, who had been a senator of some twenty years' standing before he went to India, entering upon a fresh parliamentary career after his return. His style, properly so called, was in the highest degree elaborate and polished—florid, ambitious, figurative ; with all the excellences, and none of the faults, of that school of rhetoric which prevailed in the parliament that he belonged

to for nineteen years before the Irish Union. It is difficult to imagine anything more graceful or dignified than his delivery; it was, if possible, more pleasing than that of Mr. Canning, more varied and fervent than that of Lord Lyndhurst. He put forth a greater volume of sound than either, and excelled both, in the mere arts of elocution, though he fell short of the former in wit, illustration, and fancy, as he did of the latter in memory, reasoning, and arrangement. It is universally admitted, however, that he was an orator of the first class—a statesman of undisputed ability—and a man whose presence and counsels could not fail to be acceptable to any premier who might be fortunate enough to secure his co-operation.

The death of Mr. Fox broke up the Whig administration; the Duke of Portland became the head of the government, and a strong desire was expressed by the king that the Marquis Wellesley should be one of the secretaries of state; but after much negociation he declined to join the cabinet.

In the early part of the year 1809, the well-known expedition to Copenhagen quitted the shores of England, and brought captive to our ports the fleet that was intended for the use of the enemy. The reader need scarcely be reminded that this country was then at peace with Denmark; that our aggression was represented as a barbarous infraction of every principle of international law, and a fitting ground for ministerial impeachment. An

impartial posterity has taken a different view of this question, and so did Lord Wellesley. He defended the expedition with the spirit and energy which marked every effort of his life, and with the success which so frequently attended the discussion of those questions that he supported in parliament. That his services on this occasion should have been overlooked by the minister occasioned no small surprise. It was thought strange that the Duke of Portland, as first lord of the treasury, should not have discovered or created an opportunity for obtaining the assistance of Lord Wellesley as a member of the government. The difficulty might possibly have arisen from the threat of impeachment held over him by Lord Folkestone (now Earl of Radnor); it might also have been caused by the known sentiments of the Marquis Wellesley respecting Roman Catholic claims; and it is not easy for any one, outside the circle of the cabinet itself, to estimate the difficulties which the head of the government might have experienced in making provision for the other members of his party, consistently with securing the co-operation of Lord Wellesley. Without further examining a problem which is more curious than important, it may be stated shortly, that, soon after the return of the expedition from Copenhagen, the Marquis was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain; but the divided condition of the cabinet delayed his departure. This loss of time at such a

juncture proved to be important, for he did not arrive sufficiently early to excite the junta to the requisite efforts for opening the campaign in time to produce the results that might otherwise have been expected. He landed at Cadiz on the day when the battle of Talavera was fought, and at the moment when the people of that city were almost intoxicated with joy in consequence of the surrender of Dupont's army. As British ambassador, he was received with every demonstration of respect. A French flag was spread upon the ground, to serve as a carpet, at the time of his landing; when he entered his carriage, it was drawn by the people to the town-house: and the Spanish populace—to their honour be it recorded—refused the gold which he prepared to scatter amongst them. He remained but a short time in Spain. After consulting with his brother, Sir Arthur Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington), and after a careful examination of the state of the country, the resources of both armies, and the prospects of the war, he appeared to think, either that his presence could be no longer useful there, or that it was much more urgently required at home, in order that he should avail himself of the existing state of the ministry to acquire the influence which was necessary for effecting the great objects, and working out the just views of British policy, then entertained by his illustrious brother and himself. Sir Henry Wellesley (now Lord Cowley) was appointed his Majesty's ambassador in Spain; the subject of this memoir returned

to England, and was, in the month of December 1809, appointed to the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs, which he continued to hold till shortly before that most distressing event, the assassination of Mr. Perceval.

Every one will remember that the administration of Mr. Perceval was formed upon the principle of direct hostility to the Roman Catholic claims; it will, therefore, occasion but little surprise that Lord Wellesley should have shown so much reluctance, as it is well-known he manifested, to coalesce with a cabinet resting upon such a basis. His mental vision was of too wide a range for the politicians amongst whom his lot was cast. He foresaw that Buonaparte must be resisted in the East, if we hoped to maintain our Indian empire; he undertook that resistance with signal success, and by way of reward for his services, certain members of the House of Commons threatened him with impeachment. He foresaw that sooner or later—and better soon than late—the penal laws affecting the Roman Catholics must be repealed; and for this political heresy he was shackled as Mr. Perceval's colleague, excluded from the ministry of Lord Liverpool, pelted in the Dublin theatre, and not admitted into the cabinet formed by his brother on the death of Mr. Canning, although the most prominent measure of the Duke's government was the adoption of that very principle for which Lord Wellesley had been contending during the previous twenty years of his life. He foresaw that the power

of Buonaparte in Europe could best be overthrown by a contest on the Peninsula, and acting upon that conviction, he spent many years in opposition, endeavouring, by the most spirit-stirring and eloquent appeals, to rouse the sluggishness and enlighten the mental darkness of men who incurred the hazards of "dangerous delay," in hesitating to give the Duke of Wellington that support without which there could be no hope of expelling the French from Spain. In short, then, he anticipated that there must be a concession of the Catholic claims ; a triumphant issue to the Spanish war ; a recognition of the South American republics ; and, lastly, a reform in parliament, though this was a measure which he rather discouraged than supported. It may be thought that, like other great men, his mind had gone in advance of the age in which he lived, or it may, on the other hand, be considered that had his ministerial position been that of a leader, instead of a subordinate, results of a different and more satisfactory kind would have arisen than the history of the period now presents.

It so happens that while he held the seals of the Foreign Department, no peace was to be concluded ; no war to be declared ; no new authority to be recognised ; no delicate negotiation to be conducted ; no congress to be attended ; no fresh policy adopted, or old system abandoned—and therefore, in the annals of the Perceval ministry, the name of the Marquis Wellesley does not stand conspicuous. In the month of January, 1812, he resigned the office of secretary of

state. He, perhaps, had been induced to hold it longer than his settled opinions seemed to justify, from a hope that when the Regency restrictions were removed, the Prince might be induced to agree to a concession of Roman Catholic claims. But in 1812, all hope of that description was at an end ; a stormy session was approaching ; the Marquis had declared against the great principle of the existing government ; and his resignation, therefore, became unavoidable.

While foreign secretary, he was elected (23rd of March, 1810) a knight of the Garter, withdrawing from the order of St. Patrick, in accordance with the statutes of the latter fraternity.

As already stated, his resignation of office took place in January. In the month of May following, the assassin Bellingham effected his murderous purpose, and the Prince Regent found it necessary to form a new ministry. From the correspondence and memoranda preserved upon this subject, it is evident that Lord Wellesley's political views were anything but calculated to conciliate the favour or secure the confidence of the great borough lords, and the other members of the Tory party possessing parliamentary influence. The negotiation now referred to, ended in the accession to office of Lord Liverpool ; but strenuous and protracted were the efforts respectively made by Lord Wellesley and Lord Moira to form administrations. The Whigs of that day possessed neither sufficient influence with the people or the sovereign to form a ministry ; and the futility of

attempting to induce moderate men of both parties to coalesce, was most strikingly displayed in the total failure of every attempt made by Lord Wellesley to bring together and unite the elements of a ministry. These negotiations began in May, and the month of June was far spent before Lord Liverpool found himself authorised to announce to parliament that he had formed a cabinet. This ministry lasted for fifteen years, and during the first ten of that period, the subject of this memoir remained in opposition. The Peninsular campaigns of the Duke of Wellington terminated in 1814; the first two years of the Liverpool ministry were those which immediately preceded the banishment of Buonaparte to Elba; and they were to the Marquis Wellesley a period of intense anxiety. While he held a seat in the cabinet, viz. from 1809 to 1812, the Spanish war was in its infancy, the means of its prosecution insufficient, the result extremely problematical,—so at least the public thought; but Lord Wellesley was of a different opinion; and a persuasion very generally prevails, that to his influence in the cabinet, the Duke of Wellington owes much of that support at home, without which no military commander can ever hope to be ultimately successful. No longer connected with the government, Lord Wellesley had a new and more arduous duty to perform. As a member of the opposition, it devolved on him to appeal to the parliament, and, through the press, to the sovereign and the people, against

the alleged insufficiency of the means placed at the disposal of the Duke of Wellington. It was not unnatural that those who reposed the utmost confidence in the Duke's ability, and who at the same time were fully persuaded that it was practicable to expel the French from Spain, should exaggerate the difficulties which that great commander eventually overcame. On the other hand, there can be very little doubt that the ministers and the Prince Regent were sincerely desirous of bringing the contest to a speedy and decisive issue; it was therefore evident to all who looked impartially at the question, that the ministers of that day—whatever their immediate predecessors might have done—assisted the Duke of Wellington to the utmost extent that the national credit and resources would permit; but the opposition party might have succeeded in restricting them within still narrower limits, had not the powerful and eloquent appeals of the Marquis Wellesley aroused a spirit which enabled his brother to cross the Pyrenees at the head of a conquering army, and put an end to the war before the city of Toulouse.

Up to this point the Marquis Wellesley must be regarded as professing and acting upon that political creed which for the last ten years has been called Conservative; at the close of the war, however, the first symptoms of his incipient Liberalism began to appear. He censured with unsparing severity the settlement of Europe made by the congress which

was then assembled, and he gradually withdrew himself from the ranks of the Tory party. Still there belonged to Lord Liverpool's cabinet, or were connected with his government, Mr. Canning, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Charles Grant (now Lord Glenelg), Mr. Robinson (now Lord Ripon), and others whose sentiments were not a jot less liberal than those entertained by the Marquis Wellesley; but they were *in* power and he was *out*, which makes a world of difference; for few persons can have failed to observe that the apparent nature and extent of political tendencies are as much moderated by the possession of power, as they are aggravated by exclusion from office; so that opinions which indicate Liberalism in an opposition member, become only an enlarged perception of political necessity in the ministry of the day; it is therefore by no means an uncommon thing for any administration to propose measures which would have appeared to them most impolitic and unwise, if their opponents occupied the Treasury bench. Thus on the secession of the Marquis Wellesley, his Liberalism became magnified by the very fact of his being a seceder. In the year 1822, the lamented death of the second Marquis of Londonderry led to a variety of ministerial changes; and though Lord Liverpool continued to be prime minister, and Lord Eldon still held the great seal, yet the intense Toryism of the government was mitigated. Mr. Canning took the management of the House of

Commons, and Mr. Huskisson was appointed to the Board of Trade. But the Marquis Wellesley had, in the month of December previous to these changes, accepted the office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Conciliation was to be the principle of his government, impartiality his universal rule of action ; the Orange party were to be curbed, while popish agitation was to be discountenanced ; he was to be the pacificator of a land which had never known tranquillity for six hundred years ; and the brilliant success with which he had governed in the palace of Tippoo Saib was to be revived in the council-chambers of the castle at Dublin. Sir Harcourt Lees and Mr. Daniel O'Connell were to form a political coalition as intimate as the corporeal union of the Siamese twins ; dissension was to be annihilated, and discontent forgotten. Such were the fond hopes with which the countrymen of the noble Marquis hailed his viceregal advent. How grievously those expectations were disappointed it boots not now to tell. The Marquis was a great man, but no worker of miracles ; and when he visited the theatre in state, he was pelted from the gallery ; the Orangemen hooted him in the streets, and the Liberal agitators denied him a cordial support with the multitude. White-boyism, beginning its insurrections in the south, almost reached the suburbs of the capital ; the legal proceedings adopted against the Orange party were defeated in the courts of law, and the country gentlemen began once again to fortify their houses. But the

lord-lieutenant was no novice in the art of governing. With one hand he restrained the anti-catholic party of the north, and with the other crushed the wild insurgents of the south. The hopes of improvement, however, which he indulged with respect to Ireland, were more creditable to his patriotism and benevolence than worthy of the judgment and foresight which he usually displayed; yet nothing could be more unjust than to deny that, on many occasions during his government of Ireland he manifested much of the wisdom, discretion, and firmness, which marked the earlier and more distinguished years of his life. The retirement of Lord Liverpool and the successive ministries of Mr. Canning and of Lord Goderich made no change in the position of Lord Wellesley, for none of these were adverse to the Roman Catholic claims; but the Duke of Wellington took the office of First Lord of the Treasury in the beginning of the year 1828, and it soon became evident, that, whatever might be his grace's ultimate intentions, he did not desire to alarm the King and the anti-catholic party by commencing his administration with a pro-catholic lord-lieutenant, and the Marquis Wellesley sailed from his native land without having effected any very material or extensive amelioration during the five years of his viceregal government. From the history of those five years, nothing was more evident than that Lord Wellesley appeared throughout to be oppressed by a sense of insuperable difficulties, arising out of the existing state of the penal laws. The operation

of these enactments, and the known sentiments of his official superiors, seemed to paralyze all his energies as chief governor of Ireland, and with every desire to favour neither party, he had the misfortune to offend both. The sincerity with which at all times he urged the claims of the Roman Catholics is fully established by the fact that, very shortly after the death of Mr. Perceval, he brought forward a motion in the House of Lords favourable to those claims, which was lost by a majority of only one, and that one a proxy !

Mr. R. Wellesley, the Rev. Henry Wellesley, and the present Lady Hatherton, are the only surviving issue of the first Marchioness. Her ladyship died in the month of November, 1816, and Lord Wellesley, after remaining a widower for nine years, married on the 29th of October, 1825, Marianne, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, in America, and widow of Robert Paterson, Esq. This lady, who survives him, is a Roman Catholic, was born in America, and inherited considerable property, but has had no issue by her marriage with the Marquis Wellesley.

It is well known that the Duke of Wellington, as minister, proposed and carried a repeal of the penal laws affecting the Roman Catholics. To that measure, or perhaps to many others introduced during his brother's ministry, the subject of this memoir could hardly offer much objection, consistently with his settled political opinions ; nevertheless it became

difficult for him to take a conspicuous part in the advocacy or support of that cabinet, and he remained in comparative retirement during the whole of the time that the Duke of Wellington was in office.

On the accession of Earl Grey to power, the appointment of lord-steward of the household was offered to the Marquis, and, at the advanced age of threescore and ten, he consented to take office; he was, however, little more than a silent supporter of the ministry of Lord Grey. On the 26th of December, 1833, in the 74th year of his age, he once more proceeded to Ireland as chief governor. The affairs of that part of the United Kingdom offered at that time no remarkable occasions for the exercise of his great though declining powers, and the Marquis Wellesley returned to England in the month of December, 1834, when the administration of affairs was confided to Sir Robert Peel.

On the restoration of the Whig party he once more accepted an office in the royal household, and the man who had sat upon the viceregal throne of one of the greatest empires of the world condescended to fill the office of Lord Chamberlain; the hand which had all but wielded a sceptre, now submitted to carry a white wand, and the conqueror of India consented to while away his time in antechambers, and be confounded with gentlemen-ushers and lords-in-waiting. It has been said, and the suggestion is most painful, that his pecuniary circumstances rendered the mere salary of office an object to him; this is, however, quite cer-

tain, that he did not possess an income suitable to his elevated station. When in India, he could have amassed millions; but he came home without a shilling, and he died poor. In this country at least he was not remarkable for profuse expenditure.

The office of Lord Chamberlain was conferred on him in the month of April, 1835; but in the course of the same year he resigned it, and never again accepted any other appointment. With that event his public life may be said to have closed, if one occurrence be excepted, which took place in the year 1837. The Court of Directors of the East India Company finding that he was in some difficulties which interfered with his personal comfort, and understanding that he was then deriving but little if any advantage from the annuity of 5000*l.* granted him on his abandonment of the sum of 100,000*l.* already mentioned, resolved that in reference to his important services, and to those measures conducted by him with such brilliant success—upon which the maintenance and consolidation of the British power in India have since depended—a sum of 20,000*l.* should be vested in trustees for the benefit of the Marquis. This proposition was agreed to by a very large majority of the Court of Proprietors, and the vote accepted by Lord Wellesley. Subsequently, (17th of March, 1841,) it was resolved that a statue of the Marquis should be erected in the court-room, as a mark of the admiration and gratitude of the East India Company.

With the exception of the "Great Duke," no man of modern times has passed through a more extraordinary career, or been distinguished by more eminent qualities, than the Marquis Wellesley. He attained in early life, and preserved to the latest period of his existence, a minute and critical acquaintance with the literature of Greece and of Rome. Succeeding to no hereditary property, and belonging to a rank of life which demands liberal expenditure, he yet was not known to have ever bartered his principles, or made an unworthy sacrifice to acquire wealth: on the contrary, his noble abandonment of it at Seringapatam, can never be forgotten. The vigour of his intellect, the extent of his knowledge, his political foresight, his quick and unerring appreciation of human character, his successful application of historical truths and philosophical principles to the practical affairs of government; his great powers as a writer; his ardent, polished, and persuasive eloquence; his dignified affability; his great conversational powers; his unconquerable industry, form a combination of natural gifts and of high accomplishments, which may challenge a comparison with the most illustrious of his contemporaries.

He died at Kingston House, Knightsbridge, on the 25th of September, 1842, and in compliance with his will was buried in the vault at Eton College chapel, on the 8th of October:—

"He gave his honours to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace."

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN, BART.

BORN OCTOBER 6, 1789—DIED SEPTEMBER 28, 1842.

To enter Parliament as a stepping-stone to the Bench—to make political power a weapon for attaining professional distinction—is very commonly the outline of a successful lawyer's career; but there is one characteristic by which the Bench has for nearly a century been most honourably distinguished, namely, that no one dares to put on the ermine without shaking off the trammels of party—no one ventures to balance the claims of justice that is not regenerated, and almost purified by the act. However close may have been political friendships, however fierce political animosities, the judicial office calms the restlessness of public contention, and by the strong demand it makes for unerring impartiality, almost gives birth to the power of satisfying that demand. In the biography of no man is this more apparent than in the life of Sir Michael O'Loughlen, who laboured for years in all the strife for Catholic Emancipation—who entered Parliament under that prince of agitators, Mr. O'Connell—who attained the Bench from his political influence—who received a baronetcy for his political services—and who nevertheless, instead of turning the arms of party warfare against the peace and institutions of his country, cast away the weapons of agitation when he took up

the sword of justice, converted the labour of political dispute into the industry of judicial zeal, and became as eminent in the assiduous discharge of his official duties as he had been indefatigable in advancing the political objects of his party.

Michael, the third son of Colman O'Loghlen, of Port, in the county of Clare, was born on the 6th of October, 1789. His mother was daughter of Michael Finucane, Esq., M.D., of Ennis.

He was called to the Irish Bar in Michaelmas term, 1811, and, having attained considerable distinction, was appointed third serjeant on the 18th of January, 1831; he was promoted to the office of second serjeant in the month of February, 1842, in the Hilary term of which year he was admitted a bencher of the King's Inns, Dublin. At the general election which took place in 1835, Mr. O'Loghlen offered himself for the representation of Dungarvan in Waterford, but was not elected without a contest. The poll upon that occasion was as follows :

Michael O'Loghlen, Esq. 360

J. M. Galwey, Esq. 88

In the month of April, 1835, when Mr. Perrin was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland was conferred on Mr. O'Loghlen. This of course occasioned a new election for Dungarvan; but he was returned without opposition. In December, 1834, as is well known, the administration of public affairs was confided to Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. O'Loghlen was suc-

ceeded in his office by Mr. Pennefather. The Peel ministry was not, however, enabled to continue in power, and in April, 1835, Mr. O'Loughlen returned to his old office, like most others who had previously formed part of Lord Melbourne's Administration. About the close of 1835, Mr. Perrin, the Attorney-General for Ireland, was raised to the Bench, and, as is usual with these offices, Mr. O'Loughlen immediately succeeded him. Again he had to stand a contest in Dungarvan with Mr. Galwey, when the numbers were as follow :

Michael O'Loughlen, Esq. 316

J. M. Galwey, Esq. 163

Having successfully regained his seat, an opening occurred on the Bench early in 1836, and Mr. O'Loughlen was appointed a baron of the Exchequer in Ireland : when he thus withdrew from Parliament, he adopted the bearing and conduct most worthy of a vindicator of the laws. In the month of February, 1837, the office of Master of the Rolls in Ireland became vacant, and Mr. O'Loughlen was immediately appointed. Here, till the term preceding his death, he continued to expedite business, to mitigate costs, to dispense justice and equity without fear or favour. More than any even of his most eminent predecessors he devoted unwearied attention to the interests of his suitors, doing a vast amount of business in his own person which formerly went through the expensive ordeal of the Master's office.

At the coronation of Her Majesty, the Master of

the Rolls was amongst the list of baronets created on that occasion. He had of course been appointed an Irish Privy Councillor in the year 1835, on his first acceptance of the office of Attorney-General.

On the 3d of September, 1817, he married Bidelia, the daughter of Daniel Kelly, Esq., of Dublin, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

Having suffered for some months from declining health, Sir Michael O'Loughlen came to London for medical advice, but it was then too late, and the journey materially injured his prospects of recovery. He expired in George-street, Hanover-square, on the 28th of September, 1842.

The words of Lord Chancellor Sugden, who on a recent occasion referred to his decease, are a conclusive proof of the reputation he enjoyed. "His kind disposition and pleasing manners insured the regard of those over whom he presided, and his great attainments as a lawyer—his practical knowledge, his untiring industry, and, above all, his earnest desire to promote the ends of justice, demand the respect of all; in him the judicial bench has indeed lost one of its brightest ornaments."

His remains were interred in the family burial ground in the county of Clare; his funeral from Dublin was attended by upwards of 150 carriages belonging to members of the legal profession, and a subscription was entered into for the purpose of erecting a testimonial to his memory.

SIR WILLIAM OUSELEY.

BORN IN 1769—DIED IN SEPTEMBER, 1842.

SIR WILLIAM OUSELEY was the eldest son of Ralph Ouscley, Esq., by that gentleman's first wife, the daughter of Henry Holland, Esq., of Limerick. He was eldest brother of the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., who has attained much distinction in the conduct of diplomatic missions to the East and at St. Petersburg.

The subject of this memoir was born in the county of Monmouth, in the year 1769, and after having been privately educated, was sent to Paris at the age of eighteen, for the purpose of perfecting himself in the French language. He spent but one year in that metropolis, when his friends purchased for him a cornetcy in the 8th Dragoons. The leisure which the intervals of his military duties afforded was not dissipated in frivolous amusements, but devoted to a pursuit which had now taken so strong a root in his feelings and desires, as to make the labour it entailed seem even a pleasing contrast to the inaction of all around him. In the acquisition of the Eastern languages, and particularly in the study of Persian, he spent every moment that he could withdraw from the immediate duties of that profession in which the wishes of his friends, rather than any very strong inclination of his own, had placed him. In the year 1794, he was called on to serve in the campaigns

under the Duke of York, at the end of which, he sold his commission and went to Leyden, where he renewed his Oriental studies, and in 1795, he published his "Oriental Miscellanies, an Essay to facilitate the reading of Persian manuscripts." About the same time he obtained the commission of major in the Ayrshire regiment of Fencible Dragoons, which he joined in the year 1796. On the 6th of March, in this year he married Julia Frances, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Irving, and by this alliance he had six sons and four daughters. His regiment was shortly afterwards reduced, and he came to reside in London, where he took to his favourite pursuits with all the ardour which invariably characterises those men, who, as Bacon says, "visit and strengthen the roots and foundations of the science itself, thereby not only gracing it in reputation and dignity, but also amplifying it in perfection and substance."

In the year 1797, he published his *Oriental Collections*, and received from the university of Dublin the degree of LL.D. He shortly afterwards visited Ireland, and in February, 1800, he received the honour of knighthood from the Marquis Cornwallis, then lord-lieutenant. The university of Rostock made him a doctor in philosophy; he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in Edinburgh, and of the Academy of Göttingen.

Sir William Ouseley continued to enrich the peculiar branch of literature to which he had devoted him-

self, and published "The Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukel." In 1801, he brought out "Tales of Bathyar and the Ten Virgins," translated from the Persian; and in the same year published "Observations on some Medals and Gems, with some Inscriptions in the Ancient Persian Characters."

Commercial intercourse was now opened with Persia, and Sir Gore Ouseley, who had been created a baronet two years previously, was appointed on the 10th of March, 1810, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of the King of Persia. In selecting a private secretary, Sir Gore naturally sought the assistance of his brother, as one in whom he could implicitly confide, and whose abilities, connected with the Persian language, he of course would not be the first to underrate. Whatever may have been the abilities of Sir Gore Ouseley as a diplomatist—whatever may have been the difficulties to which all ministers are exposed, few persons can undervalue the assistance which Sir William Ouseley was enabled to afford to his younger brother. The history of this mission has been published by Mr. Morier, the secretary to the embassy, while Sir William Ouseley, after his return to England, gave to the world an account of his travels in Persia, in connexion with the duties of his office.

Since the year 1819, few opportunities have occurred for the exertion of Sir William Ouseley's peculiar powers, and at the advanced age of seventy-three he breathed his last, in September, 1842, at

Boulogne, after having rendered services to Oriental literature, the full amount of which few persons are able to estimate, and still fewer are competent to rival.

THE HONOURABLE

SIR GALBRAITH LOWRY COLE, G.C.B.

BORN MAY 1, 1772—DIED OCTOBER 3, 1842.

A MILITARY man who has served with honour through four or five campaigns, who has been present at ten or twelve general engagements, who has been promoted through the several ranks of the profession up to the highest, who receives the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and from the Sovereign medals and clasps, with the honorary distinction of a title and an order of knighthood—when such a man dies, it becomes necessary that the course of his existence should be chronicled in a volume like this. But those who come within the above description were in the year 1815 surprisingly numerous. From that time to the present their numbers have been gradually diminishing. Every succeeding year carries off one or two, sometimes more, from amongst the number of these distinguished soldiers, to whose gallant services the happiness and independence of this great nation is in some degree owing. In the present, therefore, as well as in the succeeding

volumes of this work, the reader will necessarily find the lives of several gallant officers who have commanded regiments, brigades, and divisions at Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and were therefore honourably mentioned in the despatches of the "Great Duke,"—received pieces of plate from the officers who served under them, were invested with all the orders of knighthood that the sceptered hands of Europe could bestow, were cheered with the loud applause of the people, the cordial gratitude of Parliament, and the substantial rewards of the Crown ; yet the life of one such man bears a strong family resemblance to the biographies of his brothers-in-arms. He enters the service at eighteen, joins his regiment, and gets well beaten under the Duke of York and Lord Moira in the Low Countries, goes to India, and fights more successfully against Doondiah Waugh, the Rajah of Berar, Scindiah, Holkar, or Tippoo ; comes home, goes to Jamaica or to Walcheren, and gets a fever in either case ; at length becomes a colonel, joins the Army under Sir John Moore, and barely escapes with his life. The days of his glory, however, are at hand ; the great Indian General, who won a whole empire in Asia, is now on the European Continent, commencing the work of defeating all the French marshals ; the young but experienced soldier soon receives opportunities of showing that

The Saxon arm, the Saxon steel,
That made the Romans backward reel,
Hath never lost its energy.

In one place his regiment bears the severest assaults of the enemy, and repulses them ; on another occasion his opportune assistance turns the fortunes of the day ; next, his time in winter quarters is devoted to getting up the discipline of some raw levy. Now he is in the field again, rallying a flying squadron or leading a brigade of Highlanders or Irishmen, whose brilliant onset sweeps the field like a whirlwind ; then he is badly wounded, then come fevers "and joint-racking rheum," and "all the ills that soldier's life is heir to." Time passes on, and once more he is alive and stirring : a siege has begun ; he is every day up to his knees in the trenches, the breach now becomes practicable, and in a few hours the standard of England floats over the citadel. He is now a prodigious favourite with the great Field-Marshal, and at the next battle leads the right or the left wing of the army, no matter which ; he gets three horses shot under him ; but he out-generals the Frenchman, turns his flank, and leaves to the cavalry the exciting amusement of galloping after the fugitives, making prisoners, seizing guns, and appropriating booty. The war is over ; he is a lieutenant-general, a grand cross of the Bath, with half-a-dozen foreign orders ; is weather-beaten and scarred, subject to lumbago and fond of whist, patronises the United Service Club, and visits a watering-place every year ; probably gets into Parliament ; and, if so, obtains a colonial governorship, or some other appointment suited to an old soldier ; and, having lived respected,

dies full of years and honours ; a grateful posterity inscribes his name on marble, and to every young officer it is said, " Go thou and do likewise."

It is believed that the reader will feel the foregoing to have been a picture for which many a gallant commander might have sat ; it is hoped, therefore, that when military memoirs bear a general character of monotony and sameness, some portion of that fault will be imputed to the nature of the materials.

These remarks have not arisen from a belief that the history of Sir Lowry Cole would be in any respect less interesting than the biography of other military men ; but it was thought fitting to take advantage of one occasion at least, in the course of these pages, to observe that though some incidents in military memoirs may vary, a large proportion of them are the same through the lives of all the heroes of the Peninsular war, and that the biographies of soldiers bear a closer resemblance to each other than those of any other class of professional men.

Sir Michael Cole, Knt., served in Ireland, in the reign of James I. A descendant of his, the first Earl of Enniskillen, married the sister of the first Earl of Belmore, and the subject of the present memoir was the second son of that marriage. He was born at Florence-court, in the county of Fermanagh, on the 1st of May, 1772. He entered the army at an early age ; as always happens with the sons of men possessing parliamentary influence, the course of his early promotion was rapid, and he is

found to hold the rank of lieutenant-colonel in Ward's regiment so far back as the year 1794, being then at the very immature age of two-and-twenty. Family interest makes a boy a field officer, and *there* it may almost be said that that species of power ceases. Ministerial patronage carries military men forward to a certain point; but as to all that follows, they must in a great degree depend upon courage, conduct, and fortune.

In the month of January, 1801, he received the rank of colonel in the army, and on the 4th of July, 1806, the battle of Maida was fought, on which memorable occasion he was second in command. On the 25th of April, 1808, he was advanced to the rank of major-general,—commanded divisions at the principal battles during the Peninsular war, and was present likewise at the capture of Bordeaux. As the honorary rewards of his services, he received the order of the Bath, besides a cross and four clasps.

Sir Lowry Cole was a man of undaunted bravery, a good officer, and a strict disciplinarian; but his talents were confessedly not of the highest order, and though his name is found in the Duke of Wellington's despatches, with every praise that gallant bearing, honourable conduct, and scrupulous attention to duty could earn, yet he is mentioned without that unqualified admiration which the great commander reserved for the Hills, the Beresfords, and the Grahams.

At the general election in 1812, Sir Lowry Cole was returned to parliament for the county of Fer-

managh, and having therefore a seat in the legislature, he received the thanks of the House "in his place in Parliament," for his distinguished military services in the Peninsula.

The war being ended, all the laurels that he could hope to gather being then collected, and he having attained the mature age of forty, he naturally thought that the soldier who had served in so many campaigns, was fairly entitled to the repose of peaceful and domestic life; and on the 15th of June, 1815, he married Lady Frances Harris, the second daughter of the first Earl of Malmesbury, by whom he had several children, and who survives him. He had been appointed a lieutenant-general on the 4th of June, 1813, and on the 22d of July, 1830, he was advanced to the rank of general. Having been for some years governor at the Mauritius, he was appointed, in 1828, to the government of the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained till 1834. The military forces stationed at both those places were, during his administration, kept in a high state of discipline; but it has on more than one occasion been observed that his qualifications as a military commander quite eclipsed his talents as a civil governor; yet though a man of no regular statesmanlike education, he managed to get through business tolerably well, and he certainly never betrayed a deficiency of any quality that is necessary to a soldier or a gentleman.

On his return from the Cape, he found his political

friends out of power, and so they remained till 1841, when it became too late for him to be appointed to any situation of importance; with his government of the Cape, therefore, his public and professional life may be said to have closed. He was governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort; a commissioner of the Royal Military College, the Royal Military Asylum, &c. and colonel of the 27th regiment of foot.

He died on the 3d of October, after only one hour's illness, at his seat, Highfield Park, Hampshire, being then in the seventy-first year of his age. The body was removed for interment to the county of Fermanagh, and the funeral, on its passage through Dublin, was received with the usual military honours.

THOMAS PLATT, Esq.

BORN IN 1760 — DIED OCTOBER 8, 1842.

No reader requires to be informed that the attorneys and solicitors of England constitute by far the most numerous portion of the legal profession. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this memoir was one of the most esteemed members of that highly respectable body, and had been for many years before his death what is called the "father of the profession." He was a native of London, and received his education at the free school attached

to Magdalen College, Oxford. Being at an early age intended for the profession of the law, he was articled to Messrs. Dynely and Bell, of Gray's-inn, and admitted an attorney and solicitor of the superior courts at Westminster on the 26th of May, 1780; he must, therefore, at the time of his death have been a solicitor of sixty-two years' standing. Early in his professional career he received the appointment of chamber clerk to the celebrated Lord Mansfield, when his lordship was chief justice, and he continued in that office with Lords Kenyon and Ellenborough during the periods that they respectively presided in the Court of King's Bench. With those eminent judges he lived upon terms of friendship not very usual in similar cases, and rendered more remarkable by the circumstance of its being continued not merely during the judicial life of one, but of three successive chief justices of England. Lord Ellenborough died in 1818, and Mr. Platt, being then nearly sixty years of age, withdrew from the office, after having held it considerably upwards of thirty years. On his retirement, pieces of plate were presented to him by his professional brethren, in testimony of the high respect which they entertained for his personal character and his eminent abilities.

It has been said, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of the statement, that throughout his long professional life he was peculiarly successful in acquiring the goodwill of his clients. It is also believed

that he never had a client who did not become a sincere friend. He likewise enjoyed the great satisfaction of preventing much needless and vexatious litigation ; for few members of the profession have more frequently acted as arbitrator. It rarely happens that an arbitrator satisfies any one by his awards ; but on more than one occasion Mr. Platt enjoyed the extraordinary pleasure of satisfying both parties. In the year 1816 two litigants who had referred to him a very important question, after they had received his award, presented him with a silver cup, bearing the following flattering testimonial of the justice of his decision:—" Thomæ Platt, controversiis ejus arbitrato feliciter compositis, ex utrâque parte litigantes. D.D. Anno Salutis MDCCCXVI." .

The celebrated botanist, Dr. Sibthorp, was a schoolfellow of Mr. Platt. In the year 1796 he devised a freehold estate to the Honourable Thomas Wenman, Mr. Hawkins of Bignor Park, Sussex, and Mr. Platt, in trust, that the rents of the estate should in the first instance be applied to the publication of the *Flora Græca Sibthorpiana*. The rents of the estate were so very small, and the publication of the book necessarily so expensive, that the long period of forty years elapsed between the commencement and the completion of this great work. Soon after the death of Dr. Sibthorp, Mr. Wenman was drowned in the river Charwell ; the trust, therefore, devolved upon Messrs. Platt and Hawkins ; the latter, in writing to the subject of this memoir in the month

of October, 1840, uses these words:—"The merit of having executed this important trust is chiefly yours, and all that I can lay claim to is that of having cordially seconded and supported you." Of these trustees it has truly been said that they raised an imperishable monument to the character of their deceased friend.

Mr. Platt died on Saturday the 8th of October, at his house in Brunswick Square, having attained the great age of eighty-two, and having lived to see one of his sons rise to considerable eminence as a barrister. It does not often happen that through so long a period of life, any man has the good fortune to preserve the friendship of so many estimable persons as were included amongst the number of those who sincerely lamented the death of Mr. Platt.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR WILLIAM RAE, BART.

DIED OCTOBER 18, 1842.

IN this part of the kingdom the Lord Advocate of Scotland is generally regarded as the parliamentary organ of the Government in all that relates to the administration of affairs north of the Tweed. Here, in the south, few of us know enough of Scottish law to be aware of all the duties and privileges which attach to the office of Lord-Advocate; we merely see him in Parliament discharging a sort of duty very analogous to that which is performed by the Irish Secretary concerning the affairs of Ireland. In Scotland, it is true, that the Lord-Advocate is, like the Attorney-General, the public prosecutor; but treason, sedition, or even libel, are matters which very rarely occupy the attention of a Scottish court of justice; hence he is known to this part of the kingdom as a sort of parliamentary officer, whose business it is to answer all sorts of interrogatories respecting Scotland which may be put, upon any possible subject, by any opposition member: besides this, he takes charge of every bill and makes every motion relating to Scotland which the Government may desire to introduce. It was principally as the actual, or as the ex-Lord-Advocate, that Sir William Rae was known to the public. More than twenty years have elapsed since he first came into Parliament, and

during the whole of that time he either discharged the functions of the office as a member of administration, or, being a member of opposition, supervised the conduct of those who did ; he was, therefore, regarded, in the House of Commons, as a sort of mouth-piece of the Scottish portion of the Conservative party, and he always proved himself to be a very worthy and respectable representative of that class. Generally well informed on the subjects to which he called attention, and never unnecessarily occupying time with irrelevant matter, with egotism, or with personality, he usually received a more favourable hearing than it is the practice to grant to speakers who, like him, are utterly destitute of any quality that even approximates to the character of eloquence. In the House of Commons his manner was abrupt, and of late years even testy, his voice was uncouth, his accent provincial, and his utterance not very distinct ; but he had the shrewd strong sense of his native country, so happily combined with the sincerity and straightforwardness of an honest John Bull, that he could not fail to be much respected, and rather popular as a member of the House of Commons.

The late Lord-Advocate was descended from an ancient family. His father was an eminent member of the Scottish bar, and, after a successful professional career, was appointed a lord of session in the year 1782, and in that capacity was well known as Lord Eskgrove. To the office of Lord Justice Clerk he

was advanced in the year 1799 ; and when he retired from the bench on the 27th of June, 1804, he was created a baronet. His eldest son succeeded him in the baronetcy ; but that gentleman dying in 1815, without male issue, the baronetcy devolved upon the subject of the present memoir, who married the daughter of Colonel Charles Steuart ; but, as there is no issue of this marriage, the baronetcy is now extinct.

Sir William Rae became a member of the faculty of advocates in the year 1791 : it may, therefore, be presumed that he was born between the years 1765 and 1770 ; and this presumption receives confirmation from the fact that at school he was the contemporary of Sir Walter Scott, with whom through life he lived on terms of intimacy and friendship. No anecdotes of his youth or his boyhood have been preserved, and scarcely any fact worth recording beyond that which has just been mentioned. His kindly disposition must have shown itself at an early age. If he had not been free from the rude selfishness of an ordinary school-boy, it is not very probable that he would have formed a friendship with a feeble-bodied, contemplative being, such as Scott was in the days of his childhood.

Sir William continued to be a practitioner at the Scottish bar for a period of eight-and-twenty years before he was raised to the dignity of lord-advocate ; but he did not attain to any very distinguished degree of eminence, though he was considered to be a good lawyer and a person of considerable skill in his pro-

fession. Mr. Macconochie (Lord Meadowbank) was raised to the bench in the month of June, 1819: Sir William Rae succeeded him as lord-advocate, and continued to hold that office till the accession to power of Earl Grey; thus being chief law officer of Scotland under the administrations of Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington.

In the parliament of 1818, Sir William Rae sat for one of the old district of burghs in Fifeshire, including Crail, Pittcnweem, &c. The next general election was that consequent upon the death of George III., and Sir William again represented the same places; but when parliament almost died a natural death, in the year 1826, he came in for Harwich. In 1830 he was chosen for Buteshire, in 1831 for Portarlington, and in 1832 again for Buteshire, which county he continued to represent till the period of his death.

In the year 1822, Sir Alexander Boswell was killed in a duel, which arose out of an article in the *Beacon* newspaper. That publication originated with some members of the Tory party in Scotland, and was certainly conducted with less regard to private and personal feelings than usually distinguishes publications set on foot for political purposes. Almost every one who was in any manner connected with that journal endeavoured to avoid the responsibility which attached to its contents; and the Liberal party were naturally disposed to take advantage of the favourable opportunity thus afforded for casting

upon as many, and upon as respectable Tories as possible, the discredit of being concerned in the *Beacon*. Of course it was impossible that Sir William Rae should escape that sweeping accusation; he, however, denied the charge in parliament; he published his denial in the newspapers; his friends of course gave implicit credence to his statements, and, looking at his general character, all impartial persons came to the same conclusion: but party spirit is generally as virulent on the one side as on the other, and the more unlikely anything appears, to the mind of a dispassionate man, the more eagerly is it swallowed by the credulity of faction.

In September, 1841, Sir William was re-appointed to the office of lord-advocate, and filled that situation up to the time of his death. There is hardly an instance of a lord-advocate who was not raised eventually to the bench; but it is said that the subject of this memoir declined a judicial situation, on the ground that he never enjoyed sufficient practice at the bar to qualify him for the duties of the bench.

In politics he was a Conservative of the most uncompromising character—rather a Tory of the old school than a supporter of the present Government; possessing a clearer perception of old-fashioned justice than of modern expediency. He was an opponent of every measure of Whig legislation, and resisted for many years the repeal of the penal laws affecting the Roman Catholics.

On the 18th of October he expired at his country-seat, St. Catherine's, near Edinburgh. For a considerable time previously his health had been rapidly declining, and it was understood that the numerous cares and anxieties incidental to his office had preyed on a constitution, easily affected by such causes.

MARIA,
LADY CALLCOTT.

BORN JULY 19, 1785—DIED OCTOBER 21, 1842.

THERE is perhaps hardly any class of persons who suffer more than literary ladies from the existence of quacks—not medical quacks, but blue-stocking impostors. Among other classes, the presence of a certain proportion of “black sheep” is expected as the natural condition of human affairs, but in every vocation where the numbers are small, the body-politic suffers severely from the follies or impostures of its members; and not unfrequently the public resemble the travel-writers who are ridiculed in “Salmagundi;” they receive the specimen nearest at hand as characteristic of the whole class, and regard the vices or frailties of an individual as the glaring faults of the entire “order.” If a male author be delivered of an absurdity, few persons think of charging the republic of letters with his faults; but if a literary lady fails “to witch the world with

noble *authorship*," the check she has experienced is chuckled over as the destruction of petticoat presumption, and forms a never-failing source of congratulation to those who think *blue-stockings* and *blue devils* synonymous,—

" Who, wondering much what little knavish sprito
Had put it first in woman's head to write,"

deny to the whole sex the honours attendant on intellectual cultivation: just as the Mahomedan denies them the privilege of a soul, and on no better foundation.

But persons of more sense are not so far prejudiced by "the wishy-washy everlasting flood" of one fair candidate for fame, as to despise the mind of every other, or to imagine that dulness and goodness are inseparable. Though most women of ordinary intellect are highly estimable in private life, and though many clever women have been amongst the least creditable of their sex: still nothing short of "controversial illusion," or great stupidity, can connect these facts as being invariably characteristic of either class. Intellectual ability is admitted to be, directly, power; and a distinguished author has laboured successfully to prove that it is also indirectly virtue, and indisputably happiness—virtue because, exerting moral powers of the highest order, it is to a certain extent inconsistent with coarser gratifications; and happiness, because in its acquisition, in its possession, in its pursuit, no time can exhaust its variety, and no pleasure equal its innocent enjoyments. With

what sense of justice, or on what grounds of probability, can it be restricted to one sex? Few persons would confine the *admiration* of intellectual power to men, but many would restrict its *emulation*; as if the mind which was capable of the one in its greatest perfection, was so far distant from the other as to make its attempt ridiculous! Since the period when a literary lady was a prodigy, since

“ ————— that Gothic time,
When no one waltz’d, and none but monks could rhyme,”

the success of a few eminent women has produced an abundance of “gentle students;” but with these came the irruption of their plagiarists and unsuccessful rivals, till we were soon stifled with the empty nothings of one

“ ——— who sits apart, from coxcombs shrinking,
Looks wise—the pretty soul!—and *thinks* she’s thinking.”

Few subjects have however been treated by women with more success than travels, if books for children perhaps be excepted. An observant woman—and none other ought to undertake to write a book of travels—sees a world of minute characteristics in the land she visits which escape the wider range of manly intellect, but which really form the best possible “leaven” in this interesting department of literature, for they neither descend to the trifling of anecdote, nor lead the author to flounder in the intricacies of political or philosophical disquisitions. In the list of travel-writers, Lady Callcott acquired

much reputation ; and in the composition of books for the instruction of children she was eminently successful. In this pursuit, which might almost be named, like some church livings, *the Instruction-cum-amusement* province, her ladyship produced several little works, that give an interest to inquiries respecting her early life.

Mary, usually called Maria Dundas, was the eldest child of Rear-admiral George Dundas, who married Miss Ann Thompson, of Liverpool ; she was born at Pap Castle, in Cumberland, on the 19th of July, 1785. The admiral was descended from the ancient family of Dundas, of Dundas, and was next brother to Sir David, who received a baronetcy in 1815, and who was father of the present Sir William Dundas. Her father, then Captain Dundas, having the command of the Pigmy revenue-cutter, which was stationed in the Irish Channel, took a residence for his family first in the Isle of Man, but shortly afterwards removed to Wallazy, on the Cheshire coast, nearly opposite to Liverpool, and here the first eight years of her childhood were spent.

In 1794 she was placed at school with the Misses Bright, at Drayton, near Abingdon ; and under their guidance the whole of the next ten years were passed, with the exception of occasional visits to Richmond, during the summer and Christmas holidays, to her uncle, Sir David Dundas, Bart. In 1804, Sir David desiring to pay a visit to his brother James, a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, left Richmond for the

Scottish metropolis, and took his niece, Maria, with him. Till the month of September, 1806, Miss Dundas remained the guest of her uncle James; but she then returned to the south, and joined her father at Sidmouth. Captain Dundas received shortly afterwards the appointment of naval commissioner of the dockyard at Bombay, and his daughter accompanied him to India, where they arrived on the 26th of May, 1809.

On the 9th of December in this year, Miss Dundas, being then twenty-five years of age, married Captain Thomas Graham, and, returning to England with her husband in the month of June, 1811, she published her first work, "*Journal of a Residence in India.*" According to the account of her travels which this work contains, she visited all the three Presidencies, viewed the Cave of Elephanta, the island of Salsette, the excavations of Carli in the Mahratta mountains, and Poonah, the Mahratta capital. On her return to Bombay, she voyaged along the coast as far as Negombo, afterwards visiting Trincomali, on the east side of the island, on her way to Madras. From Madras she went to Calcutta, which terminated her travels in India, as she only returned to the Coromandel coast to embark for England in the beginning of 1811.

Her husband being shortly afterwards appointed to the command of the *Laurustinus*, Mrs. Graham took up her residence with her brother, Colonel Dundas, at Blackheath. The *Laurustinus* was wrecked off Providence in 1815, and Captain

Graham returned home, joined his wife, and then went to Scotland, where they resided at Broughtly Ferry until 1819. They both sailed in this year for the Mediterranean, visited Malta, and finally landed at Naples: in Italy they staid till 1821. On Captain Graham being appointed to the *Doris* frigate they returned to England, and she published the work entitled "Three Months in the Environs of Rome," and the "Memoirs of the Life of Poussin." On the 21st of July Mrs. Graham sailed with her husband for South America, and on the 9th of April 1822, while passing round Cape Horn, Captain Graham died; his remains were carried to Valparaiso, and interred within the fortress.

On the 13th of March, 1823, she returned to Rio, and on the 16th of October in that year accepted the office of governess to the young princess, Donna Maria, now Queen of Portugal. For the purpose of collecting books, &c., for her new duties, it became necessary for Mrs. Graham to return to England, where she arrived on the 18th of December. The requisite arrangements for her important task were not completed till July 1824, when once more she sailed for Rio. But considerable changes had taken place during the interval in the condition of parties in Brazil. Shortly after Mrs. Graham's departure for England, the Empress wrote a letter, explaining some of these changes to Mrs. Graham; but this letter was never forwarded to England, and only received on her return to Rio. Had Mrs. Graham

been aware of these occurrences, she probably would have at once declined her task ; but the news arrived too late. On the 24th of October, 1824, she entered the palace ; those who remember the “ secret shoals and fatal eddies,” which surround every inhabitant of a court, will not be surprised to learn that her task was anything but what she had been led to expect ; and after struggling for eleven days against petty cabals, and against endless annoyances, even from menial servants, she was compelled to relinquish her distinguished charge. Every mark of kindness was shown her by the Empress upon her resignation, and a correspondence maintained, even after Mrs. Graham’s return to England ; but although Don Pedro also manifested his respect and good opinion of Mrs. Graham, no steps whatever were taken to remunerate her for her journey to England and back, or to pay for the numerous books, &c., which were required for her distinguished pupil. It is true that the Empress paid for a pair of globes which she was desirous of retaining ; but at the conclusion of this undertaking Mrs. Graham found herself a loser to the extent of seven or eight hundred pounds. So much for the justice of foreign Royalty.

During this year Mrs. Graham published her two journals of “ A Residence in Chili,” and “ A Voyage to Brazil ;” in the former, it will not be forgotten, is a very interesting account of the series of earthquakes which lasted from the 20th of November, 1822, to the month of January in the succeeding year ;

with difficulty she escaped the dangers of these awful convulsions.

Returning to England in the latter end of 1825, she was engaged by Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, in the following year, to edit Lord Byron's *Voyage in the Blonde to the Sandwich Islands*, to which work she contributed an introduction containing the general history of those islands from the time of their discovery. In this year likewise she published her "*History of Spain*."

Mr. Callcott, the Royal Academician, first became acquainted with Mrs. Graham, at Lord Dacre's table, during the short residence of that lady in England, immediately previous to her undertaking the tutelage of Donna Maria; and having renewed his acquaintance with her while engaged in editing Lord Byron's *Voyage*, in April 1826, their friendship merged in a tenderer feeling, and they were married on the 20th of February, 1827. In the month of May following, arrangements were made for a twelvemonth's tour to the Continent, and she accompanied her husband first to Germany, where they remained seven months, and then passed by the Tyrol into Italy, visited every remarkable place from Venice down to the bay of Salerno, thence returned by Genoa, and through France, till they landed in England, in the beginning of July, 1828.

From this period till the autumn of 1831, Mrs. Callcott lived at Kensington, with the exception of the time spent in an excursion to Scotland, in 1829.

But unfortunately, in one of the autumnal visits which she was in the habit of paying her country friends, unequivocal symptoms of the most insidious of English maladies made their appearance : a blood-vessel was ruptured, and from the period of her removal to Kensington till the day of her decease—nearly eleven years—she never again regained her strength. For the first four or five years of her illness, she was enabled in the summer months occasionally to enjoy the open air on the lawn in front of her house, but her time latterly was spent wholly within-doors, and the last three years on the bed of sickness.

In 1837, as is well known, her husband, Sir Augustus Callcott, received the honour of knighthood amongst the other distinguished men whom King William IV. delighted to honour, and Mrs. became Lady Callcott, but in her works she usually wrote, “by Maria Callcott.”

During the protracted sufferings of the fatal affection under which Lady Callcott laboured, she beguiled the weary hours of sickness with an occupation which would have been laborious to many persons, but was an amusement to her, viz. the production of many of those works by which her reputation was much augmented. The first of these was “An Account of Giotto’s Chapel at Padua,” which was printed in folio for private circulation, and illustrated with some exquisite woodcuts by Mr. Callcott. “Little Arthur’s History of Eng-

land," soon followed, the merits of which require no better testimony than the number of editions through which it has passed. In 1826, she published "Essays towards the History of Painting," an undertaking which it is to be regretted her declining strength did not enable her to complete. Her Ladyship was also the author of "Petit Louis' Histoire de France," "Little Mary's four Saturday Walks," and that simple and natural tale, "The Little Brackenburners." The last two years of her life were devoted to drawing the specimens of the plants, and collecting the best works on botany, so as to furnish materials for her last book—"The Scripture Herbal"—the design and character of which is as creditable to her philanthropy, as its origin is honourable to the extent of her biblical studies. The easy gracefulness of its style, and its elegant embellishments, may lead many an inhabitant of the drawing-room or boudoir, to "look from Nature up to Nature's God"—to study his "unwritten laws" in the natural world, in connection with the written law of Revelation.

Death terminated the sufferings of Lady Callcott, on the 21st of October, 1842, and her remains were interred at the Kensal Green Cemetery.

The daughter of a distinguished naval officer, sprung from one of the most ancient of northern families, and eminently distinguished by the "patent of personal nobility," Lady Callcott was one of the most pleasing of travellers, and one of the most successful

authors of children's books. She closed a well spent life with the production of a volume which bears ample evidence of an amiable, vigorous, and well regulated mind.

ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

BORN DECEMBER 7, 1784—DIED OCTOBER 20, 1842.

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ALLAN RAMSAY was a wiginaker's apprentice, Robert Burns, a ploughman, James Hogg a shepherd, and Allan Cunningham a stone-mason. Instances might be indefinitely multiplied of Scotchmen who have risen from the humblest to the highest stations, by their own unaided efforts—by their creditable perseverance, industry, frugality, and sound common sense. Burns and Hogg were, perhaps, too poetical to be men of the world, and never attained to the moderate but still respectable degree of worldly success which attended the career of Allan Cunningham. He was a man of genius certainly, but he was a discreet, prudent, painstaking man, who never lost sight of the main chance, and who could withdraw from the wildest dreams of a poetical imagination to discharge the duties which he owed to his domestic circle and to society at large. It forms a pleasing task to record the fact that he lived always in comfortable

circumstances, and died an object of unqualified respect and affection to a numerous circle of friends and a grateful family.

John Cunningham, the father of Allan, was steward to Mr. Miller, of Dalwinston, who is said to have been the first person to apply steam to the purposes of navigation. The immediate district in which he was born is one that has been described as highly favourable—on account of its natural scenery—to a development of the poetical faculties; but the general opinion is that it would be difficult to find many places in Scotland which were not calculated to produce a similar result. Then the world has been told that some traditions preserved in his own family, and that some books which came in his way at an early period of life, contributed likewise to nurture and expand his infant powers. But, however far these investigations may be carried, they must end in this; Mr. Cunningham was born a poet, and followed his vocation in despite of very adverse circumstances.

Blackwood is a place in Dumfries-shire, on the south bank of the Nith, about eight miles above the town of Dumfries. Here, on the 7th of December, 1784, Allan Cunningham first saw the light. He was the fourth son of his father, and, like all Scottish "callants," was sent to school at an early age, and, "sooth to say," at an early age he was taken from school, having been apprenticed to a stone-mason when he was only eleven years old. The humble

Cameronian "dominie," from whom he received "a tincture of humane letters," did but little for a pupil who afterwards did so much for himself, and he entered upon his apprenticeship with a very scanty knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. During this apprenticeship his labours were incessant from six in the morning till six at night; but the ruling passion always finds, or creates, time for its own peculiar indulgence, and he sought knowledge wherever he could obtain it. His father dead and his apprenticeship served, he managed—honestly no doubt—to gain a living without so close an application as previously to the hammer and chisel. The poets of England became his constant companions, and his leisure moments were devoted to Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, and Pope. He was in his twenty-third year when he first began to make rhymes, and he states that the object which he then proposed to himself was to "add the correctness and purity of classic writing to the simple ease, life, and vigour of traditional poetry." Previous to his first attempt in the regions of verse, he had never sought to express himself in English, and he describes the experiment as beset with many difficulties, observing, that to think in Scotch and write in English—closely as the dialects resemble each other—required much of the skill and labour of translating.

It is now two-and-thirty years ago since his name first appeared as a contributor to Cromek's "Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song." To that publi-

cation he gave several original contributions. About the same time (1810), laying aside the implements of his mechanical trade, he came to London in the hope of succeeding as a literary man; but, though he wrote partly for fame, he never overlooked the means of securing a steady regular income, upon which he could safely fall back during any of the uncertainties and disappointments to which the life of an author is necessarily exposed.

Mr. Perry was at that time editor and proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, and, being never slow to advance the interests of a deserving fellow-countryman, gave Mr. Cunningham an engagement as a parliamentary reporter; he had, however, been previously employed on "the *Day*" morning paper. In this course of life he continued for several years, contributing all the while, with his characteristic industry, to as many periodicals as he possibly could. It is believed that he did not give up his engagement as a reporter until after he accepted the situation of assistant to Sir Francis Chantrey. At first view, it might appear that this was a comparatively humble position for a man like Cunningham to occupy; but nothing can be more obvious than that the nature of every situation is greatly modified by the character and relative circumstances of the parties. Before this connexion was formed, a friendship subsisted between them. The great sculptor well knew that he was engaging the services of a man whose fertile imagination and poetical turn of mind would be of the

highest advantage in the formation of designs and models—a man whose habits of authorship would render him a valuable secretary and amanuensis ; one also whose skill as a mechanic would be of incalculable service in superintending the workmen employed by Chantrey. On a footing of friendship, and almost of equality, Mr. Cunningham took his place in the studio of this great artist, and there remained till the period of Sir Francis' death, devoting his mornings to the service of the fine arts, and his evenings to the profession of authorship ;—from the one source deriving that which at least might be considered a competence, and from the other those occasional supplies which sometimes exceeded his moderate hopes, and which being in a degree supernumerary, and not always expected, imparted to his pecuniary circumstances a character, if not of affluence, at least of independence.

One of his earliest works was a drama, called “ Sir Marmaduke Maxwell ;” then followed the novels of “ Paul Jones ” and “ Sir Michael Scott ;” and next came a work called “ The Songs of Scotland.” He is afterwards found contributing five volumes to *The Family Library*, being “ The Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects,”—a work of which it is said that as many as 12,000 copies have been sold. It has been frankly acknowledged by all Mr. Cunningham's critics, that the merit of this important work fully equals the great popularity which has attended its publication. Of course no reader

will expect to find that it is otherwise than partly original and partly a compilation ; bnt Mr. Cunningham is universally praised for the poetic feeling, goodness of heart, and just taste apparent through every page of those interesting volumes. It has been said, however, that he betrays too strong a disposition to controvert everything advanced by Horace Walpole ; and likewise, that he allows himself too frequently to adopt the views of partial biographers, to become the partisan of querulous genius against titled or wealthy patrons, and to conclude too readily that artists have sustained injury and injustice, who say—or whose friends say—that they did not enjoy all the success to which they were fairly entitled.

He was also a contributor to Major's "National Gallery of Pictures." A "Life of Burns" is to be included amongst the number of his works ; as well as "Lord Roldan," a romance ; "The Maid of Elvar," a poem ; and a variety of minor pieces, render it no easy matter to determine which is most to be admired, the great fertility or the untiring industry of this extraordinary writer. His last is among the most important of his publications—a "Life of Sir David Wilkie." On the merits of that work the reading world has not yet had time to deliver its fiat, but it may fairly be hoped that the most recent work of this amiable man may prove to be amongst the number of his best. He only completed the latter sheets a few days before his death. The cause of that melancholy event was paralysis, a state of the nervous system

probably superinduced by severe intellectual labour. His family, however, have the consolation of knowing that he passed from this life without much bodily pain or mental anxiety ; that he lived the life of an honest man, without exciting enmities or forfeiting friendships. In the intercourse of society he was rather reserved ; and he spoke with the strong accent of his country. In the transaction of business and in the common affairs of life, he was simple and direct—rather more so than is usual with men of the world ; but withal he had the shrewdness and penetration which seem to be born with his countrymen, and never appear to desert them. Still, though neither awkward nor embarrassed, he was but an every-day man till some subject connected with literature or the arts came under consideration, when at once he rose into eloquence, and realised by his conversational powers all the expectations which the most warm admirers of his literary works could at any time have indulged.

Mr. Cunningham has left a widow, one daughter, and four sons, three of whom are in the East Indies ; the fourth (Mr. Peter Cunningham) is already advantageously known in the literary world.

The subject of this memoir died on the 29th of October last, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

ROBERT SPANKIE, Esq.

BORN IN 1774—DIED NOVEMBER 2, 1842.

MR. SERJEANT SPANKIE was a native of Scotland; but he became a resident of London at an early age; was a parliamentary reporter for the Morning Chronicle more than forty years ago; and subsequently became the sub-editor of that journal. He entered as a student of the Inner Temple in the year 1804, and was called to the bar by that society in the month of July, 1808. After continuing for a few years to be a candidate for professional business, without any very marked degree of success, he was offered the appointment of attorney-general of Bengal, an office which, considering the small progress that up to that time he had made in his profession, might be regarded by him as a very acceptable piece of promotion. In five years after his call to the bar, namely, on the 29th of December, 1813, he married the only daughter of John Inglis, Esq., a London merchant, and a director of the East India Company, a connexion which probably led to the appointment that he received in Bengal.

For several years he practised in India with a much greater degree of reputation and profit than had attended his previous efforts. In possession of a large professional income, nothing was more likely than that he should eventually attain to that which forms the main inducement to encountering the ills

of Indian life, namely, the realisation of a fortune, and the enjoyment of it in old age by a division of time between Cheltenham and Portland Place. Whether fortunately or unfortunately, it is not now very important to determine, the subject of this memoir was disqualified by a liver complaint for a continued residence in India; and, before he had accomplished the object which brought him to the East, he was under the necessity of returning to England. Though not very wealthy, he at least possessed more than a competence; his reputation was now pretty well known in England; his experience was acknowledged, and he once more became a candidate for the honours and emoluments of the bar with better success than had attended his earlier attempt.

He went the home circuit, was admitted to the degree of a serjeant-at-law in 1824, and, soon after his return from India, received the appointment of standing counsel to the East India Company. His practice in the Court of Common Pleas, on Circuit, before Parliamentary Committees, and before the Privy Council, now became considerable; and it is probable that in the end he obtained as great an amount of professional remuneration as he could ever have hoped to acquire had he remained in India to the most advanced period of his life. The success which attended him through every vicissitude, and in the various scenes of his practice, is a pretty good proof that he was an able lawyer and an ingenious advo-

cate ; but he was moreover an exceedingly humorous person. No man more frequently made the jury laugh ; and even judges did not always find that their " powers of face " were proof against the jokes of " Brother Spankie."

The subject of this memoir was for a short time in parliament ; he represented the borough of Finsbury in the first reformed House of Commons ; but at the second general election (1834-5) he was unsuccessful. His politics were those of the Whig party, though occasionally he gave a vote to the Conservatives. As a speaker, he made no impression in the House—not that his broad Scotch accent proved the least impediment to his success ; for neither the dialect of the north, nor the Irish brogue, nor the strong provincialisms of Lancashire, exclude a man from a favourable hearing amongst the representatives of the people, provided he happens to be invested with those qualities which such an audience deem to be indispensable. From the time he obtained a seat in parliament, either his business began to decline or he became less anxious to obtain employment ; there can be no doubt, however, that he gradually withdrew from the profession, and of late years scarcely ever held a brief. He died at his house in Russell-square on the 2nd of November, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, leaving a widow and a numerous family.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR CHARLES WILLIAM DOYLE, C.B., G.C.H.

BORN APRIL 16, 1780—DIED OCTOBER, 1842.

FOR upwards of seven-and-thirty years Sir Charles Doyle bore a prominent part in the military operations which occurred in Holland and Flanders, in the Mediterranean and the West Indies, in Egypt and the Peninsula. But as the incidents of his career, like that of many a gallant soldier, are perhaps more numerous than interesting, his life in the following pages has been confined within moderate limits, and such subjects chiefly referred to, as illustrate the personal qualities of this distinguished general officer.

William Doyle, Esq., of Brambletown, in the county of Kilkenny, and of Clomoney, in the county of Carlow, was a master in chancery in Ireland, and a man of considerable general powers. He married an Italian lady, Cecilia, daughter of General Silvani, of Verona; and the issue of this alliance was one daughter and three sons, of whom the eldest is the subject of the present memoir; the second is the Rev. John Welbore Doyle, and the third is Captain Sir Bentinck Cavendish Doyle, a Naval officer of much distinction. The late General Sir John Doyle, Bart., G.C.B., was uncle to the subject of these pages, and Sir John Milley Doyle, K.C.B., is his first cousin, in which relationship also stands the

Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, many years Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, whose mother was aunt to Sir Charles. The late Major-General Welbore Ellis Doyle, who was many years commander-in-chief at Ceylon, was uncle to Sir Charles ; and amongst his more distant relatives must be reckoned the late Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, well known as the author of numerous pamphlets and letters under the signature of "J. K. L."

Sir Charles William Doyle was born in Dublin, and received his education at Westminster school—

That nursery of men for future years,
Where callow chiefs and embryo statesmen lie,
And unfledged poets short excursions try !

During his lifetime, he generally stated that he was born on the 16th of April, 1780, but this will appear rather late, because in the year 1793—that is to say, at the early age of thirteen—he raised men and purchased a lieutenancy in the 14th regiment. From this date, therefore, it is probable that a somewhat earlier year was the period of his birth : it must not, however, be forgotten, that the regiment which Sir Charles entered was at the time under the command of his uncle, then Lieutenant-Colonel Welbore Ellis Doyle ; and in such circumstances, an early entrance on military duties is much more commonly the practice than when the corps is commanded by a stranger.

With the 14th Sir Charles served in Holland and in Flanders, under the Duke of York, in 1793 and

1794. At the assault of the heights and batteries of Famars he served as brigade-major, in consequence of the illness of Captain Hope, and received the thanks of the celebrated Sir Ralph Abercromby for his conduct on that occasion. At the siege of Valenciennes, while on duty as orderly officer to General Walmoden, he was wounded in the head from the splinter of a shell. Sir Charles Doyle was injured in the hand in the affair at Launoi, received the thanks of the General, and carried the despatches which announced the capture of that town.

In 1796 he was appointed captain-lieutenant and adjutant to the 87th Foot, and proceeded as brigade-major in the expedition against the Texel; in the same year the regiment was ordered to the West Indies, and he resigned his appointment as brigade-major to assist in the attack on Puerto Rico. On his return to Barbadoes, he had another opportunity of distinction. A French privateer, filled with men, and carrying two eighteen-pounders, entered the bay (where there was no armed vessel), and took three ships. Captain Doyle volunteered to recapture them—and with thirty men from Lowenstein's fusiliers, and forty sailors, he attacked the privateer in an island sugar-boat, drove her off, and retook the three prizes. For this service he received the thanks of the governor and inhabitants, while the commander-in-chief recommended him for a majority in Lowenstein's Fusileers.

In 1801 he landed in Egypt, and at the battle of

the 13th of March led the left column; he was wounded in the glorious and decisive conflict of the 21st, and was also present at the attack of Rhaimanié.

In 1808 he volunteered his services to the Peninsula, and was selected for a special mission to Spain, partly military and partly political, in which he particularly distinguished himself. At Madrid, on an urgent emergency, he raised money for the purposes of the war, without reference to the Spanish or British authorities, and Lord Castlereagh, in subsequently approving of his proceedings, gave "every credit to his zeal and the boldness of his decision, when pecuniary resources were wanting*." He received the rank of major-general in the Spanish service after an affair in Navarre, and a new corps then formed was named in his honour *Tiradores de Doyle*. His active exertions enabled the city of Saragossa to prolong its defence, and saved Tortosa from falling into the hands of the enemy; in commemoration of the latter service, the governor and junta of Tortosa authorized him to add the arms of that city to his family escutcheon, and Sir Henry Wellesley, now Lord Cowley, declared that he "could not sufficiently commend his exertions†." The principal battery of the fortress of Saguntum was named after him, "Doyle's Battery."

* Extract from a letter from the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Oct. 15, 1808.

† Extract of a letter from Sir H. Wellesley, dated July 23, 1810.

In the campaign of 1810 he was equally distinguished, and having commanded at the capture of the castles of Bagur and Palamos, he received a medal from the Spanish government, engraved with the words, "Spanish gratitude to British intrepidity;" at the close of the campaign he was presented with another medal, with the motto, "To distinguished valour," and he was appointed a knight of the order of Charles III.

Lord Cowley, in a letter dated June 9, 1811, says, "Among the many valuable services which you have rendered the Spanish cause, I consider none to be of greater importance than your having prevailed on General O'Donnell to send 3,000 men to Tarragona, and to march with the army of Valencia to create a diversion in Arragon."

Sir Charles Doyle shortly afterwards proceeded to Cadiz, and, at the urgent solicitation of the authorities of Arragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, he was raised by the Spanish Regency to the rank of lieutenant-general. About this period, General Doyle was appointed chief and director of an establishment for the organisation, discipline, and general instruction of the Army, the necessity of which institution needs no proof with those who recollect the complaints of the Duke of Wellington respecting the inefficiency of the Spanish forces. The judge of the supreme military council speaks of General Doyle as having "promoted and brought to perfection this establishment at a moment of the greatest calamity to the

nation." Within a very short period he had 12,000 men fully organized and disciplined.

In 1813 he became colonel by brevet in the British service, and having received the public thanks of so many functionaries, the approbation and favour of the British ambassadors, and the especial regard of the commander-in-chief, he was presented to the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., to receive the honour of knighthood, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

In 1819 he became a major-general in the British army, and from June, 1825, to September, 1828, commanded the troops in the south-western district of Ireland. For his calm and temperate, yet decided conduct at the Clare election, he was presented with the freedom of the cities of Cork and Limerick, and received a service of plate, purchased by general subscription.

On being promoted to the rank of a major-general, in 1819, he received the coloneley of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, and, in 1829, became president of a board at the War-office appointed to investigate the services and pensions of the household troops. In 1834 Sir Charles Doyle was appointed member of the board of general officers, and three years subsequently received the rank of lieutenant-general.

The injuries he sustained in the course of his long and complex services may be thus enumerated; he received a contusion in the head at the siege of Valenciennes; a cut in the hand at the taking of

Launoi ; a wound in the arm in Egypt ; a wound in the knee at the Col de Balaguer ; and a slight wound in the shoulder at the outworks of Tarragona.

Sir Charles Doyle married on the 4th of May, 1803, Sophia Cramer, daughter of Sir John Coghill, Bart., and on the decease of this lady, married a second time, viz. on the 21st of April, 1838, the widow of William Stair, Esq. Among the issue of the first alliance is Colonel John Sidney North, who married the Baroness North, and thereupon assumed the name of North, in lieu of his patronymic Doyle.

Sir Charles Doyle received so many foreign distinctions and knightly orders, that a separate enumeration of them may appropriately close this memoir, viz. :—

Knight of the Order of the Crescent	. . 1801
Escudo de Honor	. . . . 1809
Three Gold Medals	. . . . 1810
Spanish Distinguished Cross	. . . . 1811
Spanish Cross for six general actions	. . 1811
Companion of the Order of the Bath	. . 1814
Knt. Commander of Guelphs of Hanover	. 1814
Knight of the Order of Charles III.	. . 1814
Knight of the Legion of Honour	. . 1814
First Class of the Order of Charles III., with a pension	. . . . 1837
Officer of the Legion of Honour	. . . . 1837
Grand Cross of the Guelphs of Hanover	. 1837

This distinguished general officer, having resided some years on the Continent, died at Paris, in the month of November, 1842, aged sixty-two.

SIR JOHN CROSS.

BORN JUNE 5, 1768—DIED NOVEMBER 5, 1842.

WILLIAM CROSS, Esq., of Scarborough, married Miss Catherine Burnett; the late Sir John Cross was the second son of that marriage, and was born on the 5th of June, 1768. Of his early days no anecdotes have been preserved; but it appears that he went to Cambridge when about nineteen or twenty years of age. At that university he was a student of Trinity College, and having graduated there, about the year 1790 or 1791, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, with the view of being called to the bar. His terms being duly kept, he was admitted by that honourable and learned body to the degree of a barrister-at-law in the year 1795. He commenced practice as a provincial counsel in Manchester, and went the Northern circuit. On the 15th of November, 1802, he married the daughter of Nathan Hyde, Esq., of Ardwick, in Lancashire. Probably this circumstance determined him to continue for some time longer a resident of the north of England, where he pursued his profession with an unusual degree of success. Besides, it is understood that he had many other friends and connexions in Lancashire, beyond those which arose out of his matrimonial alliance; a considerable field was therefore opened for the display of his talents and the exercise of his industry at the Manchester Sessions, and in

other local courts, of which there are necessarily so many in a county containing such a vast population as Lancashire, and possessing at the same time the higher jurisdiction appertaining to a county palatine; moreover, his practice on circuit was considerable. In 1816 he was perhaps the most distinguished provincial counsel in England. The distresses of that unhappy period left the multitude an easy prey to the perverted ambition of men who sought notoriety upon any terms and at any sacrifice; riots and disturbances prevailed throughout the manufacturing districts: numerous prosecutions for sedition and treason ensued; and it became necessary to send a special commission into the north. Mr. Cross was the leading counsel in the greater number of the defences; and a reputation already standing high was considerably augmented by the professional ability which he displayed. He very soon afterwards determined to give up his practice in the country, and repair to the metropolis. In pursuance of this design, he took chambers, and attended the courts in Westminster-Hall. It is thought that the result did not quite answer his expectations, or even realise the hopes of his friends, for so much fame had he acquired in the north, that his admirers in that part of the country concluded he had only to come to London in order to attain at once to the highest honours of the profession. He reached, however, a very respectable station at the Bar—was admitted to the degree of a serjeant in the month of January, 1819, and for several years en-

joyed a fair share of the practice belonging to that order of the profession, in the Court of Common Pleas. In the year 1827 he was appointed a King's serjeant, and succeeded Lord Abinger—then Sir James Scarlett—as Attorney-General of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Durham ; these offices he did not resign until 1832, when he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Review, a tribunal then instituted for the better administration of the law in bankruptcy.

On the 5th of November last, Sir John Cross attended in the usual manner to his duties as judge of the Court of Review, leaving home that morning in good health. On returning in the afternoon, he took his seat on a sofa, fell back, and instantly expired, without showing any symptom which indicated even the approach of illness, or without there being reason to suppose that he suffered the least pain. Medical gentlemen were immediately called in ; but it was found that Sir John Cross had breathed his last. He had reached the 75th year of his age.

MR. WILLIAM HONE.

BORN JUNE 3, 1780—DIED NOVEMBER 6, 1842.

THE subject of this memoir was *not* one of the “*eminent men*,” but he was certainly one of the “*remarkable men*” who have “died within the year.” Most people are aware that William Hone attained to a degree of notoriety—or, if the reader so pleases—of popularity, quite disproportioned to his talents and education. No doubt the noise that he made in the world was in some degree a consequence of his own energy and ability; but he owed much more than at first view might be supposed to circumstances over which it was impossible that he could have exercised any control. The vicissitudes which he underwent, the obstacles which he surmounted, and the misfortunes which occasionally overpowered him, supply biographical materials that ought not to be disregarded; but he would find no place in this volume if it had been a work projected for the exclusive purpose of recording the illustrious actions of the wise, the learned, or the brave. Here the question is one not of high birth, brilliant talents, or moral worth, but one of public note; and upon that ground the claims of the present subject are indisputable. During some years of his life he attracted in a remarkable degree the attention of the Executive Government, and the attention likewise of all persons who felt strongly upon

religious and political subjects. By a certain portion of the people—and that no inconsiderable number—he was looked upon as a martyr. He was denounced by some as an atheist and a traitor ; upheld by others as a patriot, a philanthropist, and a hero ; but a new generation, which has arisen since the days when his name resounded in the streets, seem to think not a great deal about his alleged impiety, and wholly to disregard his imputed heroism.

But the character of Mr. Hone is not only to be viewed with reference to the interests of religion or the affairs of government, but as that of a man possessing some title to be considered as an author.

He was the son of an attorney's writing-clerk, and was born at Bath, on the 3rd of June, 1780. His father was a dissenter, and occasionally preached, or at all events lectured ; and there can be no doubt that his son, however neglected his literary education might have been, was at least instructed in the principles of the Christian religion ; and it is said that in teaching him to spell and read, no other book than the Bible was used. At the early age of 10 years, young Hone was placed in the office of an attorney in London. As might be expected, he was a precocious boy ; but the reader will scarcely be prepared to learn that before he attained the age of fifteen he had the misfortune to be connected with the Corresponding Society, the jacobinical character of which is of course well known ; and his case adds one to the many instances already placed before the

public, in which those associations laboured to accomplish their objects through the agency of youth and even of childhood. It was probably when he was about thirteen or fourteen years of age that he fell into the hands of the Corresponding Society—it could hardly have been much earlier; as soon, however, as his father arrived at a knowledge of the fact, the embryo reformer was moved off to the country, and placed in the office of Mr. Jefferies, a member of the legal profession at Chatham, with whom he remained two years and a half, at the end of which period he obtained employment once more in London, under Mr. Egerton, of Gray's Inn; there, however, he did not long remain. But whether his abandonment of legal labours arose from a distaste to the pursuit itself, or from the natural desire which most men feel to do business on their own account, does not very distinctly appear. In the month of July, 1800, however, being then only twenty years of age, he takes a wife and a shop, and settles himself in the world as a tradesman—in a very humble line and in a very humble locality; but no doubt he must have thought that trade of any description was superior to the drudgery of a hackney writing-clerk, and he began the world as a printseller, a bookseller, and a circulating-library keeper, in Lambeth.

It is stated, and probably on very good authority, that about this time he brought the subject of Savings' banks under the consideration of Government,

on the value of which suggestion—whoever made it—any observations would now be superfluous.

Mr. Hone soon after his marriage transferred his residence and his business to a place near Charing-Cross, then known as St. Martin's Church-yard, every vestige of which has since been removed to make way for the improvements effected in that part of the town. Mr. Hone was not long settled in this locality when his premises took fire, and the losses which he then sustained included almost the whole of his small possessions; but the activity of youth, and the natural energy of his character, enabled him on this occasion very speedily to repair his broken fortunes; for he was now not only a bookseller, but an occasional contributor to the periodical press, from which he derived some small addition to his pecuniary resources. In fact, it might be considered that his trade was rather a result of the love he bore to literature, than his authorship a consequence of his bookselling. As a writer, he began in mere boyhood; and from that time till very nearly the period of his death, he was in the habit of applying himself with much diligence not only to periodical writing, but to the preparation of separate and substantive works.

With much restlessness and instability of character, he still was a man who, under more favourable circumstances, and with the advantages of a better education, would probably have attained to a very respectable station in society; but placed as

he was in London, nothing could be more in the natural course of events than that he should become sceptical in religion, and disaffected in politics; yet, to do him bare justice, he was as ready as any man to take up a musket when his native land was threatened with invasion, and, under the influence of that ardent temperament which never deserted him, he became almost as good a volunteer as if he had never been a republican. He was a member of the Prince of Wales's corps.

His second attempt in the way of trade was entering into partnership with a Mr. Bone as a bookseller in the Strand; but this was one of his least successful efforts, for he very soon became bankrupt.

He possessed some humour, his conversational powers were much esteemed, and, unfortunately for his numerous family, he laboured with more assiduity to work his way into the society of literary men, than to work out an honest subsistence as a reputable tradesman. Whatever good he may have effected with reference to savings'-banks, prisons, or lunatic asylums—in whatever degree his books or his essays may have tended to amuse or enlighten the public, William Hone was never designed by nature, or prepared by early habits, to go through the daily routine of shop-keeping. The process of bankruptcy, however, did not long depress him; he soon began again, first in May's Buildings, Saint Martin's Lane, and next in High Street, Bloomsbury,

and here for some time he acted as assistant to Mr. Saunders, the book auctioneer. During this period of his life he compiled the Index to Lord Berners' Froissart.

In the year 1811 he commenced business on his own account as a book auctioneer; but even to this pursuit he did not apply himself with that exclusive devotion which can alone secure success; yet his neglect of business was no result of idleness, intemperance, or extravagance, but of an ill-regulated benevolence which led him to give more time to what he conceived to be the interests of the public than was at all consistent with the interests of his family; yet, after all, it is extremely difficult not to make large allowances for the errors of a man who appeared to have been actuated by so warm a spirit of philanthropy. Unfortunately for himself and those immediately connected with him, his business as a book auctioneer was terminated by a second bankruptcy; but it is not to be denied that, in the mean time, he applied himself with really beneficial effect to the task of exposing the abuses of lunatic asylums. Every contribution, however small or imperfect, towards the great object of ameliorating the condition of lunatics is a public benefaction, the value of which it would be extremely difficult to overrate. For these efforts, however, Mr. Hone received no worldly reward beyond the approval of his own conscience, and the sympathy of those who co-operated with him, or who could appreciate his

labours; and he had therefore to struggle hard for the maintenance of his seven children. His sole means at that time consisted in the slender rewards derived from writing for periodicals. Once more, however, he tried bookselling, but without success; and in 1815 he became publisher of the *Traveller* newspaper. In 1816 he brought out the *Reformist's Register*, a publication in which he combated, with considerable power, the doctrines of Mr. Robert Owen, of Socialist notoriety. The appearance of this work was preceded by his publications on the corn-law riots, and it was followed by his well-known Parodies.

It is no announcement of a new discovery to say that self-educated men who have read and thought actively from their earliest years, are liable, in youth especially, to very grave and painful doubts on religious subjects, and this evil tendency is not a little aggravated by exposure to excessive strictness in religious matters during childhood. To the operation of these causes the mind of Mr. Hone was subjected. The period in which he lived, and the society in which some of his early days were passed, could tend but little to promote religious sentiments or moral habits. Still it would be too much to say that at any time of his life he entertained a deliberate intention of bringing religion into contempt, the more especially as in his latter years he was understood to be a sincere and devout Christian, though he never belonged to the Church of England. No member of this church

ought to deny to any dissenter the right of proceeding with seriousness and decorum to canvass the foundations in Scripture of our liturgy; but that is a very different matter from using the Book of Common Prayer with unseemly freedom, and parodying our most sacred services to promote party objects of no very creditable character. It was in the year 1817 that these parodies appeared, and Mr. Hone very soon thought it expedient to withdraw them from circulation. He was told that they had a tendency to bring religion into contempt; and his friends state that that consideration was his motive for suppressing their publication. On the other hand it may be thought that he feared the disapprobation of the better part of society, or that he apprehended those prosecutions with which he was eventually assailed; certain it is, however, that he did withdraw them as speedily as possible; but notwithstanding that precaution, he was brought to trial three several times, and on each occasion acquitted. On the first, the late Lord Tenterden was the judge; on the second and third trials, the chief-justice of that day (Lord Ellenborough) presided. The latter of these judges is well known to have been a man who had great confidence in his own extraordinary abilities, and one also of stronger passions than is usual amongst men at the time of life which he had then reached. The virulence also of party spirit induced too many persons, in those days, to impute to Lord Ellen-

borough a degree of political bias which—if it had any real existence—would have made him anything but an impartial judge. These—as it is now thought—false impressions of his character induced the “liberals” of that period to assume that the chief-justice chose to preside over the second and third of Hone’s trials, from a persuasion that if he had been present at the first, the jury must have found the defendant guilty. In this his lordship—if he ever entertained such an opinion—was probably mistaken, for the second and third trials, over which he actually presided, proved as unfortunate for the attorney-general as the first. The partisans and admirers of Mr. Hone regarded his acquittals as signal triumphs. It was said that “he baffled Lord Ellenborough; that he broke the heart of that violent and prejudiced man; that he proved himself not only a most innocent and injured person, but an author of great research, and an orator of great ability and skill.” Mr. Hone, be it remembered, defended himself without the aid of any professional adviser. He declared—and it would be grievously uncharitable and unjust to discredit his asseverations—that he fully believed every portion of the Christian religion; that though not a member of the Church of England, he laid claim to being a member of the Church of Christ, and that nothing could be further from his intention than to bring religion into contempt. His object, he said, was to direct public attention to the misconduct of public men, and

to expose the vices and imperfections of our political system by means of publications calculated to present those matters in a striking and popular point of view ; and he attempted to justify his own parodies by showing that he only followed the example set by many learned divines who had done the same ; by showing that men of great eminence, lay and clerical, whose attachment to the altar and the throne had never been questioned, were the authors of parodies quite as objectionable as those which he had published—and yet that they had never been prosecuted. The judges observed that the fact of one person having committed a crime without receiving punishment, constituted no defence in law for any other person who might commit a similar offence in a different age and condition of society. But Mr. Hone succeeded in convincing three juries that he did not intend to bring religion into contempt, and his prosecutors were utterly foiled ; that, however, did not prevent the largest and most estimable portion of society from entertaining a sentiment of extreme displeasure at the conduct of Mr. Hone. It might perhaps be considered a strong phrase to describe them as indulging a feeling of disgust ; but there was hardly a member of the Church of England who did not think that he had been guilty of an unpardonable offence ; and the proof of this is found in the fact that Mr. Hone's brother, who was a barrister in good business, abandoned all attempt to continue in the profession of the law, owing to the evil notoriety of William Hone,

and by the assistance of friends he was enabled to emigrate to one of the colonies.

These trials being over, the subject of this memoir suddenly rose into undeserved importance. He was described by his partisans as the champion of free discussion; the man who had put to shame the King's attorney-general; had broken the chief-justice's heart; terrified the prime minister; made the bishops tremble, and even alarmed the Prince Regent himself. It was said that such a man must be upheld and rewarded; and that a public subscription must forthwith be collected, in order to raise him to opulence and honour. There is no doubt that a sum of about £3000 was raised; and the man who had previously obtained a bare subsistence by outraging—whether intentionally or otherwise—the religious feelings of the great majority of Englishmen, now found himself a person of good capital, and again engaged in the trade of a bookseller. He took premises on Ludgate-hill, and began business upon a handsome scale; but, as has been already observed, he was incapable of becoming a good tradesman, and misfortune still pursuing him, he was arrested for debt. Previous to and during his imprisonment he resumed his literary pursuits, and produced the *Every-day Book*, the *Table Book*, and the *Year Book*—volumes the merits of which have been very generally acknowledged. Still the maintenance of ten children was too much for his slender means, and a fresh subscription was raised to enable him to take the

Grasshopper Coffee-house, in Gracechurch-street ; but this attempt to carry on business was not attended with any better success than in the case of his book-selling speculations, and William Hone, though far advanced in years, was not much advanced in life by the various changes he had undergone.

At the suggestion of an independent minister, he tried the pulpit, and became a preacher at the Weigh-House Chapel, Eastcheap. In this course of life it is understood that he continued for some years ; being at the same time one of the editors of the *Patriot* newspaper. In the years 1836 and 1837, he endured successive attacks of paralysis. Subsequently he suffered from a third attack, and was obliged to give up every pursuit requiring energy, either of mind or body. For some months he continued gradually to sink, and he expired at his residence, Grove Place, Tottenham, on the 6th November, 1842, in the sixty-third year of his age, leaving a widow and nine children.

VICE-ADMIRAL

SIR RICHARD HUSSEY-HUSSEY,

K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

BORN MARCH 16, 1776—DIED NOVEMBER 6, 1842.

THE subject of the following memoir was descended from the ancient family of Moubray, of Cockairny, and the name which he bore was assumed by royal sign-manual, in the year 1832. Sir Richard Hussey was the second and youngest son of Robert Moubray, Esq. of Cockairny, in the county of Fife, by Arabella, daughter of Thomas Hussey, Esq., of Wrexham. His elder brother is the present proprietor of Cockairny, Sir Robert Moubray, K.H.

Sir Richard was born on the 16th of March, 1776, and commenced his naval career at the age of thirteen, as midshipman on board the *Impregnable*, of ninety-eight guns, bearing the flag of his relative Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. In the year 1793, he was appointed a lieutenant, and received his post rank on the 10th of April 1797. The general promotion consequent on the birth of the Prince of Wales raised him to the rank of vice-admiral of the red in the month of July, 1841.

At the capture of Port-au-Prince, Sir Richard was lieutenant of the *Europa*; at the passage of the Dardanelles and the operations against the Turks, in 1807, he was captain of the *Active*. He commanded the *Montagu* at the reduction of St. Maura; and in

the *Repulse* was actively employed and frequently engaged with batteries on the coast of Genoa, in 1813.

On the 5th of January, 1815, being then thirty-nine, he married Emma, the sixth daughter of William Hobson Esq., of Markfield, in Middlesex. By this lady he has had one son and three daughters.

As has been previously mentioned, he obtained royal licence in the year 1832 to assume the name and arms of Hussey, upon inheriting the manor and estate of Wood Walton, in Huntingdonshire, from his cousin-german, the late Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton Hussey, K.C.B. In the following year (26th of April) he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath for his general services; and on the 17th of May, 1837, appointed Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George, for his services at the reduction of the Ionian Islands. He resided for many years at Wood Walton, of which he was lord of the manor; he was a magistrate for the counties of Fife and Huntingdon, and a deputy-lieutenant of the latter shire. In 1839, he filled the office of sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, which two counties are combined for the purposes of shrievalty.

He died at his house, the Views, near Huntingdon, on the 6th November, 1842, aged sixty-six. His elder brother, Sir Robert Moubray, survives him; but the representation of the family of Hussey, of Wood Walton, has devolved upon Sir Richard's son, Richard Hussey-Hussey, Esq., who was born on the 22d of October, 1815.

GENERAL

SIR GEO. TOWNSHEND WALKER, BART.,
G.C.B.

BORN IN 1764—DIED NOVEMBER 15, 1842.

THE late Sir George Walker was the eldest son of Major Nathaniel Walker, who married the only daughter and heir of Captain John Bagster, R.N., and was lineally descended from Sir Walter Walker, knight, who was advocate to Catherine, queen-consort of Charles II.

At the age of eighteen, viz., in the year 1782, he entered the army as ensign in the 95th foot; and two years afterwards sailed for India as lieutenant; in 1785, he was appointed deputy-quarter-master-general, and in the following year was employed in the campaign against the Polygars. After his return to England, the course of his promotion proceeded gradually; he obtained a company in the 60th foot in 1793, in which year, however, he went as a volunteer to Flanders. Sir George was subsequently employed in some important negotiations by the Duke of York, and served in the levy of the Baron de Roll's corps in the Black Forest, and in Switzerland.

In the year 1796 he succeeded to a majority, and between that year and 1807 he served in Holland, Portugal, the Mediterranean, Sicily, and Copenhagen. In 1808 he received the brevet of colonel, and was sent to Portugal; at the battle of Vimiera he dis-

tinguished himself at the head of his regiment, having thrown a French column of three or four thousand men into utter confusion, from which they never recovered, and followed them for nearly four miles. He next served at Walcheren, where he had the command of a brigade, and was one of the commissioners for deciding on revenue and prize-money.

In 1811 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and placed on the staff in the Peninsula; for his services in this war, he received the marked approval of the Duke of Wellington, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. At the celebrated siege of Badajos, Sir George Walker was most severely wounded. He had the command of the left brigade, which was ordered to make a feint on Fort Pardeleras, and convert their efforts into a real attack if events made it advisable. Forcing the barrier on the road to Olivença, they succeeded eminently in the escalade. Their leader was early disabled, but the troops lost nothing of their ardour; and the Duke of Wellington, who witnessed their conduct from an eminence close to the trenches, is said to have given audible expression to his admiration and applause. General Walker's gallant brigade, on crowning the ramparts, paused not a moment, but rushing on, routed the troops which had been posted for the defence of the entrenchments, and opened the way to further successes. Ample justice is done to the services of the gallant officer in the Despatches of the Duke of Wellington. At the battle of Orthez he commanded the 7th division,

and, under Lord Beresford, attacked the enemy's right; for his distinguished services on this occasion he was granted permission to bear the word "Orthez" in his armorial coat.

In 1817 he received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and in 1830 attained the rank of general in the army. In the month of March, 1835, he was created a baronet. The military rewards of a medal and two clasps were conferred on him for his services at Badajos, Orthez, and Vimiera. He was appointed colonel of the 50th foot in the month of December, 1839, and filled the office of lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital from the 24th of May, 1837, to the date of his decease. He was for some time groom of the bed-chamber to the Duke of Sussex, and had been commander-in-chief of the forces at Fort St. George in the East Indies.

Sir George Walker was twice married; first to the daughter of Richard Allen, Esq., of Bury, in Lancashire, who died in 1814, and secondly, on the 15th of August, 1820, to Helen, daughter of Alexander Caldcleugh, Esq., of Broad Green House, Surrey, who survives. By the first marriage he has left one daughter, and by the second, four sons and two daughters.

Sir George Townshend Walker expired at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the morning of the 15th of November, 1842, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

RIGHT HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND
 DR. STEPHEN CREAGHE SANDES,
 LORD BISHOP OF CASHEL, &c.

BORN OCTOBER 8, 1778—DIED NOVEMBER 15, 1842.

A RECENT Act of the Legislature reduced the archiepiscopal see of Cashel to the rank of a suffragan bishopric; Emly had long been united to it, and by the late change two other dioceses were added, so that the deceased bishop presided over Cashel, Emly, Waterford and Lismore.

William Sandes, Esq., of Sallowglin, in the county of Kerry, married Miss Margaret Creaghe, and of that marriage the subject of the present memoir was the third son. He was born at his father's residence, in Kerry, on the 8th of October, 1778. The greater portion of his school education he received at Ennis College, a foundation by Erasmus Smith on a large scale, being by far the most considerable place of education in the south-west of Ireland.

He entered Trinity College Dublin at the usual age, and was eminently distinguished in the under-graduate course. Very soon after he had taken his degree, he became a candidate for the honours and emoluments of a fellowship, and in Dublin this is the severest ordeal to which the powers and acquirements of any man can be subjected. In this object of a noble ambition he succeeded at an early age, and under

circumstances which, in a remarkable degree, proved his great self-possession and strength of mind. Shortly before the time for examination, which is oral and public, he had the misfortune to break his leg, and with the splints still on the limb, he was carried into the hall or theatre, and at the conclusion of "the four days," after very brilliant answering, especially in science, Mr. Sandes was elected. The competition against which he succeeded was formidable; he had to contend with several opponents of high ability, two of whom afterwards succeeded in obtaining fellowships.

The junior fellows in Trinity College find it much more advantageous to remain in the university as tutors, than to go out on any of the smaller livings; and Mr. Sandes was fortunate enough to be able to remain till he reached the position of a senior fellow, and enjoyed the emoluments of the bursarship. From the first his chambers were crowded with pupils. The school at which he had been educated was that at which the sons of the gentry of Clare, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary generally receive their education. With scarcely an exception, two generations of these were his pupils. Among them were and still are, highly-distinguished men; and it is said that the gratitude and affection, which they entertained in early life for their mild and anxious tutor never passed away. No time seemed to dissolve the connexion thus formed. Whatever might be the pursuit to which any of his pupils addressed themselves,

they were assured that there existed one other, besides those bound to them by blood, who felt an unfeigned interest in their individual welfare, and whose eye would kindle upon learning that the intellect and feelings he sought to guide, at the most perilous period of life, had achieved in science, arms, or literature some worthy deed. Lady Jane Gray said of her tutor, " he teacheth me so gently, so pleasantly, and with such fair allurements to learning, that I think all the time nothing while I am with him." The subject of this memoir is described by those who best knew him, as being to his pupils what Mr. Elmer was to the martyred lady, teaching " gently and pleasantly, and with fair allurements to learning."

In the month of September 1819, being then in the forty-second year of his age, he married Miss Mary Dickson, daughter of Samuel Dickson, Esq., of Limerick.

Doctor Sandes was, in all the relations of private life, a most amiable and exemplary man; but, to record the plain truth, he was not in politics so Conservative as becomes a bishop. His power and patronage were used for the good of the Church and for the advancement of the most deserving clergymen in his several dioceses; but the authority and sanction of his opinions were thought to have been given with too little reserve or qualification to a political party which the majority of Englishmen regard as unfriendly to the civil and religious institutions of the country. It is not now urged as matter of

reproach against Doctor Sandes, that he was the private friend of Mr. O'Connell ; but it is necessary to state that in some quarters he was considered to have been among the number of those who, in a greater or less degree, co-operated with him as a public man. Of this, however, there can be no doubt, that Dr. Sandes professed a more liberal political creed than many members of the Whig party.

In the month of June, 1836, he resigned his fellowship, and was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe ; he was translated to Cashel, &c., in February, 1839, and at the same time sworn in a member of the privy council in Ireland. He was in the fifty-eighth year of his age when raised to the dignity of the episcopal bench. It is said, and there is not the least reason to doubt the truth of the statement, that the mitre was conferred on him without any solicitation on his part ; and certainly no man could have discharged the functions of his high office in a more exemplary manner. Rarely has there been a more touching farewell than that which he addressed to his own beloved university on leaving it. If anything, however, could have smoothed the transition from the performance of duties with which, in his own words, he was "familiar, and had discharged zealously and faithfully," to the exercise of other and higher functions, it was that when he appeared before his clergy as Bishop of Killaloe, he was hailed as a father—they had all been his pupils.

Some years ago, whilst travelling in this country,

he met with an accident, owing to the upsetting of a coach, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered; apart from this, however, he had more than once been attacked by paralysis. Shortly before his death he had removed to Brighton; after spending two month there, he returned to Dublin, and died on the 15th of November, 1842, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

He was buried at Trinity College, with all the funereal honours that the authorities and students could bestow. The place of his sepulture was chosen by himself, under the influence of feelings that cannot be mistaken, and which his pupils will appreciate. "He sleeps well," in the sacred soil of that university to which, for a long series of years, he had done honour by his presence. Of him it may be truly said—

" His life was gentle ; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world—This was a man."

ROWLAND HILL,
FIRST VISCOUNT HILL.

BORN AUGUST 11, 1772—DIED DECEMBER 10, 1842.

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To discover faults or imperfections in the character of the late Commander-in-chief would be an undertaking of greater difficulty than perhaps any reader can at first view be prepared to imagine. He was a man who, in the course of a few years, built up for himself a great and enduring reputation ; yet he gave to the world no discoveries in science, no inventions in the arts ; he made no speeches, and wrote no books ; took but little share in the enactment of the laws, and none whatever in their administration ; he was unconnected with commerce, manufactures, agriculture, or the learned professions ; governed none of our distant possessions ; was invested with no foreign embassy, and left behind him no evidence of his talents save that which his military character and achievements present ; yet the fame of Viscount Hill is second only to that of the Duke of Wellington. He was a soldier, and never pretended to any other species of distinction. But he enjoyed the confidence of the Army, and the admiration of the country, in a degree that could hardly have been expected by any contemporary of the "Great Duke."

It so happens that no faithful account of the life of Lord Hill can be anything else than a panegyric ; and here it may not be out of place to observe, that

this volume, being devoted principally, though not exclusively, to the lives of eminent men, must of necessity contain more praise than censure; for the obvious reason that, in this country, eminence is the result of illustrious actions. A biographical work confined to any particular class, must include men of every degree of excellence or of unworthiness; but pages principally filled with the records of those deeds by which permanent fame is acquired, and public gratitude excited, must of necessity contain more laudatory statements, than if the choice of the subjects depended upon a different principle. The lives of remarkable persons will be found in these pages; but, fortunately, in this age and country, rising to a discreditable notoriety happens to so few, that a biographer of "eminent men" has rather to give expression to the prevailing sentiments of admiration, than to sit in judgment and pass condemnatory sentences on a series of public delinquents.

But though the agreeable task of recording distinguished merits constituted the greater part of the duty imposed by the composition of this volume, yet occasionally it became necessary to set down limits, qualifications, and exceptions. The character of Lord Hill, however, seems to allow none of these. It is not only free from reproach, but almost above eulogium; and it is therefore proposed to make this history of his life an unvarnished relation of facts. Still it may be hoped that the plainest narrative of events, in themselves so important, and connected

with the life of a man so universally esteemed, will be interesting to every class of readers.

The late Sir John Hill, Bart., of Hawkstone, married Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Chambre, Esq., of Petton, in the county of Salop: of this marriage Lord Hill was the second son. No anecdotes of his boyhood or school education are current in society; yet he must have given early evidences of ability, or at least of more than ordinary discretion and judgment, for he received a commission in the Army at the early age of fifteen; but he obtained leave of absence, and remained a year at the academy of Strasburg, afterwards taking a tour with his uncle through Germany, France, and Holland. He then joined his regiment (the 38th) at Edinburgh. In due time he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 27th. His captain's commission he obtained before he was twenty years of age, through the assistance of his friends in raising for him an independent company. At the early age of twenty-one he filled the important post of aide-de-camp to a general officer on actual service. He was on the staff with the late Lord Mulgrave, next with General O'Hara, and thirdly with Sir David Dundas. By these commanders the young soldier was held in high esteem, and he was selected to bring home the Despatches from Sir David Dundas relating to the evacuation of Toulon by the British. In his first campaign, and in almost every one of his campaigns, he appears to have received wounds; but, fortunately

for the British Army, he lived to be an old man ; and he died a natural death. When General O'Hara was taken prisoner, the wound that Captain Hill received was but a slight injury ; he had however at the same time a narrow escape of being killed. It was proposed that either he or Captain Snow should ascend a tree to reconnoitre the enemy ; the latter undertook the duty, and was instantly shot. It need hardly be added, that if the position of those parties had been reversed, the glory of many a deed of arms would have been lost to the name of Hill.

After returning home he did duty for some time with the 53d, both in Scotland and Ireland ; he then, through the recommendation of Sir Thomas Graham, was allowed to purchase a majority in the 90th, and was, like all men of powerful connexions and acknowledged merit, rapidly promoted. He very soon got the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 90th, and served with that regiment at Gibraltar ; and he subsequently joined the Army in Egypt, where his gallantry speedily became conspicuous. No regiment performed its evolutions with more precision and steadiness than that under the command of Colonel Hill, rushing against the enemy more like a machine than a mass of human beings ; but, as usual, he was wounded. His friend Lord Keith immediately took him on board the *Foudroyant*, where he received a degree of care and attention which quickly enabled him to regain his position upon active service. While on board that vessel he occasionally saw the Capidan

Pasha, who appeared to take great pleasure in his society, and who on parting presented him with a gold snuff-box, a sword, and a shawl. After the close of the Egyptian campaign, the 90th regiment was removed to Scotland, and subsequently to Ireland, when the subject of this memoir received the appointment of brigadier-general on the Irish staff. In Ireland, it is understood that he was exceedingly popular. From the citizens of Cork he received the freedom of their corporation in a gold box.

Early in the summer of 1808 he sailed from Ireland for the Peninsula, to commence that series of military services which will transmit his name to future ages, as amongst the most illustrious men of modern times. During the disastrous campaign in which Sir John Moore lost his life, General Hill's conduct gave promise of those extraordinary talents as a commander, which subsequently were developed under the Duke of Wellington with so much advantage to the public service, and with so much honour to the character of that gallant officer. Nothing could exceed his indefatigable and most humane exertions for the comfort of the men under his command. They looked up to him as a parent, though he was quite free from that which, in others, the Duke of Wellington was accustomed to speak of as "the vicious trick of cultivating popularity amongst the common soldiers, by granting them improper indulgences." Of that, no one could accuse General Hill; he was as strict a disciplinarian as the most heartless man in the service; but he contrived, by the exercise of great skill

and unceasing labour, to reconcile an exact performance of duty with a parental solicitude for the well-being of the men committed to his command. This admirable trait in his character was so strikingly displayed during the debarcation at Plymouth of the troops whom he brought back from the Peninsula, that the mayor, corporation, and inhabitants of that town waited on him with an address expressive of the great admiration that they felt for the ability and humanity which on that remarkable occasion he had displayed ; and here the freedom of another corporation was voted to him.

In the year 1809 he was appointed colonel-in-chief of the 3d garrison battalion, and in the same year he came into possession of the estate of Hardwicke-Grange, which had been bequeathed to him by his uncle, the late Sir Richard Hill. Again he proceeded to the Peninsula, where he served during the campaigns of 1809, 1810, and 1811 ; but in the latter end of 1811 he was compelled by the state of his health to return to England. Unceasing exertion was followed by its natural consequences ; but a short period of rest, with good advice and suitable care, in his native country, soon enabled him to return to the scene of his professional duties. At the battle of Talavera he was again wounded, but not severely ; being the second injury that he received in the head. At this period of his career, he surprised a considerable corps of the enemy at Arroyo de Molino. The skill and energy which enabled him to effect that important object

have often been the subject of conversation in military circles, and have never been noticed without exciting warm sentiments of admiration.

It very rarely happens that in a speech from the Throne the services of any subordinate General become the subject of notice; the praises of royalty being usually reserved for the Commander-in-chief; but on opening the session of Parliament in the beginning of the year 1812, the speech of the Prince Regent contains the following passage:—"The successful and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprise, in Spanish Estremadura, of a French corps by a detachment of the Allied Army under Lieutenant-General Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer and the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the Peninsula." In addition to this flattering testimonial, he was created a Knight of the Bath, and appointed Governor of Blackness Castle.

In the same year (1812) Parliament was dissolved. The friends of Sir Rowland Hill were induced to put him in nomination for the borough of Shrewsbury, and he was elected; but for all purposes of representation in the House of Commons, the worthy burgesses of that ancient town might easily have made a better choice.

On the 16th of March, 1812, the most glorious of Lord Hill's exploits was performed. To him was entrusted the destruction of the bridge at Almaraz. In many cases of this kind a feigned attack is usually

resorted to ; and in that which he made on this occasion, the design and the execution were both so skilful, that the enemy were completely deceived. They had not the least suspicion of that which was intended to be the real attack till the English soldiers were in the midst of them. The 50th and 71st mounted the parapet with the exactness and regularity of men on parade. The interior defences were not very stoutly contested, and the enemy fled to the *tête-de-pont*; but their pursuers were close upon them, the assailants and the assaulted entering the work almost at the same moment. The contest was fierce, but brief; many fled towards the bridge, but with no chance of escape; many fell or leaped into the river; and 250 of the enemy surrendered. The happy issue of this enterprise is well known to have had a most favourable effect upon the subsequent operations of the Duke of Wellington.

General Hill was present at almost every one of the engagements which occurred in the course of the Peninsular war, and was usually entrusted with the most important duties next after those which devolved upon the great Commander himself. Nothing is more natural than that the fame which he thus acquired should have been a source of great gratification to the inhabitants of the county where he had been born, and in which his ancestors had long been settled. Under the influence of this feeling, the inhabitants of Shropshire, in the beginning of the year 1814, erected a Doric column, with a suitable inscription, in the town of Shrewsbury, as a testimony

of the esteem and admiration which the gallant achievements of their countryman had justly excited.

On his return to England in the month of May, 1814, he was created Baron Hill of Almaraz and Hawkstone, and this was followed by a parliamentary grant of an annuity of 2000*l.* per annum. As Lord Hill was unmarried, both the title and annuity were granted with remainder to his nephew. On returning to his father's residence, he was received by all his friends and neighbours with every mark of respect; and the corporation of London presented him with a sword.

Very soon after these events, he was appointed to take the command of an expedition against the United States; but peace having been concluded with that Power, the necessity for further hostile operations soon ceased, and Lord Hill's next scene of action was the field of Waterloo. Preparatory to that decisive and memorable contest, a large army of Dutch, Belgian, Hanoverian, and British troops was formed. The Duke of Wellington did not come in person to place himself at the head of those forces till they were just upon the eve of commencing active operations; in the meantime the command of that great army was entrusted to Lord Hill. At Waterloo he was not wounded, but he had a horse shot under him. It was no doubt intended by the Duke of Wellington, at the memorable battle which covered the British Army with enduring renown, that Lord Hill should bear a prominent part; but with all the skill and foresight of the Duke, it did so

happen that the severest duties of that great engagement devolved upon other Generals; at the same time that the division under Lord Hill performed their parts, according to circumstances, in a manner worthy of the high reputation which those regiments had previously earned, and of the distinguished fame enjoyed by their leader. The post which his division occupied was on the slope of the heights of Merke Braine, covering the right wing of the general line. Towards the close of the engagement, this portion of the British army was very actively employed, and fully contributed their quota, and in some respects more than their share, to the glorious victory then achieved.

Lord Hill remained with the Army of Occupation, being second in command, till after it evacuated the French territory. Ten years then elapsed before the public service required that he should again be placed in any conspicuous position. After the death of the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington was appointed commander-in-chief of the Army; but he resigned that office on being appointed first lord of the treasury in the year 1828. Under the advice of the Duke, his Majesty appointed Lord Hill to the command of the Army, an office which he continued to hold during the successive administrations of the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, and Sir Robert Peel.

The subject of this memoir never professed or supported any other political opinions than those entertained by the Conservative party; but so undisputed

and indisputable were his claims to be placed and to remain at the head of the Army, that his votes in the House of Lords never interfered with his position at the Horse Guards, and he continued to be commander-in-chief, whether the Whigs were in or out, during the long period of fourteen years ; but in the month of August, 1842, his declining health made retirement absolutely necessary, and the Duke of Wellington once more took the command of the Army. During the lengthened period that Lord Hill filled this important office, it is understood to have been the general opinion of the whole military profession, that the patronage which he possessed was at all times dispensed by him in the most impartial manner ; even his political opponents readily acknowledged the strict impartiality with which he conducted the affairs of that department, as well as the sound judgment and great ability which he at all times displayed in the exercise of the high trust reposed in him by the Crown.

Immediately after his resignation of the office of commander-in-chief, Lord Hill was created a viscount, with remainder to his nephew, as in the case of the barony conferred on him in 1814 ; and in the month of September he was removed to his residence in Shropshire, under the belief that even that change might prove beneficial. His health slightly rallied for a short time, but eventually yielded to complicated disease ; and he expired at Hardwicke-Grange on the 10th of December, 1842, in the seventy-first

year of his age. His Lordship was succeeded in his title, pension, and estates by his nephew, Sir Rowland Hill.

THOMAS BISH, Esq.

BORN MAY 5, 1779—DIED DECEMBER 27, 1842.

It has been pointedly said, that “the minister who would dare again to propose a state lottery would be impeached, and the legislator who publicly advocates a state lottery deserves—to be sent to school.” It is fully sixteen years since these pernicious speculations were abolished, and there is happily now no occasion for enlarging on their demerits. It is pretty well understood, at the present time, that the only real support for the revenue of a state is the industry of the people; that the man who contributed to the state by the voluntary taxation of a lottery-ticket spent those funds which should contribute to his own comfort in purchasing other taxed commodities; that waiting for luck, he paralyzes industry; that his gambling contributions to the revenue led to the workhouse and the prison; and finally, that what the state gained by lotteries, was spent ten times over upon the additional candidates for the tread-mill, which these speculations created. But when Mr. Bish was a young man, these propositions were by no means so universally admitted; and amid the powerful, enduring, and destructive misconceptions

which led the mass of the people to support lotteries, it can be no matter of surprise to find that the government of the day were willing to minister to this infatuation, and to collect annually nearly half a million "from the bread of misery, if not from the fruit of crime." Notwithstanding the gradual revolution which has since taken place in men's minds, it is quite consonant with the history of human nature, to find that those who derived their wealth from these speculations should still be sceptical with regard to their immorality, and blind to the faults of that system to which their own early days were devoted. It will therefore not occasion surprise to any one to learn that Mr. Bish retained to the last his predilections for lotteries; and the occasion upon which he manifested his belief in their utility can hardly be overlooked in writing his memoir.

That Mr. Bish was a "remarkable" man, few persons can doubt; of his "eminence," there may be a different opinion. If he be regarded as the instrument through which some hundreds of persons have realised large sums of money, and confirmed fatal habits of gambling—or as one of the abettors of a system by which idleness, dissipation and poverty are augmented, domestic comfort destroyed, and crime increased—his claim to a notice in this volume can hardly be questioned. When in the exercise of that occupation which gave him wealth, he was more extensively known than the prime minister of England; and since hundreds of thousands once

looked with painful anxiety to that system with which his name was intimately connected, a brief notice of his career cannot now be destitute of interest.

He was born on the 5th of May, 1779, and was married on the 19th of August, 1801, to Mary, the second daughter of the late John Collier, Esq., of Newport, in Shropshire. Mrs. Bish died on the 14th of January, 1834.

That he was a lottery-contractor and stock-broker, who kept a lottery-office in Cornhill for many years, is well known, and that the wealth he accumulated was derived from his contracts with government, is generally understood. The profits realised by these speculations of Mr. Bish were very large, and the occasional possession of a fortunate ticket or share early placed him in the enjoyment of considerable wealth.

He soon desired to get into Parliament, and first started as a candidate for the representation of Leominster in the year 1826. The contest which then took place was distinguished by some remarkable features; the poll taken at this election was as follows:—

Lord Hotham	. . . . .	557
Thomas Bish	. . . . .	445
Rowland Stephenson, the well-known banker	. . . . .	254
Frederick Cuthbert	. . . . .	57

At this election it was objected that Mr. Bish was a lottery-contractor; and the returning officer of Leominster, disregarding the fact that Mr. Bish had a

majority of 191 votes, returned three members, Lord Hotham, Mr. Bish, and Mr. Stephenson, although the borough was entitled only to two. This brought to an issue the alleged disqualification of Mr. Bish, and a petition being presented, the Committee of the House of Commons seated Rowland Stephenson, the well-known banker. It will not be forgotten that the state lotteries were in this very year abolished by a Treasury minute, which declared that on and after the 18th of October, 1826, these pernicious speculations should cease. It is therefore worthy of remark, that the Parliament of 1826, to which Mr. Bish had been elected, did not meet till the 14th of November, and the lotteries disqualifying his election had been abolished a month previous. It consequently appears that he was disqualified by being a lottery-contractor at the time of his election, though he had ceased to be so at the time he was unseated in favour of Rowland Stephenson. Mr. Bish again became a candidate for Leominster in 1832, and supporting Liberal opinions, was elected without opposition in conjunction with Lord Hotham, who represented the Conservative interest. He maintained his seat at the succeeding election of 1835, and therefore represented Leominster for five years, but did not start as a candidate in 1837. In the House of Commons he voted against the Corn-laws, and supported the ballot; was an advocate for shortening the duration of parliaments, and for the repeal of the assessed

taxes. He often urged the necessity of the Bank of England affording the country a better protection against forgery than is attendant on their existing notes. He supported the motion of the Marquis of Chandos for the repeal of the malt-tax, and being, as he said in his address, "fully convinced of the necessity for corporation reform," he opposed the motion of Sir William Follett, to protect from the action of the Corporation Bill those freemen whose rights had been secured under the Reform Act. This vote of Mr. Bish was contrasted by some of his constituents with the following remarkable sentence in his address: "I shall be one of the most determined opponents of any person who attempts directly or indirectly to *deform* the *Reform* Bill." He was a strenuous supporter of "justice for Ireland," and stated his intention of bringing forward annually a motion for holding Courts and Parliaments occasionally in that country—being at the same time, however, strongly opposed to the Repeal of the Union. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled, "A Plea for Ireland," addressed to Lord Althorp.

Notwithstanding the deliberate and universal feeling which led to the abolition of lotteries in 1826, the people of the metropolis were astonished about the latter end of 1831 with the revival of the red placards, and the opening of lottery-offices in every quarter, from Regent-street to the Bank. Explanations were soon demanded in parliament, and it was

discovered, that an Act "for the opening of a street from the Cross of Glasgow to Monteith Row" contained a clause, the construction of which authorized the establishment of the Glasgow lottery. Thus, by an accidental oversight of the insidious wording of a clause for the disposal of certain property by lot, "the funds for the support of industry became funds for the support of vice." On the 25th of January, 1834, Mr. Bish addressed a letter to a Dublin newspaper, in which he attributed to foreign lotteries the annual withdrawal from this country of a large sum of money, and observed that when state lotteries formed a branch of our taxation, an officer was specially appointed by government to prosecute all other lotteries in England, while "the importation of foreign tickets was strictly prohibited, as a measure of protection to the revenue." He then proceeded to say, that he thought the revival of state lotteries a possible occurrence (!) and insisted on their advantages for local improvements, and on the amount of voluntary taxation produced by the sale of tickets. He concluded his letter by observing: "The passing of the Act for the Glasgow lottery was wholly unknown to myself and those parties who have promoted the sale of shares, until many months after it had received the sanction of the Legislature. By discontinuing lotteries here, we are sending thousands out of the country to enrich foreigners, instead of aiding our own people!" It has been well observed, that "our own people" will be prodigiously aided, when they

are taught by their rulers to expect from luck what a man can only win by talents and industry, and to seek for their gains in the losses of others, instead of relying upon their own honest labour.

But, fortunately, it requires now neither argument nor precept to avert the re-establishment of these "state nuisances;" and with the growth of this feeling in "moral England," surprise has been augmented at the tendency of those opinions which were advocated on the last occasion that Mr. Bish came before the public.

In concluding this memoir, it is but justice to state, that, whatever opinions as a member of Parliament and as a public man Mr. Bish may have entertained, his conduct was unimpeachable in the honourable discharge of duties which were purely administrative. His public actions are public property; his private character is said to have been above reproach.

Mr. Bish died at the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. R. H. Fowler, at Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, on the 27th of December, 1842, aged sixty-three.

ARCHDEACON WRANGHAM.

BORN JUNE 11, 1769—DIED DECEMBER 27, 1842.

THE Venerable Francis Wrangham, M.A., F.R.S., &c., late Archdeacon of the East Riding of the county of York, was a very voluminous author, an accomplished scholar, and a most amiable man. He was descended from an old and respectable Yorkshire family, wealthy enough in former times to have been made victims to the corrupt practices of Lord Bacon's days. The father of the Archdeacon was Mr. George Wrangham, a gentleman who rented two very large farms; the one near Malton, on which he resided, and the other near Wells, in Norfolk. His only son, Francis, the subject of this memoir, was born on the 11th of June, 1769. The tutors under whose care his boyhood was passed were—first, the Rev. Stephen Thirlwall; secondly, the Rev. John Robinson (who subsequently became master of the Free Grammar School at York); and, finally, the Rev. Joseph Milner, of Hull. It has often been observed that a variety of preceptors produces an unfavourable effect upon early education; notwithstanding this disadvantage, however, he was well prepared before he quitted school to avail himself of all that lies within the reach of a student at Cambridge. He entered upon his residence at Magdalene College in the month of October, 1786, being then in the 18th year of

his age; and very soon distinguished himself by gaining Sir William Browne's gold medal for Greek and Latin epigrams. Soon afterwards he migrated to Trinity Hall, and subsequently to Trinity College. It may here not be out of place to state that a few months before his death he presented to the last-mentioned college nearly 10,000 pamphlets, bound in 1,000 volumes, and relating to a great variety of subjects: This collection, it is understood, was the result of many years' labour and research. It need hardly be added that they will prove a very valuable addition to the literary stores of that college, with which his name had been so honourably connected.

On his final examination, in January 1790, for his Bachelor's degree, he became third wrangler, and gained not only Dr. Smith's second mathematical prize, but also the Chancellor's first classical medal; and on four several occasions he obtained the Seaton prize for the best poem on a given subject. These successes are said to have been achieved under circumstances of very formidable competition. During his residence at college he took pupils, and on leaving the university, he became tutor to Lord Frederick Montagu, brother to the Duke of Manchester; but from that connexion he did not derive the advantages which usually arise to the tutors of young noblemen; he received no church preferment from the family of his pupil. He took orders in 1793, when he was appointed curate of Cobham, where he continued two years. In 1795, he was presented to

the vicarage of Hunmanby and the perpetual curacy of Muston, by Humphrey Osbaldeston, Esq., and, through the recommendation of that gentleman, he obtained at the same time the vicarage of Folkton.

In 1799 he married Miss Agnes Creyke, fifth daughter of Ralph Creyke, Esq., of Marton, near Bridlington; but this lady died in her first accouchement. His second wife was Miss Dorothy Cayley, second daughter of the Rev. Digby Cayley, who was one of the co-heirs of the family of Strangeways, descended from Sir James Strangeways, of the time of Henry VI. By his first marriage one child survives; by his second he had five children.

In 1808 the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, Mr. Denison, appointed him his chaplain of assize, and, in compliance with the request of the two grand juries of that year, both his discourses were printed. In 1814, he was again appointed to fill the same office, and again requested to print both his discourses; and a third time, in 1823, he experienced the same flattering mark of respect, a distinction which is believed to have been without parallel. In 1814, the Archbishop of York appointed him one of his examining chaplains; and in 1819, Mr. Wrangham exchanged his vicarage of Folkton for the rectory of Thorpe Basset. From 1820 till 1828, he held the archdeaconry of Cleveland; and in that year he resigned it, on being appointed to the archdeaconry of the East Riding of Yorkshire. He had previously (1825) obtained a prebend in the diocese of

Chester, which carried with it the rectory of Doddestone, where he caused to be erected a monument to the memory of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, whose remains had lain there for upwards of two centuries without even a stone to mark the place of their sepulture.

A list of his principal works is subjoined, from which it will be seen that he spent a very active literary life, diversifying his pursuits as a theologian with history, poetry, and translations:—

Reform, a Farce, published anonymously in 1792.

The Restoration of the Jews : a Scaton Prize Poem. 1794.

The Destruction of Babylon : a Poem. 1795.

A volume of Poems. 1795.

Rome is Fallen : a Visitation Sermon. 1798.

The Holy Land : a Scaton Prize Poem. 1800

Practical Sermons founded on Doddridge's Rise and Progress. 1801.

Leslie's Short and Easy Method with the Deists, and the Truth of Christianity demonstrated. 1802.

The Raising of Jairus' Daughter : a Poem. 1803.

The Advantages of Diffused Knowledge : a Charity-School Sermon. 1803.

A Dissertation on the best Means of Civilising the British Subjects in India. 1808.

The Restoration of Learning in the East : a Poem. 1808.

The Corrected Edition of Langhorne's Plutarch. 1808.

A Visitation Sermon. 1809.

The Sufferings of the Primitive Martyrs : a Scaton Prize Poem. 1811.

Joseph made known to his Brethren : a Scaton Prize Poem. 1812.

The Death of Saul and Jonathan : a Poem. 1813.

The British Plutarch, 6 vols. 1816.

Forty Sonnets from Petrarch : 1817

Doctor Zouch's Works collected, with a Memoir. 1820.

The Lyrics of Horace : 1821.

Six Assize Sermons.

Bishop Walton's Prolegomena to the Polyglot Bible. 1828.

The Pleiad, or Evidences of Christianity.

A Letter on Roman Catholic Claims. 1829, &c.

In the year 1841, he resigned the office of archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, in consequence of declining health, and retired in a great degree from the active affairs of life. He died at his residence in Chester, on the 27th of December, 1842, in the 74th year of his age.

MINOR

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

THE subjects of the following pages are arranged alphabetically ; which circumstance, together with the brevity necessarily adopted in their composition, renders a separate index of their contents unnecessary. It will be observed, moreover, that, as in the earlier portion of the volume, so in this division of the work, no name is inserted unless the individual died between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1842, inclusive.

AGNEW.—**LIEUT.-COLONEL PATRICK VANS-AGNEW, C.B.**, served with distinction in India for five-and-twenty years almost uninterruptedly. He participated in the majority of important actions which occurred during the period of his service, and having been constantly in the field, he had repeatedly traversed the Madras and Bombay territories as well as the Deccan and Malwah. He filled several important situations while in India, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Company's service on the Madras

Establishment. In 1818 he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, for his military services ; and from 1833 to the period of his death he was one of the Board of Directors of the East India Company, where he chiefly devoted his attention to the Political and Military Committees. He was born on the 6th of January, 1783 ; and married on the 17th of September, 1813, Miss Catharine Fraser, of Inverness, by whom he had six sons and four daughters. He was a deputy-lieutenant of Wigtonshire, and head of two ancient families ; that of Vans of Bårnbarroch, and that of Agnew of Sheuchan. The family of Vans, or Vaus, claims to be a branch of the house of Vaux ; and the first who spelt the name Vans appears to have been John, who was one of the ambassadors from James II. of Scotland to King Henry VI., in the year 1437. His immediate representative in the male line married the only child and heir of Robert Agnew, Esq., of Sheuchan, and thereupon assumed the name and arms of Agnew ;—his grandson is the subject of the foregoing memoir. The first Agnew of Sheuchan was the second son of Sir Patrick Agnew, Baronet, of Lochnaw, whose title is now enjoyed by Sir Andrew Agnew, formerly M.P. for Wigtonshire. Colonel Patrick Vans Agnew died in Lower Brook-street, on the 31st of July, 1842, then in the 60th year of his age : his large estates in Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire descended to his eldest son Robert.

ALLEN.—LADY FRANCES ALLEN was the fourth daughter of the first Earl of Winterton, by that peer's first wife, Anne, the daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Archer. Her ladyship was therefore great-aunt to the present Earl of Winterton. She was born on the 17th of December, 1766 ; and married on the 26th of October, 1806 (being then forty years of age), John Allen, Esq., whose widow she has been for some years. She died on the 14th of March, 1842, at her residence, Somerset Cottage, Isleworth, having attained the advanced age of seventy-six.

ALLEN.—**DOCTOR ALEXANDER ALLEN** was author of the work entitled, “An Etymological Analysis of Latin Verbs,” which at the time of its publication was characterized as “the most complete development of the principles of the Latin language that had ever appeared in England, and as evincing more than usual classical knowledge combined with much acuteness.” To the notice which it obtained among German philologists, Dr. Allen is indebted for his degree of Doctor in Philosophy, which was conferred by the University of Leipsic, immediately after the publication of his work. Dr. Allen was born at Hackney, on the 23d of September, 1814, and was the son of John Allen, Esq., author of the History of Modern Judaism, the Translation of Calvin’s Institutes, &c. He received his early education in the school kept by his father at Hackney, and subsequently went to University College, London, where he obtained the notice of some of the most distinguished scholars there, for his proficiency in the learned languages. It is said that shortly before his decease, he had been engaged in preparing an extensive work on the formation and early history of our own language, and had spent much time in the study of the Anglo-Saxon, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, and several of the Teutonic languages. He died after a few weeks’ illness at Hackney, on the 9th of November, 1842, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

ANDERSON. — **COLONEL SIR ALEXANDER ANDERSON**, Knt., & C.B., entered the Army in the year 1801, and was appointed lieutenant in the 42nd Foot ; he became a captain in 1809, major by brevet in 1813, lieutenant-colonel in 1816, and full colonel in the year 1837. He had served with distinction in the Peninsula, attached to the Portuguese army, and received a cross and three clasps for his conduct as lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Portuguese regiment at Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. He had received the foreign order of the Tower and Sword in the year 1816, and was also a Knight of St. Bento d’Avis. In

1815, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and on the 13th of September, 1831, he was created a Knight Bachelor by King William IV. He died at Edinburgh, in 1842.

APTHORP.—MAJOR APTHORP fell on the 28th of March, in an encounter near Hykulsye, in Affghanistan. General England was proceeding to the relief of Candahar, and the Light Companies were, under the command of Major Apthorp, ordered to storm a breastwork on the summit of a hill. The storming party, about 180 strong, charged in line—not in column—and had to contend with upwards of 1500 of the enemy. The instant they reached the crest of the hill, the vigour and numbers of the opposing force overwhelmed them, and they had scarcely commenced retiring, when they had to encounter a party of cavalry, which had dashed round the hill, and charged them in the rear with the utmost impetuosity. Major Apthorp was here cut down, wounded from head to foot, and on the succeeding day he died. He was eldest son of the Rev. Frederick Apthorp, rector of Gumley, in Leicestershire, and prebendary of Lincoln. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, under the celebrated Dr. Butler, and was originally destined for the church; but in 1819 he entered the East India Company's military service, and for seventeen years served in the 20th regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, in which he attained the rank of captain. Having returned to England in 1836, he went to Spain with General Evans, and served gratuitously as lieutenant-colonel. His services in 1837, on the heights of San Marcos and Oriamendi, were rewarded with the order of Isabella the Catholic, which distinction he received royal license to accept and wear. In 1839, he returned to India, and in 1841, was appointed a major. He had reached only his 39th year when this ill-fated attack closed his services.

ASTLEY.—CAPT. SIR EDWARD WILLIAM CORRY ASTLEY was natural son of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward John Astley

(equerry to the Duke of Cumberland), who was the eldest son of Sir Edward Astley, fourth baronet of Melton Constable, uncle to the present Baron Hastings. He was born in Norfolk, on the 21st of October, 1789, and entered the Navy as midshipman in the *Elephant* (74) in 1801 ; he then served in the *Medusa* frigate and the *Revenge*, from which latter he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, in August, 1808. In 1810 he distinguished himself in command of a detachment of seamen at the reduction of St. Maura. In the following year he was employed in relieving the garrison of the Torre del Rei, at Oropesa. In 1819, he was first lieutenant of the *Bulwark*, 76 guns, and in the August of that year he became commander, having been lent as first lieutenant of the Royal Sovereign yacht, when that vessel conveyed the Duke and Duchess of Kent from Calais, in April, 1819 *. In the December of that year he was appointed deputy-controller-general of the Preventive Service. He received the command of the *Herald* yacht in April, 1827, and in this conveyed to their respective capitals the governors of Madras, Barbados, and Jamaica. In April, 1829, he obtained post rank, and on the 27th of October, 1830, received the honour of knighthood, after returning from India with the Earl Amherst, governor-general. In June, 1829, Sir Edward Astley married Lydia Frances, the fourth daughter of James Pitman, Esq., of Dunchidcock House, near Exeter. With reference to his professional character, Sir John Gore, to whom he had been flag-lieutenant, expressed his satisfaction "at the zeal and ability, temper and judgment, displayed in fulfilling all his duties." He died at Boulogne, on the 20th of June, 1842, being then only in the 53rd year of his age. His usual residence was Hayselden House, near Cranbrook, in the county of Kent.

ASTLEY. — SIR JOHN DUGDALE ASTLEY, BART. This baronet, who expired at his residence, Everleigh House, in

* Three weeks previous to the birth of her present Majesty.

Wiltshire, on the 19th of January, 1842, although descended from a common ancestor with the subject of the foregoing memoir, did not enjoy the baronetcy alluded to in his memoir, or represent the branch with which that officer was more immediately connected. His title was conferred on himself, as the first baronet, in August, 1821, and he was descended from a younger branch of the same family. His father was Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq., who married Mary, the second daughter and co-heir of William Buchler, Esq., of Boreham, in Wiltshire. John Dugdale, the eldest son by this alliance, was born on the 27th of June, 1778, and was therefore in the 64th year of his age at the time of his death. Mr. Methuen (now Lord Methuen) vacated his seat for Wiltshire in the year 1819, and Mr. Astley started as a candidate ; but after having kept the poll open for fifteen days, and recorded upwards of two thousand votes in his favour, his opponent (Mr. Benett) defeated him by a majority of 160. At the general election in the succeeding year, however, he was returned for this county without opposition, and he continued Mr. Benett's colleague during the three succeeding parliaments of 1826, 1830, and 1831. On the division of the county under the Reform Act (which he supported in common with the other measures of Earl Grey's government), Sir John Astley became a candidate for the northern division of Wiltshire, and after a rather severe contest he was returned in conjunction with Mr. Methuen, who was at the head of the poll ; although second at this election, Sir John Astley polled nearly 100 more plumpers than his colleague. At the dissolution of parliament, which took place in 1835, Sir John Astley did not become a candidate, and Mr. Long took his place. Since this period he has not entered parliament, nor taken a part in public affairs. He married on the 27th July, 1803 (being then five-and-twenty), Sarah, daughter of William Page, Esq., of Gosport, in Hampshire, and by this lady he had one son and twin daughters. The son, of course, inherits the baronetcy : one of the daughters was married in

1833, to the present Viscount Torrington. Lady Astley died in August, 1824, viz., eighteen years before her husband.

ATHOLL.—**MARJORY, DUCHESS OF ATHOLL**, was the second wife of John fourth Duke of Atholl, and had survived her husband twelve years. Her Grace was the eldest daughter of James, sixteenth Lord Forbes, and was born in the year 1762. She was first married on the 4th of June, 1786, to John Mackenzie Lord Macleod, the eldest son of George, third Earl of Cromarty, whose peerage was under attainder. Lord Macleod died three years afterwards, in the month of April, without having had any issue; and his relict, after a widowhood of five years, became the second wife of the late Duke of Atholl (on the 11th of March, 1791), by whom she had a son and daughter—both deceased; she was therefore only step-mother of the present Duke. Her Grace died at Dunkeld House, in Perthshire, on the 3rd of October, 1842, aged eighty.

BASSET.—**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS BASSET.** This officer was formerly in the 5th Foot, and was a native of Beaupré, in Glamorganshire. He was born in the year 1758, and had therefore reached the age of 84, when he died at Windsor on the 7th of January, 1842. Colonel Bassett was Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, from 1820 till the time of his decease, and had seen much service in the American war. In 1799 he accompanied the Duke of York in the expedition to Holland, and was engaged in the actions of the 10th and 19th September, and of the 2nd and 6th of October. He subsequently served with his regiment at Gibraltar.

BATHURST.—**HONOURABLE AND REV. CHARLES BATHURST, D.C.L.**, was the youngest son of the third Earl Bathurst, who married the third daughter of Lord George Henry Lennox. Dr. Bathurst was born on the 21st of January, 1802; ma-

triculated as a commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, on the 5th of July, 1821, and three years afterwards was nominated a student of that college. He took the degree of B.A. on the 3rd of November, 1825, and on the same day was elected fellow of All Souls. On the 10th of June, 1830, he graduated B.C.L., and shortly before Lord Chancellor Eldon resigned the seals, his lordship conferred the rectory of Siddington on Dr. Bathurst. On the 21st of May, 1835, he took the degree of D.C.L. He published a sermon and several tracts. On the 31st of July, 1830, he married Lady Emily Caroline Bertie, youngest daughter of the Earl of Abingdon, but had no issue; her ladyship survives. Dr. Bathurst died on the 28th of February, 1842, at the residence of Miss Master, the Abbey, Cirencester, in the 41st year of his age.

BAYNES.—NANNY, LADY BAYNES, was daughter of William Gregory, Esq., of Ryde in the Isle of Wight, and was married on the 1st of March, 1788, to Sir Christopher Baynes, Bart. Her ladyship was left a widow on the 16th of March, 1837, and died in Hampshire, on the 5th of December, 1842, leaving issue one daughter and three sons, the eldest of whom is the present Sir William Baynes, Bart., of Harefield Place, Middlesex.

BEATTY.—SIR WILLIAM BEATTY, Knt., M.D., F.R.S., was surgeon to H.M.S. Victory at the battle of Trafalgar, and was present in his professional capacity at the decease of the celebrated Lord Nelson. He published "An authentic Narrative" of the Admiral's last moments, in 1808; and he possessed the bullet which proved fatal on that melancholy occasion. In the year 1806 Dr. Beatty was appointed Physician to Greenwich Hospital, an office which he resigned in 1840. King William IV. conferred the honour of knighthood on him May 25, 1831. His decease took place at his residence, York-street, Portman-square, on the 25th of March, 1842.

BEAUCLERK.—**LADY CHARLOTTE BEAUCLERK** died at Highgate, on the 12th of August, 1842. Her ladyship was the second daughter of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans, by that peer's second wife, the only daughter of John Nelthorpe, Esq.; she was therefore sister to the present Duke, and having been born on the 4th of April, 1802, had completed her fortieth year at the time of her decease. Her ladyship was unmarried.

BERESFORD.—**HONOURABLE AND REV. GEORGE DE LA POER BERESFORD**, son of William, first Lord Decies, who was Archbishop of Tuam, and who married the sister of the first Lord Clare. He was only surviving brother of the present Lord Decies, and was provost of the cathedral of Tuam; he was also rector and vicar of the parish of Fenagh in the county of Leitrim. On the 21st of May, 1798, he married Susannah, the third daughter of Hamilton Gorges, Esq., of Kilbrew, in the county of Meath. By this lady he has left issue five sons and one daughter; two of his sons are in the church, two in the Army, and one in the East India Company's service. He died at Bundoran, on the 10th of September, 1842, aged sixty-six.

BORRETT.—**GILES BORRETT** was born at Worlingham Rectory, on the 23rd of April, 1772, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to Mr. Turner, of Yarmouth, who a short time previously had Sir Astley Cooper as a pupil. He completed his education in London, and his former master being killed by an accident, he succeeded to one of the largest medical practices in Great Yarmouth. On the 11th of the following September, he married Miss Eliza Dade, the niece of the late Mr. Turner, who, together with five sons and a daughter, survive him. From the year 1796 to the period of his decease he was in the full exercise of his profession, in the course of which he happened to be the instructor of two men of considerable eminence, Dr. Abel and Dr. Gooch. He

died at Great Yarmouth, on the 18th of August, 1842, in consequence of injuries received a fortnight previously, when he was thrown from his chaise. He was consulting surgeon to the Hospital at Yarmouth, and, from a long-continued practice, he left many friends and patients, who spoke of him in terms of the strongest affection and respect.

BOSWELL.—EDWARD BOSWELL was treasurer and clerk to the lieutenancy of the county of Dorset. He was author of an elaborate work, entitled, “The Civil Division of the County of Dorset;” and published in 1828 a book of a somewhat similar construction—“The Ecclesiastical Division of the Diocese of Bristol.” He was born at Piddletown, in Dorset, on the 5th of April, 1760, and in 1780 was articled to Mr. Wallis, an attorney, at Dorchester. In 1793 he was appointed clerk of the lieutenancy, an office which he held till his death. In 1794 he entered the Dorset militia; but after having attained the rank of lieutenant, he retired from that corps in the following year. In 1800 the late Earl of Ilchester appointed him steward of the royal manor and liberty of Wyke Regis and Elwell, in Dorsetshire. From 1802 till 1811 he was deputy receiver-general of taxes for the county of Dorset. In 1808 he was appointed treasurer for the county, in conjunction with another gentleman, at whose death, in 1835, the whole of the duties devolved on him. Mr. Boswell married, in 1803, Edith, daughter of the Rev. John Feaver, vicar of St. Mary’s Church, Devon, by whom he had one daughter. He died at his residence in Dorchester, on the 30th of October, 1842, aged eighty-two.

BOUGHTON.—LADY BOUGHTON was the youngest daughter of Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., of Wormsley Grange and Maryknole, Herefordshire, who was president of the Horticultural Society, and a distinguished botanist. Her ladyship was niece of Richard Payne Knight, Esq., of Downton Castle, Herefordshire, and married on the 24th of March, 1824, Sir

William Edward Rouse Boughton, Bart., who, together with three sons and six daughters, survives her. She died at Downton Hall, in the county of Salop, on the 13th of May, 1842.

BOUVERIE.—**LADY ELIZABETH BRIDGET BOUVERIE** was the only daughter of James, fourteenth Earl of Morton, by that peer's second wife, Bridget, the eldest daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart. Her ladyship was born on the 3rd of May, 1758, and married on the 16th of August, 1777, the Honourable William Henry Bouverie, who was son of the first Earl of Radnor. Mr. Bouverie died in August, 1806, and his lady survived for six-and-thirty years. They had two daughters, of which the youngest married Lord Heytesbury. Lady Elizabeth Bridget Bouverie died in Wimpole-street, on the 26th of February, 1842, aged eighty-four.

BOWER.—**HENRY BOWER, F.S.A.,** was much distinguished for his knowledge of genealogy and topography, and was especially acquainted with the south of Yorkshire and its families. He contributed largely to many genealogical works, but did not originate any independent publication. Mr. Bower was the last male representative of the younger branch of the Bowers of Bridlington, being the only surviving son of Freeman Bower, Esq., of Killerby, near Scarborough. He died unmarried, on the 25th of February, 1842, at his house, Hall Gate, Doncaster, aged sixty-four, and was buried at Christ-church, in that town.

BOWLES.—**HON. AND REV. GEORGE RUSHOUT BOWLES** was the second son of the first Lord Northwick, by Rebecca, daughter of Humphrey Bowles, Esq., of Wanstead, Essex. He was born on the 30th of July, 1772, and on the 10th of January, 1803, married Lady Caroline, the seventh daughter of the Earl of Galloway. Mr. Rushout assumed the name

of Bowles, in addition to and after his patronymic, by royal sign-manual, on the 20th June, 1817 ; in the following year his wife died, leaving issue two sons and three daughters. Mr. Rushout Bowles was for forty-three years rector of the third portion of Burford, and also for many years held the first portion of that living, but resigned it in 1833, from conscientious scruples respecting pluralities. He was for a long period an active and intelligent magistrate for Worcester and Salop ; and died, on the 17th of October, 1842, at Burford House, in the 72nd year of his age. He was formerly fellow of All-Souls' College. He bequeathed considerable sums of money to several public charities.

BRADFORD.—**GEORGINA ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF BRADFORD**, was the only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart., and Lady Elizabeth Ramsay. She was born on the 20th of August, 1790, and married on the 5th of March, 1818, the second Earl of Bradford, who, together with four sons and four daughters, survives her. Her ladyship died at Norwood, on the 12th of October, 1842, aged fifty-two.

BRODRICK.—**GENERAL THE HON. JOHN BRODRICK** was the youngest son of George, third Viscount Midleton, who married the sister of the first Viscount Sydney. He was therefore uncle to the present Viscount Midleton. General Brodrick was born on the 3rd of September, 1765, and in his seventeenth year entered the Army. In the month of September, 1793, he served at the siege of Dunkirk, and in the following year was present at the actions of the 17th and 18th of May, and at the capture of Fort St. Andre. In 1808, and in the early part of 1809, he served in the Peninsula, and in the month of July, 1830, became a General. General Brodrick married, on the 6th of September, 1809, Anne, daughter of Robert Graham, Esq., of Fintry, N.B., who, together with one son and three daughters, survives him.

General Brodrick died at his residence in Berkshire, on Sunday, the 16th of October, aged sixty-seven.

BROGDEN.—**JAMES BROGDEN** was descended from a family formerly seated at Narborough, in Leicestershire; but he himself is described as “of Clapham Common, and of Trimsaran, in South Wales.” Mr. Brogden was a Russia-morchant of the city of London, and many years M.P. for Launceston. At the general election of 1796 he stood a severe contest, in which his colleague and himself polled twelve votes, while their opponents each polled eleven. He retained undisputed possession of the scat till the Reform Act enlarged the constituency and reduced the number of members. Mr. Brogden was a frequent speaker on commercial subjects. He was appointed a lord of the Treasury on the 3rd of October, 1812, an office which he filled for thirteen months. Subsequently, he was many years chairman of committees in the House of Commons. In the year 1826, it was stated in the House of Commons that Mr. Brogden held shares in certain joint stock companies, which at that time were interested in the passing of some private bills. As it forms part of the duty of the chairman of committees to investigate the regularity of all proceedings connected with such measures, it was considered that he ought to withdraw from such associations, or give up his office. After vindicating his conduct at considerable length, he resigned the situation of chairman, and Sir Alexander Grant was appointed in his stead. Mr. Brogden died at his house, Friar’s Oak, in Sussex, on the 24th of July, 1842, aged seventy-seven.

BROMLEY.—**WILLIAM BROMLEY, A. R. A.**, was an eminent engraver, one of the associate engravers of the Royal Academy, and member of the academy of St. Luke’s, Rome. He was born in the year 1769, at Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight, and served his apprenticeship to Mr. Wooding. For the last fifty years he has held a prominent station in his

profession, in the exercise of which he is said to have received high commendation from Lawrence, Flaxman, Fuseli, &c. All his recent engravings have been executed for the British Museum, and consist of copies of the Elgin marbles, from drawings by Mr. Corbould. He is, however, best known as having executed the plates for Macklin's Bible, and for the History of England after Stothard. He also engraved portraits of the Duke of Wellington, Abernethy, the Countess Lieven, young Napoleon, &c., as also Rubens' picture of the Woman taken in Adultery. He died on the 22nd of October, aged seventy-three.

BUTLER.—HON. HENRY BUTLER was second son of the eleventh Viscount Mountgarret, and next brother and heir-presumptive to the Earl of Kilkenny. He was born on the 16th of February, 1773, and married, on the 3rd of September, 1811, Anne, the youngest daughter and co-heir of John Harrison, Esq., by whom he had a son and three daughters. He died at York, on the 6th of December, aged sixty-nine.

BUXTON.—SIR JOHN JACOB BUXTON, BART., was the only son of Sir Robert John Buxton, the first baronet of this line, by that gentleman's marriage with the second daughter of Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart. Descended on both sides from baronets, he was born on the 13th of August, 1788, and at the age of thirty-seven married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir Montagu Cholmeley, Bart. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, June 7th, 1839. Having been but three years a baronet, he died at Tunbridge Wells, on the 13th of October, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Lady Buxton, one son, and three daughters survive.

CALDWELL.—SIR JOHN CALDWELL, of Castle Caldwell, in the County of Fermanagh, was a baronet of Ireland, and a count of Milan in the Holy Roman Empire, to which titles he

succeeded in 1830. He was some years Treasurer-general of Lower Canada, and died suddenly in October, 1842, at Tremont Hotel, Boston. The founder of his family was a merchant at Enniskillen, who died in 1639, and whose eldest son was created a baronet in June, 1683. The third baronet, Sir James Caldwell, was in the service of the Empress Maria Theresa, who created him Count of Milan, whence this title descended upon the late baronet.

CAMPBELL.—ELIZA, LADY CAMPBELL was the daughter of Gilbert Pasley, M.D., Physician-General at Madras. She married, on the 2nd of August, 1798, Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., of Carrick Buoy, in Donegal, one of the directors of the East India Company, by whom she was mother of Sir John Nichol Robert, and Sir Edward Alexander Campbell, Knts. Her ladyship died at Brighton, on the 5th of April, 1842, aged sixty-one.

CAMPBELL.—SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL, BART., of Balcaldine and Glenure, in Argyleshire, was the eldest son of Alexander Campbell, Esq., of Duncan, a member of the College of Advocates in Scotland. He married on the 22nd of February, 1815, Elizabeth, daughter of James Dennistoun, Esq., of Dennistoun, in Dumbartonshire, who, together with six sons and four daughters, survives. He was created a baronet on the 30th of September, 1831, and died at Brussels, on the 2nd of April, 1842.

CARTWRIGHT.—CAPTAIN EDMUND WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT was the eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Cartwright, rector of Earnley, in Sussex, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, inventor of the power-loom. His great-uncle was the well-known Major Cartwright. He was born on the 19th of September, 1809, and at the age of sixteen he entered the military service of the East India Company; three years afterwards

he was appointed adjutant, and was subsequently placed on the staff of Sir Thomas Bradford, then commander-in-chief in Bombay. On returning to England, in 1836, for the benefit of his health, he suffered shipwreck on the south-east coast of Arabia, was imprisoned by the natives, and ransomed with difficulty. In March, 1839, he returned to India, and took an active part with his regiment in the hostilities against the Beloochees. Having distinguished himself at the defence of Dadur, he was appointed to the command of the Poonah light horse, and filled the office of assistant political agent. He was compelled by ill-health to resign these appointments, and to leave India; but he only succeeded in reaching Malta on the 29th of January, and, being unable to proceed further, died on the 10th of February, in the Lazzaretto, at Valetta. He was a captain in the 23rd regiment of Bombay native infantry.

CARYSFORT.—**ELIZABETH**, COUNTESS OF CARYSFORT, was the third daughter of the late Right Hon. George Grenville, and grand-aunt to the Duke of Buckingham. Her ladyship was born on the 23rd of July, 1757; and in the thirtieth year of her age, on the 12th of April, 1787, became the second wife of the late Earl of Carysfort. The earl died in April, 1828, having had three daughters by his second wife. Lady Carysfort, after having survived her husband upwards of fourteen years, died in the month of December, 1842, aged eighty-six.

CASBERD.—**ROBERT MATTHEW CASBERD**, D.C.L., a Queen's Counsel, was the son of Dr. Casberd, of Bristol, in which city he was born. He was educated at Bristol School, and thence elected, at the age of sixteen, to a scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford, where he matriculated in the month of July, 1788. Three years afterwards he became a fellow of St. John's, and retained this appointment for forty years, resigning it in the year 1831. In 1796 he graduated B.C.L., and in 1800 took the degree of D.C.L. He was called to the bar by the Society

of the Middle Temple on the 8th of November, 1799, and for many years went the western circuit. In the Hilary Term of 1819 he received a patent of precedence, and in Easter, 1820, was appointed a King's Counsel. From 1812 to 1820 he represented Milbourn Port in parliament; but in the latter year he was appointed a Welsh judge, and therefore resigned his seat in the House of Commons. Subsequently he was appointed an Exchequer-Bill Loan commissioner; and for some years was one of the benchers of the Middle Temple. He died, unmarried, on the 3rd of January, 1842, at his chambers in Brick Court, Temple.

CHAMBERS.—**BARBARA, LADY CHAMBERS** was the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Philip Roper, who was son of the tenth Lord Teynham, and who married Barbara, the second daughter of Launcelot Littleton, Esq. Her ladyship was born in the year 1766; and had been married on the 31st of August, 1786, to Sir Samuel Chambers, Knt., of Bredgar House, who was knighted by George III. while serving the office of sheriff. Her ladyship died on the 12th of February, 1842, aged seventy-six.

CHICHESTER.—**SIR ARTHUR CHICHESTER, BART.**, was the eldest son of the Rev. William Chichester, rector of Ham, in Devonshire, who married Miss Bellamin, and who was second son of Sir John Chichester, the fourth baronet in this family. The deceased baronet was born on the 25th of April, 1790, and married on the 8th of September, 1819, to Charlotte, the youngest daughter of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., by whom he left three sons and two daughters. Her ladyship died in the month of August, 1834. Sir Arthur succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his cousin Sir John, on the 30th of September, 1808. He died at his seat, Youlston, near Barnstaple, on the 30th of May, 1842, aged fifty-two.

CLINTON.—**LORD EDWARD PELHAM CLINTON** was the third son of the present Duke of Newcastle, by the daughter

of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq. His lordship was born on the 18th of February, 1816, and died in the month of June last, after a fever of ten days' duration, on board H.M.S. *Harlequin*, bound for China. His remains were committed to the sea at the entrance to the Gulf of Siam.

COWAN.—SIR JOHN COWAN was a wax-chandler in the city of London, who was chosen sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1831; was elected an alderman on the 11th of February in the same year; and became Lord Mayor in November, 1837. Having occupied the civic chair when her Majesty dined at Guildhall, he received a patent of baronetcy. Sir John was the only surviving son of Robert Cowan, of Perth, N. B., and afterwards of London, who married a daughter of Baillie Rintoul, of Perth. He was born on the 10th of March, 1774, and married on the 22nd of August, 1810, Sophia, the third daughter of James Mullett, of London, by whom, however, he had no issue. He died in the beginning of November, 1842, and his baronetcy became extinct.

CROKE.—SIR ALEXANDER CROKE, LL.D., was many years judge in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia. He was the eldest son of Alexander Croke, Esq., of Marsh Gibbon, by his first wife, the daughter of the Rev. Robert Armistead. He was born on the 22nd of July, 1758, and had therefore attained the advanced age of eighty-four. He was called to the bar in 1786, and was appointed judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in Nova Scotia without having attained any great degree of eminence at home. On resigning this office, he received the honour of knighthood. In the year 1796 he married Miss Alice Blake, by whom he leaves five sons and two daughters; the eldest of the latter is married to Sir Charles Wetherell. In 1823, Sir Alexander was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple, and in 1829 appointed treasurer of that society. He died at his seat, Studley Priory, in Oxfordshire, on the 27th of December, 1842. He claimed to be descended from the

Counts de Guisnes, and his family name was originally Le Blount, that of Croke having been assumed by his ancestor on coming to England.

CURREY.—**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR EDMUND CURREY** was the fifth son of the Rev. John Currey, rector of Dartford, Kent, by the only daughter of George Elliott, Esq., of Stobbs, N.B., and Wombwell Hall, Kent. He was born in the month of June, 1778, and became a lieutenant in the royal artillery in 1794. He served with the armies in Holland, Egypt, &c., and retired from the artillery in the year 1808. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the late Duke of Gloucester in 1803; and secretary and comptroller of his royal highness' household in 1805. On the accession of William IV. he received the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Army, and was appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order on the death of the Duke of Gloucester, in 1834. Sir Edmund Currey married on the 14th of June, 1828, the Hon. Louise Lawrence Scarlett, the second daughter of Lord Abinger, by whom he has left a family. He died at his seat, Erlwood, near Bagshot, on Saturday, the 27th of August, 1842, aged sixty-four.

DAVIDGE.—**GEORGE BOTHWELL DAVIDGE** was a native of Bristol, where he was born in the year 1793. He was originally apprenticed to a printer, and followed in early life the trade of a compositor, while he indulged his theatrical tastes by playing in the evenings at some of the small private theatres, then very numerous. He first appeared in London in a theatre situate between Burleigh and Southampton Streets, in the Strand; thence he went to the Sanspareil (now the Adelphi), and next to the Haymarket. In 1818 he was first engaged at the Coburg, and became part proprietor of that establishment after having been for some years an actor there. The death and withdrawal of his partners left him sole lessee, and he soon realised £6000; he purchased the City Theatre of Mr.

Chapman, to whom he subsequently let it at a small rental. In the year 1831 he went to Liverpool—failed—and was arrested. He passed his examination in the Bankruptcy Court, however, with credit. He was subsequently engaged by Mr. Osbaldeston, and afterwards by Ducrow ; but the large fortune which he amassed took its rise in the year 1834, when he became proprietor of the Surrey Theatre ; and to such an extent did this speculation succeed, that in one season he was said to have realised £4000. He is supposed to have died worth £27,000, the main portion of which he bequeathed to his wife. Mr. Davidge had been twice married ; by his first wife he had a daughter, who died in 1831, and by the second (formerly Miss Parker) he had no issue. He died, in the fiftieth year of his age, at his residence, Davidge-terrace, in Lambeth ; leaving numerous legacies to public charities and friends.

DAVIS.—**RICHARD HART DAVIS** was many years a member of the House of Commons, and an eminent merchant and banker in Bristol. He first entered parliament as M.P. for Colchester in the year 1807, and his eldest son, Hart Davis, was returned for the same town at the general election which took place in the month of November, 1812. But in July, 1812, Mr. Davis resigned his seat for Colchester, and started as a candidate for Bristol, then vacant by the appointment of Mr. Bathurst to the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He here succeeded against two formidable opponents, the well-known Henry Hunt and William Cobbett. At the general election in November, 1812, Sir Samuel Romilly and Henry Hunt opposed him, but he again came in at the head of the poll, with Mr. Protheroe as his colleague. In the succeeding elections of 1818, 1820, 1826, and 1830, he maintained his seat after severe contests on each occasion. In 1831, however, he was returned without any opposition, and on the passing of the Reform Act he withdrew from parliament. On this occasion a subscription, which amounted to £756, was collected, and a service of plate

purchased, which with a suitable inscription was presented to him by the electors, "as a mark of their esteem, and in testimony of the high sense they entertained of the great and valuable services rendered by him to his native city, by the able, zealous, and unremitting discharge of his public duties during a period of nineteen years." Mr. Davis had been married, but became a widower in January, 1836. He died at Hampstead, on the 21st of February, 1842, aged seventy-five.

DAWSON.—HON. LIONEL CHARLES DAWSON was the fourth son of the first Earl of Portarlington, and brother to the present Earl, as well as to the two members of this family, who assumed the name of Damer after their patronymic. Mr. Dawson was born on the 7th of May, 1790, and married on the 15th of September, 1820, Lady Elizabeth Emily Nugent, the eldest daughter of the seventh Earl of Westmeath, who was then in the twenty-second year of her age. Her ladyship, with two sons and four daughters, survives. He died at Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, on the 25th of February, 1842, aged fifty-one.

DEACON.—SIR CHARLES DEACON, K.C.B., was son of Thomas Deacon, Esq., of Wiggen Hall, Herts, who married the daughter of William Smith, Esq., of Watford. He was born in the year 1776, and entered the military service of the East India Company on the Madras establishment in 1793; he attained the rank of captain in 1803, and in 1811 married his first wife, the daughter of Archdeacon Caulfeild; after the decease of this lady he married, in the year 1827, the daughter of Thomas Day, Esq., of Watford. Two years afterwards he became a colonel, and in 1837 he attained the rank of major-general; in which year he was nominated a K.C.B. for his distinguished services in India. He died at his residence at Great Berkhamstead, Herts, on the 30th of December, 1842, aged sixty-six.

DOWNES.—**MARIA, LADY DOWNES** was the only daughter and heir of the late Walter Bagenal, Esq., and was married on the 20th of June, 1815, to Lord Downes, well known as General Sir Ulysses Burgh, K.C.B. Her ladyship died at Birt House, Kildare, on the 21st of August, 1842 ; and having been born on the 15th of September, 1792, she had nearly completed her fiftieth year. Her ladyship leaves issue two daughters, the eldest of whom is Countess of Clonmel.

DRUMMOND. — **MARGARET, LADY DRUMMOND** was the eldest daughter of William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, in Durham, who married the daughter and coheir of Robert Harrison, Esq., of Sunderland, and attained considerable wealth by commercial pursuits. She was married to General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B., a distinguished soldier, and died in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, on the 22nd of July, 1842.

DUCROW.—**ANDREW DUCROW** realised one of the largest fortunes ever resulting from theatrical speculations, and was for many years a popular equestrian performer at Astley's Theatre. He was son of Peter Ducrow, a native of Bruges, who exhibited at Astley's and elsewhere, performing extraordinary feats of strength. Under the tuition of the well-known Richter, Andrew Ducrow at first devoted his attention to exercises on the tight-rope ; but this he deserted for horsemanship. It is said that one of his earliest appearances was at the age of seven, before George III., during a fête given at Frogmore. He was born in 1793, at the Nag's-Head, in the borough of Southwark. At the age of fifteen, he became the principal rope-dancer and equestrian at Astley's ; but he shortly afterwards proceeded to the Continent, made his appearance at Ghent, and rose rapidly in public favour. He next played for some time in Paris, but subsequently went to Lyons, where he started on his own account, and succeeded eminently. Shortly afterwards he was engaged at Covent-Garden, where he appeared in several equestrian spectacles

under Mr. C. Kemble's management. For a short time he went to Bath, but on his return he became lessee of Astley's, in conjunction with Mr. West, and for many years conducted that theatre with continued success and profit, till its destruction by fire in the summer of 1841. His strength was gradually declining, though not an old man, and this accident severely affected his mental faculties. He died on the 26th of January, aged forty-eight, leaving a widow (his second wife), long known as Miss Woolford, an equestrian actress at Astley's. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1818, was Miss Griffith, of Liverpool. He left nearly £60,000, and among the bequests in his will was the extraordinary sum of £200 in the 3½ per cents., the interest of which is to be devoted to the purchase of flowers for the continuous ornamenting of his tomb in Kensal Green Cemetery, where he buried his first wife, and where he had erected a most elaborate mausoleum. His funeral was equally remarkable, being conducted on the grandest scale, preceded by police to clear the way, mounted attendants, feathers, favourite horses, crowds of mourners, &c.!!

DUNDAS.—**MATILDA, LADY DUNDAS** was the daughter of the late Archibald Cockburn, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland. Her ladyship was married, on the 20th of July, 1798, to Sir Robert Dundas, Bart., one of the principal Clerks of Session, and deputy to the Lord Privy Seal in Scotland. She was left a widow in the month of January, 1836, and died at Edinburgh, on the 14th of May, 1842, leaving issue Sir David Dundas, Bart., Henry Dundas, Esq., and nine daughters.

EGAN.—**JAMES EGAN**, the eminent mezzo-tint engraver, was a native of the county of Roscommon, in Ireland, where his parents moved in a very humble rank of life. In the year 1825, it is stated that he was in the service of Mr. S. W. Reynolds, in a mere menial capacity; but having been employed by that gentleman in laying mezzo-tinto grounds, he soon acquired considerable skill and facility in this occupation.

He quitted Mr. Reynolds's service shortly afterwards ; commenced his career as a ground-layer for engravers ; and the best judges of art felt much confidence in his prospects, and great admiration of his powers as an engraver. But consumption soon attacked him ; and though almost within view of an easy independence, he was hurried to the grave, in the forty-third year of his age, without having been able to leave an adequate provision for his family. The majority of his admirers give the palm to his last plate, "*English Hospitality in the Olden Time*," engraved after Cattermole, and published a few months ago. This was completed while labouring under the severest ill-health, was engraved from a drawing, and is acknowledged to have been one of the most successful efforts of modern art. Mr. Egan died at Pentonville, on the 2nd of October, 1842, leaving a widow and three children.

ELTON.—REV. SIR ABRAHAM ELTON, BART., was the fifth in succession to his title. Having been born on the 31st of October, 1755, he was eighty-seven at the period of his decease. His father was Sir Abraham Isaac Elton ; his mother, the daughter of James Read, Esq., a merchant. Sir Abraham was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in the month of October, 1785. Five years subsequently his father died, and he succeeded to the baronetcy. A month after attaining his majority, viz., on the 7th of November, 1776, Sir Abraham married his first wife, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir John Durbin, Knt., of Walton, a merchant and alderman of Bristol ; this lady died in the month of April, 1822, leaving three sons and one daughter. On the 29th of March, in the succeeding year, Sir Abraham married again, viz., Mary, the eldest daughter of the late William Stewart, Esq., of Castle-Stewart, in the county of Wigtoun. Her ladyship survives the baronet, who died on the 23rd of February, 1842, at his seat, Clevedon Court, near Bristol.

ERNE.—**ABRAHAM, SECOND EARL OF ERNE**, was the eldest son of the first earl, by that peer's first wife, who was daughter of Bishop Howard, of Ely. His lordship was nephew to the first Viscount Wicklow, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, in the month of September, 1828. He had been for some years much impaired in intellect, and the headship of the family practically devolved upon his nephew, John Creighton, Esq. (now third earl), who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Fermanagh, on the death of the Earl of Enniskillen, about two years ago. The late Earl of Erne was never married; he died in the neighbourhood of London on the 10th of June, 1842. The first peer in this family was son of a distinguished general officer, who defended the family seat, Crum Castle, against a large body of King James's army in 1689.

ERNE.—**MARY, DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ERNE**, was the second wife of the first earl, to whom she had been married in the month of July, 1776, and who died in September, 1828. Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Bristol (who was Bishop of Derry), and had issue only one daughter, now Lady Wharcliffe. Lady Erne was for several years one of the ladies of the bedchamber to Queen Charlotte, and occupied apartments in Hampton-Court Palace, where she died on the 10th of January, 1842. Her ladyship was stepmother to the subject of the preceding article.

ESCOTT.—**REV. THOMAS SWEET ESCOTT** was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A., in 1789. He was rector of Brompton-Ralph and Kitesford, in Somersetshire, the patronage of which was vested in himself; he was instituted to both in the year 1802. In 1819 he was collated to the prebend of Wedmore, the third in the cathedral of Wells; and was likewise rural dean of Dunster and Minehead. His name was originally Sweet, but he assumed that of Escott in addition to his patronymic.

He married Mary, heiress of the family of Hays of Hartrow, by whom he had several children, of which the eldest son, Bickham Escott, Esq., was elected M.P. for Winchester, on the 30th of June, 1841. The Rev. Mr. Escott died at Hartrow, in Somersetshire, on the 17th of April, 1842, aged seventy-eight.

EVANS.—RIGHT HON. GEORGE EVANS was the eldest son of Hampden Evans, Esq., of Portrane, in the county of Dublin, who held a commission in the Army, and who married Margaret, daughter of Joshua Davies, Esq. Mr. Hampden Evans was son of Eyre Evans, Esq., who was next brother to the first Lord Carbery; and this peer's title was granted with remainder to that branch of the family of which the deceased privy councillor was the head. The Right Hon. George Evans married, on the 21st of August, 1805, Sophia, the only daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Parnell, and sister of the first Lord Congleton. After the general election of 1832, which followed the Reform Act, Mr. Evans made his first appearance in parliament, having been returned, on the Liberal interest, for the county of Dublin, and having stood a severe contest with Lord Brabazon and Mr. Hamilton. The succeeding dissolution of 1835 exposed him to another struggle for his seat; but having succeeded in retaining it then, he was returned at the general election of 1837 without opposition. On the 10th of July, 1841, however, the county of Dublin was the scene of as severe an election contest as it had ever witnessed, and Mr. Evans was ousted from the place he had occupied for nine years in three successive parliaments. The poll on that occasion stood as follows:—James Hans Hamilton, 1051; Edward Taylor, 1042; Lord Brabazon, 1009; George Evans, 1006. Immediately after this contest, and previous to the resignation of Lord Melbourne's ministry, Mr. Evans was sworn in a member of the Irish Privy Council, and thenceforth received the title of Right Honourable. Mr. Evans' political opinions were much in accordance

with those of Mr. O'Connell. He was in favour of the ballot and the abolition of tithes, but he considered lay-tithes as private property ; he was desirous of a revision of the laws relating to juries ; and he would vote for a repeal of the Union, if, in his own words, "justice be not speedily done to Ireland." Upon his decease (which took place at Portrane, in the present year), without leaving issue, the family estates in the county of Dublin and in Queen's County, together with the representation of this branch of the Carbery family, devolved upon his next brother, Joshua Evans, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy in London.

FERRERS.—WASHINGTON SHIRLEY, EIGHTH EARL FERRERS, was the second son of the sixth Earl, who married Catherine, daughter of Rowland Cotton, Esq., of Etwall, in Derbyshire. His lordship was born at Derby, on the 13th of November, 1760, and received his education at Westminster School. He was page to H.R.H. the Princess Amelia, sister to George III. Soon after attaining his majority, viz. on the 24th of July, 1781, the noble earl married Frances, the daughter of the Rev. William Ward, and aunt of Lord Ward. This lady died before her husband succeeded to the earldom, and was therefore never more than the Hon. Mrs. Shirley. The deceased peer succeeded to the title on the 2nd of May, 1827 ; and two years subsequently, viz. on the 28th of September, 1829, he married his second wife, Sarah, daughter of William Davy, Esq. His lordship was once more left a widower, in the year 1835, and being then seventy-five years of age, he contracted no other alliance. He had one son and two daughters by the first marriage, who are all deceased ; but he had no issue by his second wife. His grandson succeeded him in the earldom. About eight years ago his lordship suffered repeated apoplectic attacks, lost the use of his right side, and had his speech much impaired. He died, however, from the consequences of an attack of erysipelas, at his seat, Chartley, in Staffordshire, on the 2nd of October, aged

eighty-two. His lordship was buried beneath the chancel of the church of Staunton Harold. As is well known, the fourth earl in this family was hanged at Tyburn in the month of May, 1760, for having murdered his land-steward, under a temporary fit, it is supposed, of insanity, of which he had evinced other symptoms previously.

FILMER.—**ESTHER, LADY FILMER** was the daughter of Mr. John Stow, of Tennements, St. Stephen, and became the second wife of the Rev. Sir John Filmer, Bart., in the month of May, 1821. The baronet died on the 15th of July, 1834, without issue ; and, after a widowhood of eight years, Lady Filmer died at Kensington on the 16th of March, 1842, aged forty-four.

FORSTER.—**COLONEL THOMAS WATKIN FORSTER** entered the Army as ensign, 24th Foot, in 1793 ; became a lieutenant in two years, and a captain in 1802 ; eight years subsequently he was promoted to the rank of major, and in 1819 he became a lieutenant-colonel by brevet. In 1837 he was promoted to the rank of full colonel, and exchanged to the half-pay of the 24th Foot. At the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1806, he acted as major of brigade ; then he filled the office of aide-de-camp, and for a short period he was military secretary to General Grey. He was on board the *Astell*, East Indiaman, when that ship and two others were for some hours engaged with two French frigates and a corvette in the month of July, 1810. He died at Bath, on the 12th of March, 1842.

FORT.—**JOHN FORT**, of Read Hall, was son of the late Richard Fort, who made a large fortune as a stuff-manufacturer in Clitheroe, which pursuit his son John likewise followed. Mr. Fort was born on the 9th of April, 1793 ; and in the year 1817, being then twenty-four, married Mary, the daughter of James Kay, Esq., of Bass Lane, in Lancashire. Earl Howe and Earl Brownlow formerly possessed much influence in

Clithero, where Mr. Fort was a manufacturer ; but the passing of the Reform Act afforded an opportunity for candidates of opposite principles to contest this borough, which had been represented for years by two Conservative members. In 1832, then, Mr. Fort started in the Whig interest, in opposition to John Irving, and having polled 157 votes out of a constituency of only 306, was returned as M.P. for Clithero. At the election of 1835, Mr. Fort experienced no opposition ; but in 1837 he had to stand a contest with William Whalley, Esq., and having polled 164 out of a constituency now increased to 375, he succeeded in retaining his seat. After the dissolution of June, 1841, Mr. Fort, in common with many of his political party, declined to stand as a candidate ; and, although a gentleman of the same principles was returned for Clithero, the Conservative candidate succeeded on petition. Mr. Fort supported most of the measures of Lord Melbourne's government : he voted in favour of Lord John Russell's motion respecting the surplus revenues of the Irish Church ; against the election of Sir Charles Mannors Sutton as speaker ; and against the motion of the Marquis of Chandos for the repeal of the malt-tax. Mr. Fort died on the 7th of April, 1842, aged forty-nine, at his seat, Read Hall, in Lancashire, (the ancient residence of the Nowell family), which Mr. Fort's father had purchased in the year 1799.

FORTESCUE.—HON. CAPTAIN MATTHEW FORTESCUE, R.N., was the only brother of the late Earl Fortescue, and therefore uncle to the present peer. He was born on the 12th of April, 1754, and had been twice married. To his first wife, the daughter of Colonel Archer, he was united on the 1st of November, 1778 ; and this lady having died, he married on the 6th of June, 1795, Henrietta Anne, the only daughter of the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart., who was relict of Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. His second wife survives, together with three sons. Captain Fortescue received his commission as lieutenant, R.N., in 1775 ; was promoted to the rank of commander in

1781 ; and in the following year became one of the retired captains. He died at his residence, 15, Devonshire Place, on Saturday, the 19th of November, 1842, having attained the advanced age of eighty-nine.

FOULIS.—**SIR JAMES FOULIS, BART.**, of Colinton, in the county of Edinburgh, was the representative of a family whose surname is probably of Norman origin, the armorial bearings being three leaves, *feuilles*. The baronetcy was conferred on Alexander Foulis in the year 1634, with remainder to his heirs-male whatsoever ; and therefore, upon the decease of the sixth baronet without male issue in 1825, the title devolved upon the subject of this article, who was the representative of another branch of the family, seated at Ravelston, and whose ancestor was only cousin to the first baronet of Colinton. The deceased baronet was born on the 9th of September, 1770, and in the year 1810 married Agnes, eldest daughter of John Grier, Esq., of Edinburgh. His kinsman, Sir James Foulis, sixth baronet of Colinton, died in 1825, and he then succeeded to that baronetcy, representing the three families of Colinton, Ravelston, and Woodhall. The late baronet died at Woodhall House, on the 2nd of May, 1842, aged seventy-one, leaving issue two sons and two daughters.

FOX.—**HON. ELIZABETH BRIDGET FOX** was the widow of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, and previous to her marriage she bore the name of Blane, or, according to some authorities, that of Armstead. Although she is described by some writers as “Blane, otherwise Armstead,” the register of the parish of Wyton, in Huntingdonshire, where the marriage took place, on the 28th of September, 1795, is subscribed “Elizabeth Blane.” It is said that she resided for a few weeks before the marriage was solemnised in the house of the rector of the parish of Wyton ; but that the marriage was quite private is rendered probable by the fact, that the only witnesses who signed the register were the lady’s maid and the

parish clerk. One of the memoirs of Fox describes the lady as a widow, who for some time had resided at his house at St. Anne's Hill, and whom, after a lapse of ten years, he acknowledged as his wife. Fox died on the 13th of September, 1806, and his widow expired at St. Anne's Hill, near Chertsey, on the 8th of July, 1842, aged ninety-two.

FRASER.—MAJOR JAMES JONATHAN FRASER expired at Jemappes, near Liege, on the 26th of June, 1842. His father had been fort-major of Plymouth citadel ; and he entered the Army as ensign, in the 42nd Foot, in 1793. During the campaign on the Continent in the following year, he distinguished himself in defence of a ford at the action near Boxtel. He shortly afterwards accompanied his regiment to the West Indies, and at the attack of Morne Fortunée, at St. Lucie, he was severely wounded in the foot, the *tendo Achillis* being divided. This invalidated him for some time, and was the ultimate cause of his death six-and-forty years afterwards. In July, 1803, he was appointed brigade-major in the eastern division of England, and in 1804-5 he served in the Sussex district. He afterwards served at Gibraltar till 1807, but was soon obliged, by the debility resulting from his wound, to return home. Major Fraser once more went to Gibraltar as major in the 7th Veteran Battalion, and received the public thanks for the manner in which he performed his duties during the fevers of 1813 and 1814 ; in the latter year he was appointed town-major of Gibraltar, and in the month of August was placed on retired full-pay. He enjoyed a pension of £400 for his wound. He married Miss Susan Mackay, of Fort George, N.B.

GALLOWAY.—JANE, COUNTESS OF GALLOWAY, was the second daughter of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge (father of the Marquis of Anglesey), who married the eldest daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, dean of Clonmacnoise. Her ladyship was born on the 1st of September, 1774 ;

and in her twenty-second year, viz., on the 18th of April, 1797, married George, eighth Earl of Galloway, who was an admiral of the Blue. His lordship died in March, 1834 ; and after a widowhood of eight years, the countess expired at Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, on the 30th of June, 1842, aged sixty-seven, leaving issue the present Earl, another son, and three daughters.

GALWEY. — **JOHN MATTHEW GALWEY** represented the county of Waterford in the first reformed parliament, having been returned in 1832 on the Repeal interest, in conjunction with Sir R. Keane. At the same general election he was an unsuccessful candidate for Dungarvan, where he failed by only 37 votes. After the dissolution of 1835, Mr. Galwey did not attempt to maintain his seat for the County of Waterford, but once more started for Dungarvan against Sir Michael O'Loughlen ; he had, however, no prospect of success, and did not poll a hundred votes. When, in the month of September, 1835, Mr. O'Loughlen became Attorney-General for Ireland, the new election for Dungarvan which followed his acceptance of that office was contested by Mr. Galwey, but with no better success than before. In February, 1837, Mr. O'Loughlen was raised to the bench, and once more Mr. Galwey appeared as a candidate, but was defeated by Mr. John Power. The general election of 1837 caused another contest, in which Mr. Galwey was equally unsuccessful, having polled even fewer votes than on previous occasions. He was agent for the management of the Irish estates belonging to Lords Donoughmore and Cremorne. He died, from a sudden affection of the heart, at his residence, Duckspool, in the county of Waterford, on the 25th of March, aged fifty-three.

GERVIS. — **SIR GEORGE WILLIAM TAPPS-GERVIS, BART.**, was the only son of the first baronet in his family, Sir George Ivison Tapps, and changed his name in the month of December, 1835, by assuming that of Gervis, the patronymic of his

great-grandmother. The baronet was born on the 24th of May, 1795; and at the age of one-and-thirty, viz., on the 26th of September, 1826, he married Clara, the eldest daughter of Augustus Elliott Fuller, Esq., of Ashdown House, in Sussex, but has had no issue. Sir George succeeded to his father's baronetcy in March, 1835, and died in the latter end of August, 1842, when the title became extinct. With all the benevolence which should distinguish a country gentleman, Sir George had an eccentric manner of supporting ancient practices. He used annually to assemble 500 of his small tenantry, give them a dinner in his park, and invite them to old English rural sports—the holding of prize pigs with larded tails, &c. It is even related of him, that, if a fine strong young woman had a handsome cap, half-a-crown was offered to the woman or girl who could tear it from the wearer, and who, if she protected it for half-an-hour, had five shillings for her dexterity. He sat for New Romney in the parliament of 1826, and was elected for Christ-church in 1832 and 1835. In the House of Commons he was always ranked as a *moderate* reformer, but he supported several Conservative measures, and voted against the election of Mr. Abercromby (Lord Dunfermline) to the chair of the House.

GILL.—CAPTAIN CHARLES GILL, C.B., R.N., was second lieutenant in the *Superb*, 74 guns, at the battle off Algaziras, on the 13th of July, 1801, and was first lieutenant of that vessel in the action off St. Domingo. Immediately after the latter battle he became a commander. He received his post rank for having, in command of the *Onyx*, 10 guns, captured, after a severe action, the Dutch brig *Manly*, of superior force, in 1809. Captain Gill was flag-captain to Sir Richard Strachan in the *St. Domingo*, 74 guns, at the Walcheren expedition in the same year. On the 28th of March, 1822, he married Harriet, the second daughter of Captain W. White. Captain Gill died at Bishopsteignton, in Devonshire, on the 27th of June, and his wife expired six

days afterwards. He had been nominated a Companion of the Bath in the year 1815.

GILLIES.—ADAM, LORD GILLIES, was a distinguished Scottish judge. He was son of Robert Gillies, a merchant in Brechin, who married Miss Margaret Smith, and was grandson to the Rev. John Gillies, minister of Carcston. The learned Dr. John Gillies, historiographer-royal, author of the *History of Ancient Greece*, &c., was brother to the deceased judge. Lord Gillies was born on the 27th of April, 1766, and was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in the year 1787. After attaining considerable eminence at the Scottish bar, he was raised to the bench in the month of December, 1811, as a Lord of Session, and, in compliance with the usage which has prevailed for the last three centuries, he assumed the title of LORD GILLIES; an official appellation not to be confounded with a peerage. In the month of March, 1812, he was appointed a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary, a situation which he subsequently resigned; and in 1816, he was nominated a judge of the jury court for the trial of civil causes. He married, in the year 1801, Miss Elizabeth Carnegie, the second daughter of Thomas Carnegie, Esq., of Craigo, in Forfarshire. He had suffered for some time previous to his death from an affection of the throat, and he was induced by the infirmities of his advanced years to retire from the bench, in November, 1842, in order to take advantage of a residence at Leamington; but he experienced no advantage from the change, and died at that watering-place on Christmas-eve, aged seventy-six.

GOLD.—COLONEL CHARLES GOLD, C. B., died at Leamington, on the 17th of April, 1842, having been in the royal artillery since the year 1783, and having attained the rank of colonel in July, 1825. He served under Lord Cornwallis at the defeat of Tippoo's army, in 1792, and at the subsequent siege of Seringapatam. In 1793, he was present at the cap.●

ture of Pondicherry, and subsequently, at the conquest of Ceylon, the capture of Colombo, &c. In 1808, he was secretary to a select committee for the examination of improvements and inventions connected with the artillery service. In 1809, he proceeded to Walcheren; in 1813, to Holland; and he was second in command of the royal artillery at the memorable battle of Waterloo. On the extension of the order of the Bath, which followed this battle, Colonel Gold was nominated a Companion. He subsequently served at Cambray and at Gibraltar, but ill-health led to his retiring from the Army in 1825; and in 1842 he died, having served his country for two-and-forty years.

GOODEVE.—LADY FRANCES JEMIMA GOODEVE was eldest daughter of the fifteenth Earl of Mar, and sister to the present peer. Her ladyship married on the 12th of October, 1830, William James Goodeve, Esq., of Clifton, where she died, on the 19th of June, 1842.

GOODHUGH.—WILLIAM GOODHUGH died at Chelsea, on the 23rd of May, aged forty-three. He was author of a critical examination of Bellamy's Translation of the Bible; the English Gentleman's Library Manual; Works on the Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Italian, French, and Spanish languages; Lectures on Biblical Literature; the Bible Cyclopædia, &c.

GOODRICKE.—CHARLOTTE, LADY GOODRICKE was the second daughter of the Right Hon. James Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, and niece of the late Viscount Clermont. On the 30th of November, 1796, she married Sir Henry Goodricke, the sixth baronet of that family. After having been a widow for forty years, her ladyship died at Hampton, on the 12th of August, 1842.

GORE.—SIR RALPH ST. GEORGE GORE was the seventh baronet of his ancient family, the parent stock whence the noble house of Gore, Earls of Arran, is descended. The

baronetcy was originally conferred on a captain of horse, who settled in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. The deceased baronet was eldest son of Richard Gore, Esq., of Sandy Mount, in the county of Wicklow, who was next brother to the sixth baronet. He married Lady Grace Maxwell, daughter of the first earl of Farnham, who, together with one son and three daughters, survives him. The sixth baronet was a distinguished general officer, who, for his military services, was rewarded with the titles of Baron Gore, Viscount Belleisle, and Earl of Ross ; the peerages became extinct at his death, in 1802, but the baronetcy devolved upon his nephew, the subject of this article, who died at Brighton, in the eighty-third year of his age, on the 25th of March, 1842.

GORT.—CHARLES VEREKER, SECOND VISCOUNT GORT, was the eldest son of Thomas Vereker, Esq., of Roxburgh, in the county of Limerick, who belonged to an ancient family from Brabant, and who married Juliana, sister of the first Viscount Gort. The first viscount was John Prendergast Smyth, whose peerage was granted with remainder to his nephew, the subject of this article, who was known in early life as Colonel Vereker ; he became second Viscount Gort in 1817, on the death of his uncle. At an early age he entered the Navy, and distinguished himself considerably at the relief of Gibraltar ; but on inheriting his paternal estates, he gave up the profession which he had entered, and immediately on attaining his majority, was elected M.P. for Limerick, for which city he continued to sit till the death of his uncle raised him to the House of Lords. His son then succeeded him in the representation of Limerick. In the month of October, 1789, he married his first wife, the daughter of Ralph Westropp, Esq., of Attyfyn, and widow of William Stamer, Esq., of Cornelly, in the county of Clare. This lady left one son and two daughters ; and after her decease the Viscount married, on the 5th of March, 1810, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Palliser, Esq., of Derryluscan, in the county of Tipperary, by

whom he had one son. The deceased viscount was colonel of the city of Limerick militia ; and at the head of two hundred and fifty of this corps, on the 5th of September, 1798, he engaged the French invading troops under General Humbert, who had landed in Ireland, at Killala, and was met by Colonel Vereker, at Coloony, in the county of Sligo. The French, it was well known, had long held out encouragement to the Irish rebels, and on the 22nd of August, despatched a small force, of about twelve hundred men, under General Humbert, which, landing in the west of Ireland, and being joined by a party of the more desperate rebels in the vicinity, pressed on to Castlebar. Here a force of from five to six thousand men, under General Lake, were posted to oppose him. These were taken by surprise, routed, almost without firing a shot, and lost six pieces of cannon. Flushed with this victory, the French sent messengers in every direction to rouse their friends, and proceeded to Coloony. It was under these circumstances that Colonel Vereker, with his handful of two hundred and fifty militia, made a gallant stand against the invading force, now considerably augmented in numbers, and so materially checked their progress, and diverted their course, that the whole of them eventually surrendered at Ballynamuck, in the county of Longford. For this affair Lord Gort was voted the thanks of Parliament, and granted supporters and honourable augmentations to his armorial coat. As a member of Parliament in Ireland, Lord Gort opposed the Union with England ; but in the British parliament always supported the Conservative party ; voted against Roman Catholic claims, against the Municipal Reform Bill, &c. He sat in the House of Lords as an Irish representative peer from 1820, till his death ; was a member of the privy council in Ireland, and constable of the castle of Limerick. He died at his residence near Dublin, on the 11th of November, 1842, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

GRAY.—**FRANCIS, FIFTEENTH LORD GRAY**, was the fourth and youngest son of the twelfth Lord Gray, who married Miss Blair, of Kinfauns. The deceased Peer was born in Edinburgh, on the 1st of September, 1765, and was therefore sixty-seven years of age at the time of his death. In 1793 he was major of the first battalion of Breadalbane Fencibles; and on the 17th of February, in the following year, he married the daughter of Major James Johnston, of the 61st Foot. By this lady, who survives him, he had two sons and four daughters. In the month of August, 1807, he was appointed postmaster-general of Scotland, an office which he held till the year 1810. His two elder brothers, who successively inherited the peerage, having died without issue, his lordship inherited the family honours on the 12th of December, 1807, being then forty-two years of age. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and for several years one of the representative peers for Scotland; but at the general election of August, 1841, his increasing infirmities led to his withdrawal from this honour, and Lord Rollo took his place. His lordship died at Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire, on the 20th of August, 1842.

GREGORIE.—**DAVID WILLIAM GREGORIE** had been, for nearly twenty years, senior magistrate at the Queen-square police-court. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the 7th of June, 1815, and was only fifty-three years of age, when he died suddenly, in the month of September, 1842, leaving a widow and family.

GRIFFITHS.—**REAR-ADMIRAL ANSELM JOHN GRIFFITHS** was son of the late Rev. John Griffiths, of Kingston-upon-Thames, and on the 7th of June, 1802, had married Miss Parker, of Arundel. The deceased officer had entered the Navy in the month of January, 1781, and had attained the rank of rear-admiral of the White, in January, 1837; during which period, fifty-six years, he had seen much service. In the month of November, 1792, he was appointed to the Cul-

loden, seventy-four guns, which vessel formed part of Earl Howe's fleet in the battle of the 1st June, 1794, and took a prominent part in Hotham's action of the following year. At the memorable battle of St. Vincent, in the month of February, 1794, the Culloden led the squadron through the enemy; and Griffiths, then senior lieutenant, received promotion for his conduct on that occasion. In 1798, he had command of the *Atalanta*, and cruised against privateers in the Channel and North Sea. In command of the *Constance*, he was employed at the blockade of the Elbe, on the coast of Portugal, and in the Channel. In command of the *Topaz*, he fought a gallant action with two French frigates, near Corfu, in 1809. He assisted at the reduction of Cephalonia and St. Maura, in the *Leonidas*, which vessel he left in 1813. Admiral Griffiths died at Barnes, on the 14th of July, 1842, aged seventy-two.

HAGGERSTON.—SIR THOMAS HAGGERSTON, BART., was son of Thomas Haggerston, Esq., of Sandoe, in Northumberland, who married the daughter of Edward Charlton, Esq., of Reedsmouth, in the same county. He was nephew of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, the fifth baronet, whom he succeeded in the month of December, 1831. He was born on the 13th of July, 1785, and married, on the 24th January, 1815, Margaret, the only child of William Robertson, Esq., of Ladykirk, in Berwickshire. He died at Brussels, in December, 1842, leaving issue five daughters. The family is supposed to have been originally from Scotland, and to have settled in the northern counties of England in the reign of Henry V. The first baronet in the family was colonel of a regiment in the service of Charles I.

HALL.—VICE-ADMIRAL ROBERT HALL entered the Navy in 1772, and became a vice-admiral of the Blue in 1837. While in command of the *Lynx* he captured several French privateers, and received a letter of thanks from the inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, for the destruction of one by which

that coast was especially threatened. In command of the *Assistance*, of 50 guns, he conveyed the Duke of Kent from Halifax to England, in 1800. In 1806, the boats of his vessel assisted at the cutting-out of two large French privateers in Port Azarades. He died at Westgate House, near Chichester, on the 23rd of May, aged seventy-six.

HANNAY.—**SIR SAMUEL HANNAY, BART.**, was son of William Hannay, Esq., of Kirkdale, by the daughter of the Rev. Patrick Johnston, and was served heir to the baronetcy which he enjoyed, in 1783, on failure of the lineal descendants of Sir Patrick Hannay. Sir Patrick had been created a baronet with the remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. Sir Samuel Hannay was many years in the service of the Emperor of Austria. He died at Vienna, on the 1st of January, 1842.

HARPER.—**JOHN HARPER**, an architect of considerable reputation, died at the early age of one-and-thirty, at Naples, from the effects of malaria fever. He resided for some years in York, where he was in good professional business; and both Yorkshire and Lancashire contain many proofs of his classical taste in architecture; amongst which are, the Roman Catholic Chapel at Bury, in Lancashire; the York Collegiate School, the Yorkshire Agricultural Bank, &c. He was honorary secretary to the School of Design, in York. Having been born on the 11th of October, 1809, he had just completed his thirty-first year when his death took place, on the 18th of October, 1842.

HARVEY.—**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN HARVEY** was the second son of Robert Harvey, Esq., who was twice Mayor of Norwich, where he was many years a merchant and banker. He was the representative of an ancient Norfolk family, and inherited a large fortune at the decease of his father. He was sheriff of Norwich in 1784, and like his father, twice filled

the office of Mayor, viz. in 1792 and 1793. He was high sheriff of the county in 1825. The Norwich Light Horse Volunteers were raised in 1797, and commanded by him during the war. This was soon augmented to a squadron, of which he was Major-Commandant; by seniority he became Lieut-Colonel Commandant of the East Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry. In the year 1822, he was presented with a silver vase, purchased out of the proceeds of a penny collection, and having an inscription which bore testimony to his public spirit and the interest he took in the charitable institutions of the city with which he was connected. He married, in 1782, the daughter of Sir Roger Kerrison, of Brooke, by whom he had seven daughters and two sons, of which the eldest is General Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B. He was President of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Company, and Chairman of the Associated Merchants and Manufacturers of Norwich. He died at Thorpe Lodge, in the 87th year of his age, on the 9th of February, 1842.

HAWKINS.—JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS was the eldest son of Sir John Hawkins, author of the "History of Music," and one of Johnson's biographers. Mr. Hawkins is said to have been a learned and industrious antiquary; but that his temper was not the mildest is very manifest, from the numerous differences which he had with Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. John Carter, Mr. J. T. Smith, &c. In Mr. Carter's work on ancient sculpture and painting, Mr. Hawkins published some elaborate essays in illustration of plates from subjects in Westminster Abbey. In 1791, he contributed to Schnebbelie's "Antiquaries' Museum," an account of some paintings in Westminster Abbey. In 1787, he published George Ruggle's Latin comedy of "Ignoramus," with notes; in 1802, he edited Da Vinci's "Treatise on Painting," to which he prefixed a memoir. In 1800, he undertook an account of the ancient paintings discovered on the walls of the House of Commons, but his partner in the design, Mr. Smith, completed the

work, in consequence of some misunderstanding between them, and it now bears the title of "Smith's Antiquities of Westminster." In 1813, he published a history of the origin and establishment of Gothic architecture, which was received rather coldly by many who doubted his artistical taste, his acquaintance with English specimens, and his knowledge of those which are to be found abroad. His controversy with Mr. D'Israeli arose out of a vindication of his father, Sir John Hawkins, from the observations made by that gentleman in the "Quarrels of Authors;" but, as might be expected, many readers considered Mr. D'Israeli to have had the best of this dispute. Mr. Hawkins was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and died on the 12th of August, 1842, at his residence, Lower Grove, Brompton, aged eighty-five.

HEAD.—JANE, LADY HEAD, was the only child and heir of Thomas Walker, Esq.; of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, and was married on the 8th of October, 1801, to the Rev. Sir John Head, the seventh baronet of his family. Her ladyship was left a widow on the 4th of January, 1838, and died at Winniford, in Devonshire, on the 1st of June, 1842, leaving issue one daughter and the present Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart.

HEADFORT.—MARY, MARCHIONESS OF HEADFORT, was the only daughter and heir of George Quin, Esq., of Quinsborough, in the county of Clare, and was married to the first Marquis of Headfort, on the 4th of December, 1778. Her ladyship had been thirteen years a widow previous to her death, which took place at the age of eighty-four, at North Brook Lodge, near Exeter, on the 25th of August, 1842. Her ladyship had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son is the present Marquis; the second, Lord George, who assumed the name of Quin, in lieu of his patronymic, Taylour.

HECTOR.—**CORNTHWAITE JOHN HECTOR** was some years M.P. for Petersfield. He was a banker and brewer in that borough, and for more than thirty years steward to Sir W. G. II. Jolliffe, Bart. The baronet represented Petersfield in several parliaments, but in the general election of 1832, his steward, Mr. Hector, had a difference with him, which led to the latter supporting Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefevre, who offered himself as a candidate on the Liberal interest in opposition to Sir W. Jolliffe, who is a Conservative. The result of this was the election of Mr. Lefevre by a majority of six. In 1835, Mr. Hector himself started in opposition to Sir W. Jolliffe, and defeated that gentleman by a majority of sixteen ; he therefore sat as member for Petersfield, till the dissolution of 1837 led to another contest, in which Sir William Jolliffe was returned by a majority of only *one* ! Mr. Hector now petitioned, and in the month of February, 1838, succeeded in ousting Sir William Jolliffe. From this time, till the dissolution of 1841, he sat for Petersfield, supporting Lord Melbourne's Government, and the principles of Radical reform. He voted in favour of the motion of the Marquis of Chandos for a repeal of the Malt-tax, and in favour of Lord John Russell's motion respecting the surplus revenues of the Irish Church. He voted against the election of Sir Charles Mannors Sutton as Speaker ; against the motion of Sir William Follett to protect from the operation of the Corporation Bill those freemen whose rights had been secured under the Reform Act, and against Sir R. Peel's motion for dividing into two bills the ministerial measure relating to the Irish Church. At the general election in August, 1841, he did not start as a candidate, and Sir William Jolliffe was returned without opposition. Mr. Hector died at Stodham House, near Petersfield, on the 14th of February, 1842, aged sixty-eight, after a few weeks' illness. His indisposition is attributed to much excitement, consequent upon the temporary stoppage of his banking-house.

HENNIKER.—HON. MAJOR HENNIKER was next brother to the present Lord Henniker. He was born on the 21st of July, 1810, and was a captain in the 2nd Life Guards. He was at one time heir presumptive to his brother's peerage, but Lord Henniker has since had male issue. He had graduated M.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1831, and he died at Pau, in the south of France, on the 8th of May, 1842, at the early age of thirty-one.

HESKETH.—SIR THOMAS DALRYMPLE HESKETH, BART., was the representative of an ancient family in Lancashire, and was the only son of Thomas Hesketh, Esq., who married the daughter of Hugh Dalrymple, Attorney-General of the Island of Grenada. He was grandson of the second baronet in this family, who took the name of Juxon, and to whom the deceased baronet succeeded on the 30th of December, 1796. Sir Thomas Hesketh was born at New York on the 13th of January, 1777, and was therefore sixty-five years of age at the time of his decease. He served the office of high sheriff of Lancashire in 1801. He was twice married; his first wife, to whom he was united in the month of February, 1798, was the only daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Hinde, vicar of Shifnal, in Shropshire, and left him one son and three daughters. On the 15th of September, 1825, he married his second wife, Miss Louise Allamund, who died at Lausanne, in the month of September, 1832; and by this lady also he had issue. Sir Thomas Hesketh died at his seat, Rufford Hall, (which he had rebuilt in 1815) on the 27th of July, 1842.

HILL.—SIR FRANCIS BRIAN HILL was brother to Lord Hill, the distinguished military commander. He was born on the 21st of April, 1779, and had served in the Portuguese army during the Peninsular war; he was subsequently Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro. On the 5th of June, 1810, he received royal license to accept and wear the order

of the Tower and Sword of Portugal ; but this permission did not authorize the assumption of the prefix "Sir," which he in common with some others used, without having received the *accolade* from any British sovereign. Sir Francis Hill had been twice married ; his first wife was the daughter of Christian Falbe, Esq., and died in the year 1806. His second wife, to whom he was married on the 6th of October, 1819, is the youngest daughter of Thomas Jelf Powis, Esq., of Berwick House, Salop, who, together with one son by each alliance, survived him. He died at Preston House, near Shrewsbury, on the 4th of April, 1842, aged sixty-three.

HILL.—LADY GEORGE HILL. Cassandra Jane, the youngest daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park, in Kent, married on the 21st of October, 1834, Lord George Augusta Hill, the fourth son of the second Marquis of Downshire. Her ladyship died at Letterkenny, on the 15th of March, 1842, shortly after giving birth to a daughter.

HOLLIS.—GEORGE HOLLIS was a line-engraver of considerable eminence. He was a native of Oxford, and pupil of the late Mr. George Cooke. For the last twenty-seven years he contributed largely to the many illustrated works to which this period gave birth. He engraved a beautiful series of plates of the Colleges and Halls of the University of Oxford ; and some of his best efforts are to be found in the publications of the Dilletanti Society. In conjunction with his son, he commenced in 1840, a continuation of Stothard's *Monumental Effigies of Great Britain*. He died in Gloucester Buildings, Walworth, on the 2nd of January, 1842, aged forty-nine.

HOLMES.—JOHN HOLMES was many years high bailiff of Southwark, and in that capacity bore a prominent part in all the public proceedings of the borough ; presiding at meetings,

and regulating all public ceremonials, &c. In the discharge of his difficult duties, he acquired the respect of all with whom he came in contact, for his patience and civility. He died at the Retreat, South Lambeth, on the 26th of July, 1842, aged eighty-three.

HONYMAN.—SIR RICHARD BEMPTDE JOHNSTON HONYMAN was the second baronet of his line. He was son of a Scottish judge, who, in conformity with the practice of that country, bore the courtesy title of Lord Armadale while on the bench ; he retired from the Court of Session in 1803, and shortly afterwards received a patent of baronetcy; he married the eldest daughter of Robert M'Queen, lord-justice clerk, and the deceased baronet was the eldest surviving son of this alliance. Sir Richard Honyman was born on the 6th of May, 1787, and succeeded to his father's title on the 5th of January, 1825. He died without issue, at Edinburgh, on the 23rd of February, 1842, aged fifty-five.

HORROCKS.—SAMUEL HORROCKS was many years M.P. for Preston. His younger brother, the late Mr. John Horrocks, is looked upon as the founder of the great cotton trade of Preston. Until he came to reside in that town, in 1791, it had made but little progress ; in that year John Horrocks commenced the manufacture of muslin on a small scale ; thus, by industry, skill, and enterprise, he gave birth to the numerous factories which the town now contains, and laid the foundation of the fortunes of the Horrocks family. In 1802, Mr. John Horrocks became the colleague of Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby) in the representation of Preston ; but two short years were the limit of his enjoying a seat in parliament. He died in 1804, and the great manufacturing establishments to which he had given birth came under the superintendence of his elder brother, Samuel Horrocks, the subject of this article. At the general election which took place in the month of June, 1807, Mr. Samuel

Horrocks succeeded his brother John in the representation of Preston, and from that time forward till the year 1826, he was returned at the head of the poll at the elections of 1812, 1818, and 1820. When the dissolution of parliament took place in the month of November, 1826, Mr. Horrocks did not offer himself as a candidate, and two supporters of Whig measures were returned. Mr. Horrocks always supported the Conservative, or, as they were then called, Tory principles. While he was member for Preston, he was exposed to a murderous attack, in the year 1823. A discontented cotton spinner, named Andrew Riding, met him returning from church, and considering him the cause of a reduction of wages which took place about that time, struck him a violent blow on the head with a butcher's cleaver, making a deep and dangerous incision in his skull. Riding was proved on his trial to be insane, and Mr. Horrocks shortly afterwards recovered. Since his retirement from parliament, he has always supported the elections of the Conservative candidates for Preston, but has never been prominently brought before the public. He died at Lark Hall, near that town, on the 24th of March, 1842.

HOWARD.—HENRY HOWARD, of Corby Castle, was the head of a branch of this ancient family, which derives its origin from the fourth Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Howard was born at Corby Castle, on the 2nd of July, 1757, and was the son of Philip Howard, Esq., by the daughter of Henry Witham, Esq., of Cliffe. He was educated at Douay, and subsequently spent some time at the University of Paris. He thence went to the Theresian academy at Vienna, and intended to devote himself to a military life. Returning, however, to England in 1784, he found the penal laws against Roman Catholics a bar to his obtaining a commission; for, like the late Duke of Norfolk, he preserved the faith of his ancestors, and died a member of the Church of Rome. When the laws against Roman Catholics were relaxed, Mr. Howard served

in the 1st York militia for some years, both in England and Ireland ; and when England was threatened with invasion, he assisted in raising the Cumberland Rangers, which he commanded till 1814. In the year 1832, he filled the office of high sheriff of Cumberland. He published an elaborate work, entitled, "Memorials of the Howard Family," which was, however, intended for private circulation ; and he conferred his valuable assistance on many historical authors in the progress of their arduous labours. Possessed of an ample fortune, he was a liberal patron of public charities ; and contributed largely to the ecclesiastical buildings belonging to the Roman Catholic faith, which have so rapidly sprung up in England during the last few years. He had been twice married ; first, in November, 1788, to the third daughter of Andrew, Lord Archer ; this lady died without issue in the following year. He married in 1793 his second wife, the second daughter of the late Sir Richard Neave, Bart., by whom he had two daughters and two sons ; of which latter, the eldest is M.P. for Carlisle.

HOWTH.—**EMILY**, COUNTESS OF HOWTH, was the second daughter of the thirteenth Earl of Clanricarde, and sister of the present Marquis. Her ladyship was born on the 13th of August, 1807 ; and married in her nineteenth year, viz., on the 9th of January, 1826, the present Earl of Howth, by whom her ladyship leaves three daughters and one son. She died in the month of December, 1842, at the residence of her mother-in-law, the Dowager Countess of Howth, in Dominick-street, Dublin ; and her body was removed for burial to Howth Castle on the 10th of December ; the procession being followed by upwards of fifty carriages, amongst which was that of the Lord Lieutenant.

HUTCHINSON.—**HON. COOTE HELY HUTCHINSON**, R.N., was brother to the present Earl of Donoughmore. He received the rank of lieutenant in the Navy in 1817 ; was appointed to

the *Phaeton* frigate, on the Halifax station, in 1819 ; and was promoted to be a commander in the month of January, 1822. In August, 1834, he married the youngest daughter of Sir Samuel Synge Hutchinson, Bart., who together with one son survives him. He died at Clifton, on the 6th of May, 1842.

ILCHESTER.—**MARIA**, COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER, was the third daughter of the Hon. and very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham, and therefore sister to Sir Henry Digby, whose Life will be found in another part of this volume. Her ladyship became the second wife of the second Earl of Ilchester on the 28th of August, 1794 ; this peer died in 1802 ; and after a widowhood of forty years, the Countess expired at Abbotsbury Castle, in Dorsetshire, on the 23rd of September, 1842, leaving issue two sons. The present Earl of Ilchester is the issue of the late Earl's first marriage.

IVORY.—**JAMES IVORY**, K.H., F.R.S., was a distinguished mathematician. He was son of Mr. James Ivory, a watch-maker, in Dundee, and was born in that town in the year 1765. At the public school of his native town he received his early education, and in the year 1779, was sent to the university of St. Andrew's, where he took the degree of M.A. He here distinguished himself much in the study of mathematics, under the guidance of the assistant professor, the Rev. John West. But the object of his studies was admission as a minister of the church of Scotland, and he remained two years longer at the University of St. Andrew's, in the study of theology. He then removed to the University of Edinburgh, where he spent one year ; but beyond that point his theological studies were not advanced, and in 1786 he became teacher of mathematics and natural philosophy in an academy at Dundee. After remaining here three years, he became a partner and manager of a flax-spinning company, at Douglas-town, in Forfarshire ; and in the intervals of business devoted all his energies to mathematical science. From the month of November, 1796, till his decease, he was a frequent contri-

butor of papers to the Royal Society, the value of which was universally admitted by the fellows of that learned association, who conferred on Mr. Ivory, in 1814, the Copley medal ; in 1826, one of the Royal medals ; and in 1839, another of those distinctions. At the recommendation of Lord Brougham, he received the grant of a pension of £300 a year from William IV., in 1831 ; and in the following year that monarch conferred on Mr. Ivory the third class of the order of the Guelphs of Hanover. The mercantile firm of " James Ivory & Co.," in which he had been concerned, being dissolved, he applied for and obtained, in the year 1804, one of the mathematical professorships in the Royal Military College, at Marlow, (afterwards removed to Sandhurst). In the discharge of the duties of this office he attained much distinction ; but the labours attendant on it seriously impaired his health ; and about the year 1816, led him to resign his professorship. He spent the close of his existence in London, and died, unmarried, on the 21st of September, 1842, aged seventy-seven. Of his mental attainments the president of the Royal Society observed, that " if his rank among the mathematicians of his age could be assigned independently of his communications to the Royal Society, he must still occupy a distinguished place, not only among those of our own country, but of Europe. It was, however, by the communications with which he enriched the transactions of this society that he gained the great scientific reputation which he enjoyed." Mr. Ivory was uncle to Lord Ivory, a distinguished judge of the Court of Session in Scotland.

JELF.—**SIR JAMES JELF** was son of the late Michael Jelf, Esq., who married Miss Birch. He was distantly related to the Earl of Denbigh, through his great-grandfather, who was seated in Somersetshire, and whose daughter married into the family of Powis, of Shropshire, in the year 1732. The issue of this alliance was Thomas Jelf Powis, whose daughter was mother of the present Earl of Denbigh, having been married

in 1791 to William Viscount Fielding. Sir James Jelf was born on the 25th of April, 1763 ; and at the age of nine-and-twenty, viz., May 18, 1792, he married Mary, daughter of George Kidman, Esq., of Wheatonhurst, in the county of Gloucester. He filled the office of mayor of Gloucester in the year 1814 ; and on presenting an address to the Throne respecting the establishment of peace, he received the honour of knighthood, in the month of July, 1814. He died at Christ-church, Oxford, on the 26th of April, 1842, leaving issue four sons, viz. :—

1st, George, who was born on the 5th of July, 1796 ; married on the 5th of December, 1838, Mary Emily, only surviving child and heir of the late Ralph Sneyd, Esq., of Abbots, Bromley, Staffordshire ; and is a barrister-at-law, treasurer and secretary to the Church-building commission, &c.

2nd, Rev. Richard William, D.D., who was born on the 25th of January, 1798 ; married, on the 17th of July, 1830, the Countess Schlippenbach, of Prussia, who is also Countess Sköftein, of Sweden, and Baroness of Linxola and Salingen, and was a lady of honour to the Queen of Hanover. Dr. Jelf is a canon of Christ-church, Oxford, and was formerly preceptor to the Crown Prince of Hanover.

3rd, Henry Jelf Sharp, who was born on the 29th of May, 1800 ; is a captain in the Army ; and married on the 14th of April, 1831, Clarissa Amelia, daughter and heir of the late Major Sharp, of Kincarrochie, Perthshire, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Lionel Darell, Bart. ; in consequence of this marriage, Captain Jelf assumed the name of Sharp by royal license.

4th, Rev. William Edward, M.A., of Christ-church, Oxford, who was born on the 3rd of April, 1811.

JONES.—JOHN JONES was many years a member of the House of Commons, and a barrister in considerable business. He was born at Carmarthen, in the year 1777 ; received his education at Eton, where he was distinguished as a Greek scholar ; and was called to the bar by the Honorable

Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the 10th of February, 1803. To a perfect knowledge of the Welsh language, he is said to have added the qualifications of being an able advocate and a sound lawyer ; it will occasion, therefore, no surprise to hear that he for many years filled with great credit the office of Chairman of quarter sessions. At the general election which took place in the year 1812, he first started as a candidate for parliamentary honours. He did not then however succeed in the object of his ambition, being defeated on the poll by a majority of 13. The dissolution of parliament in the month of August, 1818, afforded him another opportunity of contesting the representation of his native city ; but with the same ill-success, for he was at this election 45 votes below his opponent. But a perseverance in the pursuit of his object enabled him to succeed in gaining the seat in the succeeding election of April, 1820 ; and in 1826, 1830, and 1831, he experienced no opposition, being returned without a contest. Having supported the measures of the Conservative party, and having opposed the Reform Bill, he was unable to maintain his seat at the election of 1832, being then defeated by a majority of seven votes in favour of the Liberal candidate. He therefore had no seat in the parliament of 1832. At the general election of 1835, Mr. Jones did not start for the borough which he had so long represented, but became a candidate for Carmarthen-shire. In this contest he was however unsuccessful, being defeated by Sir James H. Williams, Bart.; in 1837, on the contrary, he displaced that gentleman on the poll, and two Conservatives were returned as the representatives of this county. Mr. Jones maintained his seat for Carmarthenshire without opposition at the election which preceded the resignation of Lord Melbourne's ministry, in 1841. He died on the 10th of November, 1842, at his seat, Ystrad Lodge, near Carmarthen, aged sixty-five. He had never been married.

KEANE. — ELIZABETH, LADY KEANE, was daughter of Richard Sparrow, Esq., of Oaklands, Clonmel, and was first

married to Samuel Penrose, Esq., of Waterford. This gentleman, however, dying, Mrs. Penrose was united in 1814 to Sir Richard Keane, Bart., of Cappoquin, whose next brother was created Lord Keane on the capture of Ghuzni. Her ladyship died on the 18th of May, at Cappoquin House, near Waterford.

KEARSLEY.—**JOHN HODSON KEARSLEY** was formerly M.P. for Wigan. He was the eldest son of the late John Kearsley, Esq., of Brook House, near Chowbent, and was a principal partner in an extensive brewery in Wigan. He was born in the year 1783, and first entered Parliament in 1831, as member for Wigan; at the previous election of 1830 he was an unsuccessful candidate, polling only 12 votes. The Reform Act occasioning a dissolution in 1832, Mr. Kearsley's Conservative principles led to his being defeated at this election. The general election of 1835 placed Mr. Kearsley, however, at the head of the poll, as completely distancing his opponents now as they had defeated him in 1832. But he could not succeed in maintaining his seat longer than the parliament elected in 1835; for after the dissolution in 1837, he was in a minority of 11, and on the retirement of Mr. Potter in 1839, Mr. Kearsley again went to the poll, but was defeated by a majority of only two votes. In parliament Mr. Kearsley was a consistent supporter of Conservative principles, and almost always voted with that party. Having been a brewer, it may be worthy of remark, that he voted against the Marquis of Chandos' motion for the repeal of the Malt-tax. Few persons will forget that Mr. Kearsley was, in the performance of his senatorial duties, rather an eccentric man; and no one who ever witnessed the circumstances which gave him this character, will fail to remember the scene that occurred in the House of Commons with the present Lord Methuen,—then Mr. Paul Methuen, M.P. for Wiltshire. These two gentlemen, sitting at opposite sides of the house, took part in a debate in which Mr. Methuen's business and practical habits gave rise

to his frequently interrupting Mr. Kearsley, to correct statements made in the course of that gentleman's speech, and to call him to "order." These interruptions being so numerous and repeated, irritated the honourable member for Wigan; and seizing upon Mr. Methuen's Christian name, he replied to one of that gentleman's corrections in the most reproachful and emphatic tone, "*Paul! Paul! why persecutest thou me?*" It is needless to say that the house was convulsed with laughter, and Mr. Kearsley suffered no further interruption. He died at his seat, Higher Hall, near Leigh, in Lancashire, on the 2nd of October, 1842, aged fifty-nine.

KELLY.—PATRICK KELLY, LL.D., was well known in the commercial world as author of the "Universal Cambist," a general treatise on Exchange, which includes a view of the monies, coins, weights, and measures of all trading nations and colonies. In the preparation of this work he enjoyed the assistance of the Government, through the medium of the British consuls in foreign ports; it possesses a very high reputation among those persons whose pursuits it was constructed to advance and facilitate. For some years he kept a school in Finsbury Square; he was also mathematical examiner to the Trinity House; and he received his degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. Among the other works which he published, are—A Practical Introduction to Spherics and Natural Astronomy; Astronomical Computations; Elements of Book-keeping; Metrology, an Exposition of Weights and Measures; Oriental Metrology, &c.

KENNAWAY.—WILLIAM RICHARD KENNAWAY was the fourth son of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., who received his title for services in India under the Marquis Cornwallis, and who married the second daughter of James Amyatt, Esq. Mr. Kennaway was judge of the Civil Court of Futtypore, and died at Cawnpore, on the 13th of October, 1842, aged thirty-nine. He had married, on the 17th of May, 1831, Eliza,

daughter of George Poyntz Ricketts, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

LAWFORD.—ADMIRAL SIR JOHN LAWFORD, K.C.B., was a distinguished Naval officer of nearly seventy-five years' standing. He was born on the 22nd of June, 1757, and probably entered the Navy at the usual early age at which that profession is undertaken ; for he is to be found holding a commission as lieutenant so far back as the month of December, 1777, having then just entered his twenty-first year. In ten years he received the rank of commander, and was promoted to that of post-captain in December, 1793. In the course of his long services he commanded the *Convert*, of 36 guns, which was lost subsequently in the West Indies, the *Agincourt* of 64 guns, and the *Romney* of 50 guns. In the year 1798, he fell in with a Swedish frigate, having several vessels of great value under convoy. He demanded of the captain of the frigate leave to search the ships, and on the peremptory refusal of that officer, took possession of them. These vessels were declared by the authorities to be confiscated, in consequence of the refusal of the Swedish captain ; and the value of the capture was calculated to amount to nearly £600,000. Sir John Lawford commanded the *Romney* in the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, and the *Polyphe-mus* at the attack on Copenhagen, in 1801. Early in the year 1803, he married, at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Holden, rector of Barsham, in Suffolk. In 1811 he became a rear-admiral ; in eight years he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral ; and in November, 1841, reached the summit of the service as admiral of the Red. On the 20th of July, 1838, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath ; and he died, at his residence in St. John's Wood, on the 22nd of December, 1842, aged eighty-five.

LEESON.—HON. ROBERT LEESON was the third son of Brice, third Earl of Miltown, who married Maria, daughter

of John Graydon, Esq. He was uncle to the present Lord Miltown, and had been born in the month of March, 1772. At the age of eight-and-thirty—viz. on the 28th of October, 1810—he married Philippa Juliana, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Timothy Neave, D.D., by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Mr. Leeson died at Thorne, near Penrith, in Cumberland, on the 14th of January, 1842, in the ~~eighty~~ ^{seventy} year of his age.

LEIGHTON.—ANNE LOUISA MARGARET, LADY LEIGHTON, was the third daughter of the late Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart., sister of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and of the Bishop of Norwich. Her ladyship became the second wife of Sir Baldwin Leighton in the month of November, 1802; and, after six-and-twenty years, was left a widow. Her ladyship died at Bath, on the 8th of January, 1842, leaving issue an only son, the present Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart.

LEITH.—SIR WELLESLEY ALEXANDER WILLIAM LEITH, BART., was the eldest son of General Sir George Leith, whose memoir will be found at page 30. He was born on the 30th of October, 1806, and at the age of six-and-twenty married the second daughter of Hector Macdonald Buchanan, Esq., of Ross, co. Dumbarton, by whom he has left one son. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the decease of his father, on the 25th of January, 1842, and died at Madeira on the 3rd of April following.

LIPSCOMBE.—REV. WILLIAM LIPSCOMBE was the son of Thomas Lipscombe, Esq., a surgeon at Winchester, where Mr. Lipscombe was born, in the year 1754. In his native city he received his education, first under the Rev. Reynol Cotton, and afterwards at Winchester School, under Dr. Burton and Dr. Warton. At the age of sixteen, viz. in the year 1770, he was elected to a Scholarship of Corpus Christi

College, Oxford ; and in 1772 obtained the under-graduate's prize, for verses on the beneficial effect of Inoculation ; these he subsequently printed and published in 1793. Having taken his degree of B.A., he became tutor to Viscount Barnard, (the eldest son of the Earl of Darlington), who was subsequently created Duke of Cleveland, and who died on the 5th of February, 1842. In the performance of his duties in this situation he of course resided much at Raby Castle in Durham. In the year 1789, Lord Thurlow, then Lord Chancellor, presented Mr. Lipscombe to the rectory of Welbury, in the North Riding of Yorkshire ; and in this preferment he resided for nearly thirty-five years. He was subsequently master of St. John's Hospital, Barnard's Castle. In 1780, Mr. Lipscombe married Margaret, the second daughter of Francis Cooke, Esq., of Gower-street, Cashier of the Navy ; and by this lady he had a large family, of which ten survive him. In 1784, he published a volume of Poems, and in 1792, "The Pardoner's Tale," from Chaucer, modernised. In 1794 and the following year, he published two Letters on the War ; and in the latter end of 1795, he completed an Edition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales modernised, which at the time received much commendation. He was a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine. In 1824, his eldest son Christopher was consecrated Bishop of Jamaica. Mr. Lipscombe died at Brompton, on the 25th of May 1842, aged eighty-eight.

LISTER.—THOMAS HENRY LISTER was the only son of Thomas Lister of Armitage Park, (of whose "fine poetic talents" Miss Seward speaks in terms of praise), by his first wife, the daughter of the late John Scale, Esq., of Mount Boone, Devonshire. Mr. Lister was born in the year 1801, and succeeded to his paternal estates at the age of twenty-seven. Two years subsequently, viz., on the 6th of November, 1830, he married Lady Maria Theresa, daughter of the late Hon. George Villiers, who, as sister to the present Earl of Clarendon, was granted the title and precedence of the daughter of an

earl. Her ladyship and one son survive. Mr. Lister enjoyed much literary reputation as author of the novels entitled, "Granby," "Herbert de Lacy," &c. He also published in 1829 an historical tragedy, styled, "Epicharis," which was represented in that year at Drury-lane. In 1838 he brought out a work in three volumes, on "The Life and Administration of Edward first Earl of Clarendon," which, having been reviewed in the "Quarterly," led Mr. Lister to publish in 1839 an "Answer to the Misrepresentations" of that periodical. On the establishment of the General Register Office, Mr. Lister was appointed Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages, a situation which he held to the time of his decease. He was uncle to the present Lord Ribblesdale, brother-in-law to the Earl of Clarendon and to Lord John Russell. He died on the 5th of June, 1842, at Kent House, Knightsbridge, the residence of his relative the Earl of Morley; and was buried at Kensal-Green Cemetery.

LYON.—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JAMES LYON was descended from the ancient and noble family of Lyon, Lord Glamis; he was the son of Captain James Lyon, who fell at the battle of Bunker's-hill, and who married Mary, the daughter of James Hamilton, Esq. Sir James, Lyon was born in the month of August, 1775, and entered the Army at the age of seventeen, as ensign in the 25th Foot. His first services were on board the Marlborough, in Lord Howe's fleet, where he commanded a detachment of troops of the line, acting as marines in the battles of the 27th and 28th of May, and 1st of June, 1794. He subsequently distinguished himself in the West Indies, particularly during the insurrection in Grenada. In the Mediterranean he acted as aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Stuart; and in the expedition to Egypt he was engaged in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801.

During the Peninsular war his gallantry obtained him the flattering notice of his commanding officer on several occasions, especially at Vimiera and Talavera, where he was lieutenant-

colonel in command of the 97th Foot ; for his distinguished conduct at these battles he received a medal and clasp. He was present in most of the engagements which took place in Spain and Portugal. Sir James Lyon commanded a division of Hanoverian troops in the north of Germany, and he received the Grand Cross of the Sword of Sweden for his services under the Prince Royal of Sweden. At Waterloo, as major-general, the gallant officer ably distinguished himself, and in addition to being created a Knight Commander of the Bath, he was presented with the order of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and received the Grand Cross of the Guelphs of Hanover. The Emperor conferred upon him the order of St. Anne of Russia in diamonds, and he of course received the Egyptian medal for his conduct in that campaign. Sir James Lyon was colonel of the 21th Regiment from 1817 to his decease, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1830. He enjoyed a pension of £100, conferred by Queen Charlotte on his first entrance into the Army, and continued to the day of his death. He married Miss Coxo, daughter of the late Edward Coxo, Esq., and niece of Archdeacon Coxo. He died at Brighton, whither he had been removed for the recovery of his health, on the 14th of October, 1842, in the 68th year of his age.

MAHON.—SIR ROSS MAHON, BART., was the grandson of Ross Mahon, Esq., of Castlegar, in the county of Galway, who married the Hon. Anne Browne, only daughter of the first Earl of Altamont. He was son of the first baronet in this family, by that gentleman's third wife, the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald. Sir Ross Mahon was born on the 18th of July, 1811; and when just four-and-twenty succeeded to his father's baronetcy. In the month of December, 1831, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Rifles, and in November, 1838, became a first lieutenant in that corps. He died suddenly on the 5th of April at his residence, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin ; and not having been married, the title descended to his brother James.

MAINWARING.—**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN MONTAGU MAINWARING** entered the Army as ensign, 67th Foot, in the month of May, 1785, and in the year 1792 was appointed captain of the troop of black dragoons serving in Grenada ; and on the commencement of hostilities in the following year, he commanded the black corps in the first attack on Martinique, and continued to serve in the West Indies till after the capture of the French Islands. His rank in the black corps was however only local during these his first services in the West Indies, and therefore on his return to England he joined the 67th at Jersey, and for some time acted as adjutant to that regiment. For his zeal and attention in this duty he was appointed captain of the Port at Fort St. George, in the island of Grenada, a post of considerable emolument. He however resigned it subsequently, to accompany the black corps on service. General Mainwaring served as deputy judge-advocate at Plymouth, in 1795 ; but when this office permanently was offered to him he preferred to accompany his regiment, then named for service at St. Domingo. A sudden rupture of a blood-vessel and a tardy convalescence, however, detained him in England, and it was not till 1800 that he could embark for foreign service ; he then went to Jamaica. In the spring of 1808, he was transferred to the 51st Foot ; and this regiment he accompanied to Corunna as part of the expedition to the north of Spain under Sir David Baird. In 1809 he joined the expedition against Walcheren, and formed a portion of the reserved brigade under Sir W. Houstoun. At the investment of Flushing, he commanded the advance of that brigade on the 1st of August, and he had the command of the 51st when that regiment was in brigade with the Chasseurs Britanniques in General Houstoun's division at Fuentes d'Onore. At the second siege of Badajos he was wounded, and then returned to England. On the 12th of August, 1819, he received the rank of major-general. For many years General Mainwaring resided in the Isle of Wight ; in 1837 he became a lieutenant-general ; and he died at Cowes, on the 7th of January, 1842, aged

eighty. His wife, to whom he was married about the year 1790, survives him.

MALKIN.—**BENJAMIN HEATH MALKIN, D.C.L.**, was for nearly twenty years head master of the Free School, Bury St. Edmunds. He was educated at Harrow, and graduated (D.C.L.) at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the year 1810. In 1809 he was appointed head master of Bury St. Edmunds' School, and he retained this appointment till 1828. He was for some years fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, but in 1830 he withdrew his name from that body. He published in 1795, "Essays on Civilisation;" in 1804, a work on "The Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography of South Wales;" and in the same year produced a tragedy, entitled "Almahide and Hamet." In 1825 he published, "Classical Disquisitions and Curiosities," and in 1809 he translated *Gil Blas*. In 1806 he printed "A Father's Memoir of his Child," which was an account of the precocious attainments of his son, Thomas William, who died in 1803, aged seven. Mr. Malkin died on the 26th of May, 1842, at Cowbridge, in South Wales, aged seventy-three.

MARTIN.—**SIR HENRY WILLIAM MARTIN, BART.**, was the eldest son of the first baronet in this family, who was some time commissioner of the Navy at Portsmouth, and afterwards comptroller of the Navy. He married the daughter of Harding Parker, Esq., of Kilbrook, co. Cork, widow of St. Leger H. Gillman, Esq., of Gillmanville, co. Cork; and the issue of this alliance was the subject of this article, the distinguished admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., &c. The deceased baronet was born on the 20th of December, 1768, and at the age of four-and-twenty, viz. in 1792, married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Powell, Esq., of the Chesunts, near Tottenham, by whom he leaves issue one son and one daughter. He died on the 3rd of February, in Upper Harley-street, aged seventy-four.

MARTIN.—**AUGUSTA, LADY MARTIN** was the daughter of William Locke, Esq., of Norbury Park, who married the daughter of Sir Luke Schaub. Her ladyship, in the month of May, 1815, became the second wife of Admiral Sir George Martin, G.C.B., and died in Berkeley-square, on the 1st of March, 1842.

MASSEY.—**SIR HUGH DILLON MASSEY, BART.**, was the eldest son of the first baronet in this family, who represented Clare in Parliament, in 1783, and who married the daughter of John Stackpole, Esq., of Anagh, county Clare. The deceased baronet succeeded to the title and estates of his father in 1807; having married, in 1796, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Hankey, Esq., of Fetcham Park, in Surrey, by whom he had an only daughter. He was the senior magistrate and senior deputy-lieutenant of Clare, and died at his house in Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, on the 28th of March, 1842.

MASSY.—**HON. GEORGE EYRE MASSY** was the third son of Hugh, second Lord Massy, and grand-uncle to the present peer. Mr. Massy was born on the 29th of July, 1772; and in his twenty-first year, viz., December 1791, married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Scanlan, Esq., of Ballynahana, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. He died at his seat in Ireland, on the 3rd of January, 1842, aged seventy.

MAY.—**FRANCES HELEN, LADY MAY**, was the daughter of the Rev. Brinsley Nixon, rector of Clonard, in the county of Meath, and married, in 1820, Sir Stephen May, Knt., who claims to be an Irish baronet. Her ladyship died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, on the 15th of March, 1842.

MEADE.—**SIR JOHN MEADE, M.D.**, entered the medical department of the Army in the year 1795, being then just twenty-one years of age. He served at the capture of Trinidad, in the expedition to Porto Rico, in Egypt, and in South

America. From 1807 to 1810 he served in the Peninsula. In the year 1813, he was appointed deputy-inspector-general of army hospitals, and on the 5th of November, 1816, received the honour of knighthood ; in the year 1825, he was nominated a knight of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover. He died at Bath, on the 9th of April, 1842, aged sixty-eight.

MENZIES.—**ARCHIBALD MENZIES**, a distinguished botanist, was one of the companions of Vancouver in his voyages of discovery. He was born in the early part of the year 1754, and originally educated for the medical profession, of which however he soon became tired, as far as practice at home was concerned. He therefore obtained the appointment of surgeon to a vessel engaged in the fur trade, and entered into the speculations of this lucrative branch of commerce. When Captain George Vancouver took the command of Cook's ship, the *Discovery*, in order to follow out the researches of that commander, Mr. Menzies was selected as botanist to the expedition; and to his labours we are indebted for many of the valuable exotics collected at Kew. On the 20th of October, 1795, he returned from this expedition, and since this period has chiefly resided in England. He was a fellow of the Linnæan Society, and devoted the whole of his latter days to the pursuits of botanical science. He died at Ladbroke-terrace, on the 16th of February, 1842, aged eighty-eight.

MITFORD.—**BERTRAM OSBALDESTON MITFORD**, of Mitford Castle, in the county of Northumberland, was the eldest son of Bertram Mitford, Esq., who married Tabitha, daughter of Francis Johnson, M.D., of Newcastle. He was born in the year 1777 ; and at the age of fifty-two, viz., on the 9th of March, 1829, he married Francis, the eldest daughter of the late Captain Mitford, R.N., of Exbury, Hants, who was distantly related to him ; by this lady he had no issue. His father died in the month of May, 1800, and the paternal estates then descended upon the subject of this article. In the month of

January, 1836, he obtained royal license to assume the additional name of Osbaldeston, on succeeding to very large estates in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, under the will of the late Fountayne W. Osbaldeston, Esq., of Hunmanby. These estates devolved upon Mr. Mitford, under the above-mentioned will, on the decease of Humphrey Osbaldeston, formerly Brooke, who died on the 5th of September, 1835. At the last election for the northern division of Northumberland, he proposed Addison John Baker Cresswell as a candidate, and always afforded the Conservative party in that county the benefit of his influence and support. He died at Mitford Castle, on the 27th of February, 1842, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The family of which he was the head is one of the most ancient in the county of Northumberland, and numbered among its distinguished members Lord Redesdale, Mitford, the historian of Greece, Miss Mitford, author of "Our Village," &c.

MITFORD. — GEORGE MITFORD, M.D., was descended from the ancient house of Mitford, of Mitford Castle, near Morpeth, one of the few families that have remained in the same locality since the days of the Conqueror, and which retains at this moment the ruins of the old feudal castle, a massive and extensive pile of building, the remains of a manor-house of the days of Elizabeth, together with the fine modern mansion which is occupied by the head of the family. The father of Dr. Mitford was Francis Mitford, Esq., of Hexham, who married Miss Jane Graham, of Old Wall, in Westmoreland, related to the Grahams of Netherby. He was born at Hexham, on the 15th of November, 1760, and received his early education at Newcastle school, where the late Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell were educated. Being a younger son, he was brought up to the profession of medicine, studied at the University of Edinburgh, and was for three years a house-pupil of the celebrated John Hunter, in London. At the expiration of his studies, while on a visit to his relative,

Dr. Ogle, then dean of Winchester, he became acquainted with Mary, the daughter and only surviving child of the Rev. Richard Russell, D.D., rector of Ashe, and vicar of Overton, in Hants. To Miss Russell he was united by Dr. Buller, then Bishop of Exeter, on the 17th of October, 1787. With this lady, who was not only of good family (being lineally descended from the noble house of Bedford), but possessed of considerable fortune, Dr. Mitford resided at Alresford, in Hants, and then, having taken his degree in medicine, he practised for a few years as a physician in Reading; but having a strong preference for country sports and occupations, he soon retired from practice, built a large house in the vicinity of the town, and resided there for many years, distinguished for his benevolence and hospitality as a country gentleman, and for his intelligence, activity, and kindness as a magistrate. For very many years he was chairman of the Reading bench of magistrates; and those who best knew him bore testimony to the fact, that few country magistrates were more extensively useful, or more generally popular. Even a great reduction of fortune, which compelled him to quit his handsome residence and retire to a small cottage in the same village, made no difference in the regard and esteem in which his frank, manly character, and his unfailing moral courage, were held by all classes. He retained to the last that clearness of head and soundness of judgment, without which he could never have preserved his seat as chairman of the Reading bench, and he acted as a magistrate for Wiltshire till within a very few months of his death. He died on the 10th of December, 1842, having completed his eighty-second year in the previous month; the attendance at his funeral, and the regret of all his neighbours, constitutes the soundest tribute to his worth. Mrs. Mitford died at Three-Mile Cross, about twelve years before her husband; they had three children; viz., two sons who died in infancy, and one daughter, the celebrated Mary Russell Mitford, whose perception of rural beauty, and artless but animated delineations of country life, are perhaps

only equalled by the genuine character of the feelings she portrays, and the respect and affection to which her writings have entitled her.

MOLESWORTH.—CAROLINE TREBY, LADY MOLESWORTH, was the daughter of Paul Henry Ourry, Esq., and was born in the year 1760. At the age of six-and-twenty, viz., in 1786, she married Sir William Molesworth, M.P., the sixth baronet of the Pencarrow family, by whom she had two sons and two daughters. Her ladyship was left a widow in the month of February, 1798. Her eldest son succeeded to the title, and the present baronet is her grandson. After a widowhood of forty-four years, Lady Molesworth died at Cobham, Surrey, on the 10th of December, 1842, aged eighty-two.

MONTAGU.—LORD WILLIAM FRANCIS MONTAGU was the second son of the present Duke of Manchester, and was born on the 5th of August, 1800. In the month of April, 1830, he married Emily, third daughter of James Dupré, Esq., by whom he had an only son, who died in infancy. Lord William entered the Army as ensign, on the 23rd of July, 1818, and on the 8th of April, 1826, his lordship was promoted to the rank of captain. He has been on half-pay since February, 1830. He died at Florence, on the 30th of March, 1842, while on a visit to his father. Lady William Montagu survives.

MORDAUNT.—MARIANNE, LADY MORDAUNT, was the eldest daughter of William Holbech, Esq., of Farnborough, in Warwickshire, and was married on the 31st of June, 1807, to Sir Charles Mordaunt, the eighth baronet of Massingham. Sir Charles died in the month of May, 1823; and after a widowhood of nineteen years, her ladyship expired at Avonhurst, Warwickshire, on the 10th of June, 1842, aged sixty-four, leaving issue the present baronet and two daughters.

MORRIS.—**DAVID EDWARD MORRIS** was proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre, and brother-in-law to Colman the younger. He was born of humble parents, about the year 1770, and for some time held a situation in the Admiralty ; but having made the most of his resources, he was enabled to purchase a share in the Haymarket Theatre, about forty years ago. He lived to buy off all his partners, and soon became sole proprietor of that establishment. It is said that he realised £14,000 during the *Paul Pry* season. Mr. Young, Mrs. Lumby, Miss Kelly, and others, made their first appearance under his management. He died at his house in Suffolk-place, on the 17th of February, 1842, leaving an only son.

MOSTYN. — **ELIZABETH, LADY MOSTYN**, was the third daughter of the late Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., and was married on the 11th of February, 1794, to the present Lord Mostyn. Her ladyship died in November, 1842, leaving issue three sons and one daughter.

MUDIE.—**ROBERT MUDIE** was the youngest child of John Mudie and Elizabeth Barry. He was born in Forfarshire, June 28, 1777, and in the course of his life contrived to publish upwards of eighty volumes, many of which attained a considerable circulation. In 1802, he was appointed professor of Gaelic and drawing-master in the Inverness Academy, and some years afterwards removed to the Dundee High School in the latter capacity. In 1820, he came to London, and was employed for a few years as a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, from which period till his decease he was incessantly occupied in the production of his voluminous works. About the year 1838 he went to Winchester, where he spent some time in the preparation of a history of Hampshire, which however turned out an unsuccessful speculation. For a short time he was connected with some of the weekly newspapers, and edited a monthly journal, entitled "The Sur-

veyor, Engineer, and Architect." He died on the 29th of April, 1842, at Pentonville, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, leaving a widow, one son, and four daughters. The following is a list of his works in the chronological order of their publication :—

Glenfergus, a Novel, 1819. Things in General, 1823. Modern Athens, a Description of Edinburgh, 1824. Babylon the Great, a Description of London, 1824. The Complete Governess, 1824. The Session of Parliament, 1824. Thirty of Pinnock's Catechisms, 1825 and 1826. The Picture of India, 1827. Australia, 1827. The Emigrant's Guide, 1827. The British Naturalist, 1828. Vegetable Substances, 1828. Guide to the Observation of Nature, 1830. First Lines of Zoology, 1831. First Lines of Natural Philosophy, 1832. Popular Guide to the Observation of Nature, 1832. The Botanic Annual, 1832. The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands, 1833. Two volumes of the British Cyclopædia of Natural History, 1834. Conversations on Moral Philosophy, 1835. The Elements, 1837. Popular Mathematics, 1837. Man, in four Parts, 1837. Popular Astronomy, 1838. The Copyright Question, 1838. History of Hants and the Channel Islands, 1838. The Seasons, 1838. Westley's Natural Philosophy re-written, 1838. Gleanings of Nature, 1838. Domesticated Animals, 1839. The World, 1839. England, 1839. Winchester Arithmetic, 1839. China, 1840. The Letter-press to Gilbert's Modern Atlas, 1840. Sheep, Cattle, &c., 1840.

MUNSTER.—**MARY**, COUNTESS OF MUNSTER, was natural daughter of the late Earl of Egremont, and sister to Colonel Wyndham, the member for West Sussex. Her ladyship was married to the first Earl of Munster, on the 18th of October, 1819, and only survived the unfortunate death of that nobleman for nine months, dying in Portland-place on the 3rd of December, 1842.

MURRAY.—**LADY LOUISA MURRAY** was the third daughter of the first Earl of Uxbridge, and sister to the Marquis of Anglesey. Her ladyship was born on the 26th of March, 1777, and was first married on the 5th of March, 1801, to Lieutenant-General Sir James Erskine, Bart., who died in 1825. After remaining a widow only till the succeeding year, her ladyship married the Right Honourable Sir George Murray, G.C.B. She died in Belgrave-square, on the 23rd of January, 1842, aged sixty-five.

MURRAY.—**REV. SIR WILLIAM MURRAY, BART.**, of Clermont, was second son of Sir Robert Murray, the sixth baronet in this family, who married the only daughter of John Renton, Esq., of Lamerton. Sir William succeeded to the title in 1827, on the demise of his elder brother, and married Miss Gayton. He died in Halkin street, on the 14th of May, 1842, leaving issue several children. He had held the rectory of Lofthouse, in Yorkshire, from 1802 till his death, having been presented to it by the Lord Chancellor in that year.

OGLE.—**MARY ANNE, LADY OGLE**, was daughter of George Cary, Esq., of Tor Abbey, in Devonshire. She had been three times married, and it is not unworthy of remark, that her last husband, Sir Charles Ogle, has had three wives. Lady Ogle was first united to John Dalton, jun., Esq., of Thurnham Hall, Lancashire. On the decease of this gentleman she married Sir John Hayford Thorold, Bart., who had lost his first wife a year previously. Sir John died on the 7th of July, 1831, and nearly three years afterwards, her ladyship became the third wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart. Her ladyship died in Belgrave-square, on the 4th of February, 1842, and her last husband survives her.

OUSELEY.—**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RALPH OUSELEY** entered the Army as lieutenant in the Leicester Fencibles, on the 25th of November, 1794, and served with that corps during

the rebellion in Ireland. At the battle of Castlebar he commanded a detachment of his regiment against the French, who were led by Sarrazin in person. When the French surrendered to Lord Lake, at Ballynamuck, in September, 1798, Sir Ralph Ouseley was actively employed. In March, 1801, he was appointed to the 38th Foot; and he commanded the grenadiers of that regiment during the Dublin insurrection of July, 1803. After some other minor services and exchanges, he entered the Portuguese army in November, 1809, as major in the 18th Portuguese regiment, and bore a distinguished part in all the operations in which that corps was engaged. He received the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Portuguese army after the fall of Badajos. On the 30th of July, 1813, the 18th Portuguese regiment particularly distinguished itself near Pampeluna against a very superior force, and the command of the corps having devolved upon Major Ouseley during the action, he received a medal for his gallant conduct, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 8th regiment (Portuguese). On the 31st of August, he commanded this corps at a night attack upon the heights in front of Urdax; this post was carried under many disadvantages, and maintained for a considerable time, till Sir Ralph was taken off the field, severely wounded. He succeeded to a majority in the British Army in 1813; and in the next year his services with the Portuguese forces were discontinued by the reduction of the army. In August, 1815, he proceeded to the Court of Brazil, and the King of Portugal conferred on him the Order of the Tower and Sword; the Order of St. Bento d'Avis he received from the same monarch for his services in forming, organising, and commanding the 1st regiment at the reduction of Pernambuco. In 1818 he was selected to carry the despatches to England, but the packet was taken at sea, and plundered by pirates. He had the address, however, to recover the despatches and deliver them in safety. He died at Lisbon, on the 3rd of May, 1842, aged seventy.

PATTESON.—FRANCES DUKE, LADY PATTESON, was the only daughter of James Coleridge, Esq., of Ottery St. Mary,

Devonshire, and was the second wife of Sir John Patteson, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. Her ladyship died at Feniton Court, Devon, on the 28th of November, 1842, leaving issue two sons and one daughter, viz., John Coleridge Patteson, born April 1, 1827; James Henry Patteson, born September 6, 1828; and Frances Sophia Coleridge Patteson, born August 27, 1825.

PAUL.—SIR JOSHUA CHRISTMAS PAUL, BART., was the eldest son of the first baronet in this family, by his marriage with the daughter and co-heir of William Gun, Esq., of Kilmaney, county Kerry. He was born on the 4th of December, 1773; and at the age of eight-and-thirty—viz., on the 16th of April, 1811—he married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Henry Wallis, Esq., of Derishane Castle, in the county of Cork, by whom, however, he has had no issue. The founder of this family was an officer in Ireton's dragoons, who went to Ireland under the banner of Cromwell. The baronetcy is "of Ireland," and was conferred in 1794. Sir Joshua died in Dublin, on the 22nd of August, 1842, aged sixty-nine.

PAUL.—MARY, LADY PAUL, was the second wife of Sir John Dean Paul, a baronet "of the United Kingdom," and had previously been the wife of Berkeley Napier, Esq., of Pen-nard House, Somerset. After this gentleman's decease, she married the baronet on the 28th of September, 1835. She died on the 5th of February, 1842.

PETRIE.—HENRY PETRIE, many years keeper of the Chancery Records in the Tower of London, was son of a dancing-master who resided at Stockwell. It is understood that he was introduced to Lord Spencer by Dr. Dibdin, his lordship's librarian, and that nobleman is said to have patronised and encouraged his exertions. He is best known as author of a project for a *Corpus historicum*, or collection of materials for the history of Britain, somewhat similar to the works of Bou-

quet and Muratori. On the death of Samuel Lysons, Esq., in 1819, Lord Spencer procured for him the appointment of Keeper of the Tower Records, which he held till the period of his decease. The publication of the work above referred to being wisely considered as not likely to produce a remunerative return, application was made to Parliament in 1822 for the means of carrying it on as a national undertaking. On the 24th of July, 1822, the House of Commons came to the necessary vote for effecting the important object, as the resolution expresses it, "of publishing a complete edition of the ancient histories of this realm—an undertaking honourable to his Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge." In pursuance of this object Mr. Petrie was many years incessantly occupied; and, in 1830, two volumes were printed by the Record Commissioners, while that confided to Mr. Petrie was gradually advancing. Severe and long-continued ill-health, however, now retarded his progress, and in September, 1834, he was directed to resign his work. The Record Commission has since closed, and the Historical Society has, to a certain extent, undertaken the more important features of Mr. Petrie's project. He died, unmarried, at Stockwell, on the 17th of March, 1842, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

PHILLOTT.—**LADY FRANCES PHILLOTT** was the third daughter of the first Earl of Howth, who married the daughter of Sir Henry King, Bart. Her ladyship was born in the year 1762; and at the age of six-and-forty (viz. on the 15th October, 1808) she married the Venerable James Phillott, D.D., Archdeacon of Bath, whose widow she has been for many years. Her ladyship died at Bath, on the 16th of January, aged eighty.

POPHAM.—**CAPTAIN STEPHEN POPHAM, R.N.**, was brother of the late Brigadier-General Popham, C.B., of the Indian Army. He was born in the year 1780, and entered the Navy

as midshipman, on board the *Formidable*, of 98 guns, in the month of March, 1795. Sailors are of course exposed to many dangers in the performance of their professional duties, but those which Captain Popham escaped are remarkable enough. He was appointed to the *Sceptre*, of 64 guns, and this vessel was wrecked in Table Bay, on the 5th of November, 1799, but Popham was providentially absent on leave. On the 5th of April, 1801, being then attached to the *Zealous*, of 74 guns, he was upset in a boat off North Yarmouth, and not picked up for nearly two hours. Being then placed too near a large fire, his right leg was so severely burnt as to confine him to bed for six months. He was lieutenant of the *Orion*, of 74 guns, which, as part of the fleet under Gambier, served in the expedition against Copenhagen, and brought home the *Rota*, a first-class Danish frigate. He served as aide-de-camp to the naval commander-in-chief at Walcheren, in 1809. With a party of volunteers in three boats, from Quebec, he attacked and captured a French privateer schooner of 14 guns, in November, 1810. He attained the rank of commander in 1811, and in the *Montreal*, of 21 guns, assisted at the capture of Oswego. On this occasion he anchored under the whole fire of the American fort, and enabled the storming-party to gain the shore; the *Montreal* was however three times set on fire by red-hot shot, and Captain Popham severely wounded. For his gallantry on this occasion he received post rank in 1815. He died off Rhuddlan, St. Asaph, on the 25th of February, 1842, aged sixty-three.

POTTER.—RICHARD POTTER was many years M.P. for Wigan. He was the eldest son of John Potter, Esq., of Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, by the daughter of John Hartley, Esq., and was elder brother of Sir Thomas Potter, the first mayor of Manchester. Mr. Potter and his brother carried on an extensive business as Irish-linen merchants in Manchester, and he started as a candidate for that borough, in July, 1830, on the ultra-liberal interest. At this election he received but three votes, and was of course defeated, while

two Conservatives were returned at the head of the poll. The succeeding General Election in 1831 effected some changes in the condition of Wigan, for a Conservative and a Whig now divided its representation ; Mr. Potter also on this occasion increased the number of his adherents by one, and polled four votes. *Mais nous avons changé tout cela* ; the sixty or seventy constituents of Wigan have been augmented till they now number nearly six hundred ; and the general Election that followed the Reform Act, placed Mr. Potter in a very different position. He now polled nearly three hundred votes, and was returned to Parliament as one of the members for Wigan. He succeeded in maintaining his seat for six years, and was returned at the general Elections of 1835 and 1837 ; but in the month of March, 1839, his health gave evident symptoms of impaired condition ; and, accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, he withdrew from Parliament. In the House of Commons he supported the doctrines of the extreme Liberal party, and was of opinion that the bishops should be excluded from the House of Lords. He always voted in favour of the repeal of the malt-tax, and supported the government measures against the revenues of the Irish Church and the constitution of municipal corporations. He died at Penzance, in Cornwall, on the 13th of July, 1842, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

RAMSAY.—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON. JOHN RAMSAY was the fourth son of the eighth Earl of Dalhousie, by the daughter of Andrew Glen, and niece of James Glen, Esq., of Longcroft, in Linlithgowshire. He was uncle to the present earl, and brother to Lord Panmure. General Ramsay was born on the 21st of April, 1775 ; and on the 16th of April, 1800 (being then five-and-twenty), was married to Mary, daughter of Philip Delisle, Esq., of Calcutta, by whom he had the large family of nine sons and five daughters. He attained the rank of major-general in 1830, and had served for some time on the staff in Bengal ; the brevet of November, 1841, raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general. He died at Edinburgh, on the 28th June, 1842, aged sixty-seven.

READ.—**REV. SIR JOHN READ** was the only son of the Rev. Sir William Read, by the daughter of Anthony Brady, Esq., of Kialty, co. Clare. He was born in 1790, and married, in the year 1810, the youngest daughter and co-heir of Edmund Varro, Esq., of Lough Racr, in the county of Galway. He was in holy orders, but for many years incapacitated, by blindness, from performing active duty. His father and himself claimed to be baronets under a creation of the year 1641, and the subject of this article received the honour of knighthood in 1811, from the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, as eldest son of a baronet. He died in Gerrard-street, Soho, in the month of December, 1842, aged fifty-two.

RICHMOND.—**CHARLOTTE. DUCHESS OF RICHMOND**, was the eldest daughter of the fourth Duke of Gordon, and co-heir of her brother, the fifth and last duke. Her grace was born on the 20th of September, 1768, at Gordon Castle; and on the 9th of September, 1789, having then nearly completed her twenty-first year, she married the late Duke of Richmond. The Duke died, and her grace was left a widow on the 28th of August, 1819. Having survived her husband three-and-twenty years, she died, in Upper Portland-place, aged seventy-three, and was buried at Chichester Cathedral, on the 13th of April, 1842. Her grace left six daughters and six sons, of which latter the present duke is, of course, the eldest.

RICKETTS. — **VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT TRISTRAM RICKETTS, BART.**, was a distinguished Naval officer of upwards of sixty years' standing. He is usually stated to have been born in the year 1772, but as he entered the Navy in 1780, it is highly probable that he was somewhat older than was generally supposed during his lifetime. In thirteen years after his entrance into the Navy, he received his commission as lieutenant; and in the month of October, 1804, was promoted to the rank of post-captain. He subsequently commanded the *Ville de Paris*, *San Josef*, and *Hibernia*, as flag-captain to the

celebrated admirals, Cornwallis, Sir Charles Cotton, and Lord St. Vincent. On the 15th May, 1802, he married Rebecca, the daughter of Richard Gumbleton, Esq., of Glencairn castle, county of Waterford, by whom he has had four sons and four daughters. In 1813, Captain Ricketts was appointed to the *Vengeur*, of 74 guns, and towards the close of the succeeding year was employed in conveying a reinforcement of troops to the army before New Orleans ; while in command of the same vessel, in 1815, he landed, and led a detachment of seamen to assist at the reduction of Fort Boyer. For his zeal and exertions on this occasion he was officially noticed by Sir Alexander Cochrane in his Despatch. On the 15th of February, 1828, he received a patent of baronetcy, and in the year 1830, became a rear-admiral. In November, 1841, he was raised to the rank of vice-admiral, which he lived but a short time to enjoy. He expired at his residence, Elms, near Cheltenham, where he had lived for many years, on the 18th of August, 1842. After his decease, Mr. Newton (who married the baronet's eldest daughter) charged Lady Ricketts, her solicitor, his two clerks, and the visiting surgeon, with forging the will, which was then published as that of the deceased admiral. This charge was investigated before the Cheltenham magistrates, and after several days' examination the case was dismissed.

RODNEY.—**GEORGE, THIRD LORD RODNEY**, was the eldest son of the second Baron Rodney, who married Anne, the second daughter and co-heir of the late Right Hon. Thomas Harley. His lordship was born on the 17th of June, 1782, and on the 2nd of January, 1819, succeeded to his father's honours. A few months before completing his twenty-seventh year, viz. on the 27th of February, 1819, he married Charlotte Georgiana, the second daughter of Sir Charles Gould Morgan, Bart., but he has had no issue by this alliance. His lordship resided at Old Alresford, in Hampshire ; and since the year 1811, was colonel of the North Hants militia ; he was also lord

Neutenant of Radnorshire. In the House of Lords he took no prominent part, and always supported Conservative measures. He opposed the passing of the Reform Bill. The first Lord Rodney was the well-known admiral who defeated the French fleet in the West Indies, under the Comte de Grasse, in the month of April, 1782. He was granted a pension of 2000*l.* a year for himself and successors in the peerage. The third Lord Rodney died at the house of his father-in-law, Sir Charles Morgan, in Pall Mall, on the 21st of June, aged sixty.

ROKEWODE.—**JOHN GAGE ROKEWODE** was a descendant of the ancient and noble house of Gage, now represented by the Viscount of that name. He was fourth and youngest son of Sir Thomas Gage, the fourth baronet of Hengrave, in the county of Suffolk, by Charlotte, the daughter of Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., of Swinnerton, in Staffordshire. Mr. Rokewode was born on the 13th of September, 1786, and received his early education at the Roman Catholic College, of Stoneyhurst. On the 10th of February, 1818, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn; and on the 5th of November, 1818, was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was also a fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies. Until the 20th of November, 1838, he bore the name of Gage, but on that day he received royal license to assume that of Rokewode, in lieu of his patronymic, on inheriting the estates of the Rokewode family through his great grandmother. In 1822, he published his first antiquarian work, "*The History of Hengrave*," the residence of the baronet's family from which he was descended. In 1829, he was elected a director of the Society of Antiquaries, and took an active part in their proceedings. In 1838, he published a work, entitled "*the History and Antiquities of Suffolk; Thirgoe Hundred.*" He was a voluminous contributor of papers to the Society of Antiquaries on a great variety of subjects; and he edited for the Camden Society, in 1840, the volume entitled, "*Chronica Joscelini de Brakelonda.*" His death is supposed to have been accelerated by a fall from his horse

near Knightsbridge barracks, in 1840. He expired suddenly; in the open air, while on a shooting excursion, on the 14th of October, 1842, aged fifty-six.

ROSSMORE.—**WARNER WILLIAM WESTENRA, SECOND BARON ROSSMORE**, was the eldest son of Henry Westenra, Esq., M.P. for Monaghan, by Harriet, the fifth daughter of Colonel John Murray. This lady's sister, Elizabeth, was wife of General Robert Cuninghame, who was the first Baron Rossmore, and whose peerage was granted, with a special reversionary clause (in default of the General's issue male), to the subject of the present article and his brothers, in the order of primogeniture. The second Lord Rossmore was born on the 14th of October, 1765; and it is said that the deceased nobleman had—as a youthful frolic—actually enlisted in the Army as a common soldier, and served as such for some years. When in his twenty-sixth year; viz. on the 3rd of October, 1791; he married Marianne, the second daughter of Charles Walsh, Esq. The first Lord Rossmore died on the 6th of August, 1801, and the peer just deceased immediately succeeded to the honours and estates. Six years afterwards his first wife, Lady Rossmore, died; and on the 3rd of June, 1819, he married his second wife, the fourth daughter of Francis, late Lord Elcho, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Wemyss. This lady died in 1840, without issue; while, by his first marriage, Lord Rossmore left two sons and one daughter. The deceased peer was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Monaghan. He died at Rossmore Park, on the 10th of August, 1842, in his seventy-seventh year. The Westenras are descended from the house of Van Wasseneer of Wasseneburgh, a family of great antiquity in Holland; they settled in Ireland in the reign of Charles II., and became “free denizens of that kingdom,” by Act of Parliament, in 1662.

RUSSELL.—**LORD HENRY RUSSELL, R.N.**, was the eighth son of the sixth Duke of Bedford, and brother to Lord John Russell. He was born on the 17th of February, 1816, and on the

28th of October, 1836, received his commission as lieutenant in the Royal Navy. About five years ago he was severely struck on the head, on board the *Ganges*, at Portsmouth, by the fall of a block, and had never subsequently enjoyed perfect health. He had been married but a few months previous to his decease, to the third daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, at whose house his lordship died, on the 1st of May, 1842, aged twenty-six.

ST. LAWRENCE.—THE VENERABLE EDWARD ST. LAWRENCE, LL.D., was many years Archdeacon of Ross. He was the second son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, late Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross, who married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Coghlan, D.D., and who died in 1831. Archdeacon St. Lawrence was cousin to the Earl of Howth, and was married to Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas Colthurst, Bart. He was suddenly seized with apoplexy, while walking in the street in Cork, and died before he reached home, on the 19th of June, 1842.

SEVESTRE.—SIR THOMAS SEVESTRE was surgeon to His Majesty's ship *Confiance*, and was nominated a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal in 1810, for his care of the Portuguese sick and wounded at Cayenne. He died at Florence, on the 15th February, 1842, aged fifty-seven.

SHIELD.—ADMIRAL WILLIAM SHIELD was for many years commissioner of Plymouth dockyard. In the month of December, 1779, he received his commission as lieutenant, R.N.; in the year 1792 an action was brought against him, for having, by means of tackle, raised a midshipman to the mast-head, who refused to go there under command; the action was unsuccessful, on the ground that as the command was legal, the disobedience of the midshipman justified the measures taken to enforce it. In command of the *Audacious*, of 74 guns, he was present at the destruction of *L'Alcide*, off Frejus, on the 13th of July, 1795. Shortly after this event he was appointed to the Southampton frigate, and

served under the command of Nelson, in the Gulf of Genoa. After having commanded other vessels of the same rating for some years in the North Sea and on the coast of Spain, he was appointed, in 1807, commissioner at Malta dockyard ; in 1808 he superintended the payment of ships at Portsmouth, and next proceeded as commissioner to the Cape of Good Hope. He subsequently received a seat at the Navy Board, and in 1814 was appointed deputy comptroller of the Navy. In the latter end of 1815 he became resident commissioner at Plymouth ; he attained the rank of admiral on the 12th of November, 1840, but for several years had received only half-pay as rear-admiral. Admiral Shield died at Southernhay, near Exeter, on the 25th of June, 1842.

SHIFFNER.—**SIR GEORGE SHIFFNER, BART.**, was the eldest son of Henry Shiffner, Esq., who represented Minehead in parliament, and who married the eldest daughter and co-heir of John Jackson, Esq., governor of Bengal. Sir George was born on the 17th of November, 1762 ; and on the 31st of October, 1787, being then twenty-five years of age, he married the only daughter and heir of Sir John Bridger, Knight, of Combe Place, Sussex, and of Coln St. Aldwyns, Gloucestershire. In the year 1807 he was first returned to parliament as member for Lewes, on the Conservative interest, and retained his seat at the general Elections of 1812 and 1818. On the 16th of December, in the latter year, he received a patent of baronetcy, and he retired from parliament at the succeeding dissolution. His grandfather was a native of St. Petersburg, who settled in London as a merchant. Sir George Shiffner died at Combe Park, Surrey, on the 3rd of February, 1842, in his eightieth year, leaving issue three sons and four daughters. His funeral took place at Hamsey, Surrey, on the 10th of February, 1842.

SHRAPNEL.—**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HENRY SHRAPNEL** was inventor of the case-shot, known as Shrapnel-shells. He received his commission as second lieutenant in the Royal

Artillery in the month of July, 1779, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1837. He served with the Duke of York in Flanders, and at the siege of Dunkirk. Shortly after the siege of Gibraltar, he invented the spherical case-shot which bears his name. This consists of a hollow globe of iron, like the old shells, but is filled with musket-balls and gunpowder ; which, when the shell explodes, are projected about 150 yards. A six-pounder spherical case contains twenty-seven musket-balls ; it may be thrown far beyond the range of musketry, and when the shell explodes, it does as much injury as the same number of muskets, in addition to the effects produced by the splinters of the exploded shell. This invention, the construction of which, it is said, has been but imperfectly understood by some persons even in the British service, completely baffled the inquiries of the French for many years ; but a minute and detailed account of it has been recently published in one of the continental military journals, and we shall probably have further practical evidence of its importance, by the execution it will do among our own troops in any future war. On the adoption of these shells by the artillery, General Shrapnel was granted a pension of £1200 per annum in addition to any pay to which his military rank might entitle him. He died at his residence, Pear-tree House, near Southampton, on the 13th of March, 1842 ; and his body was interred in the family vault in the chancel of Bradford Church, Wiltshire.

SIDMOUTH. — **MARIANNE, VISCOUNTESS SIDMOUTH,** was daughter and sole heir of the late Lord Stowell, long known as Sir William Scott, who married the eldest daughter of John Bagnall, Esq., of Earley Court, Berkshire. Her ladyship was born in the year 1783, and was twice married. To her first husband, she was united on the 15th of March, 1809. This gentleman, Thomas Townsend, Esq., was the eldest son of Gore Townsend, Esq., of Honington Hall, Warwickshire, by Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the fourth Earl of Plymouth. Mr. Townsend died in the month of April, 1820 ; and in little

more than three years, viz., on the 29th of July, 1823, the Hon. Mrs. Townsend became the second wife of Viscount Sidmouth. Her ladyship died at White Lodge, Richmond, leaving no issue, on the 26th April, 1842, aged fifty-nine.

SINCLAIR.—**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.**, of Dunbeath, in the county of Caithness, was the only son of Sir Benjamin, the fifth baronet in this family, which is a junior branch of the noble house of Sinclair, Earls of Caithness, springing from the Honourable John Sinclair, who was third son of the fourth Earl, and who was father of the first baronet of this line. Sir John Sinclair succeeded to the title on the decease of his father, October 26th, 1796. He was appointed a cadet in the artillery of the Hon. East India Company's Madras army in the year 1787. On the 22nd of April, 1793, he became a lieutenant, and was appointed captain on the 25th of December, 1800. In the year 1803, Captain Sinclair married, at Madras, Miss Notley, who died at Cannanore in 1806, leaving issue one son and one daughter, of which only the latter survives. On the 1st of May, 1824, Sir John Sinclair became a colonel, and in the next year he married his second wife, Miss Sarah Charlotte Carter. On the 22nd of July, 1830, he became a major-general. He enjoyed, however, local rank in the British Army in the East Indies, according to the following appointments:—colonel 12th August, 1819; major-general 22nd July, 1830; and lieutenant-general 23rd of November, 1841. He died at his residence, 4, Sussex-place, Hyde Park, on the 1st of October, 1842.

SINGLETON.—**REV. THOMAS SINGLETON, D.D.**, was upwards of sixteen years archdeacon of Northumberland. He was the only son of Thomas Anketell Singleton, Esq., formerly lieutenant-governor of Landguard fort, who married the daughter of Francis Grose, well known as an antiquary. He was born in 1784, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1804. He was tutor to the Duke of Northumberland, whose

patronage and friendship he retained till the day of his decease. Dr. Singleton attended his Grace as private secretary on his embassy to Paris, and on his proceeding to Ireland as lord-lieutenant. In 1812, the Duke presented him to the rectory of Elsdon ; and in 1826, he received the archdeaconry of Northumberland with the rectory of Howick ; in 1829, he received a prebendal stall in Worcester Cathedral. He was domestic chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, and died at Alnwick Castle, on the 13th of March, 1842, aged fifty-eight.

SKEGG.—EDWARD SKEGG was remarkable chiefly for his collection of the works of the early English poets. He was a clerk in Messrs. Coutts' banking-house for nearly six-and-forty years ; and was grandson of the Rev. Ralph Skegg, who married the only daughter of Lord Herbert ; he was rector of Quendon and Chickney, in Essex. Mr. Skegg was educated at Christ's Hospital, and about 1795, entered the house of Messrs. Coutts. His collection of early English poets is said to have been one of the finest in the possession of any private individual, and when they were sold in April, 1842, the proceeds nearly amounted to £2,000. His collections of prints likewise attracted much attention, and sold at high prices. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and for nearly forty years a member of the Society of Arts. He died at Brighton on the 24th of March, from an apoplectic attack, leaving issue several children.

SLEATH.—REV. WILLIAM BOULTBEE SLEATH, D.D., was many years head-master of Repton school. He was son of William Sleath, Esq., of Southall, in Bedfordshire, and elder brother of the Rev. John Sleath, D.D., who was formerly head master of St. Paul's School, London. Dr. Sleath received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D. in 1797, and that of D.D. in 1802. From the year 1780 to 1800, he was a junior master in the cele-

brated school of Rugby, but in the latter year he started as a candidate for the head mastership of Repton school, then vacant by the death of Dr. Stevens. He was unanimously elected to fill this appointment, and it must have formed a subject of much congratulation to the trustees of this establishment to witness the living monuments of his fame as a teacher, which annually proceeded from Repton to the Universities. In 1818, Dr. Sleath received from his pupils a valuable silver vase, with a complimentary inscription ; and they likewise subscribed for the purpose of obtaining a portrait of their revered preceptor. In consequence of advanced years Dr. Sleath retired from Repton in the year 1830 ; and in 1832 the trustees of that school presented him to the vicarage of Willington and the mastership of Etwall Hospital. He had been twice married ; first to Miss Chartres, and, secondly, to Miss Soden, of Willington, on the 4th of January, 1842, being then seventy-nine years of age. Dr. Sleath's attainments have been characterized in terms of the highest praise. He died at his residence, Etwall Lodge, Derbyshire, on the 21st of October, 1842, in the eightieth year of his age.

SMITH.—**JOHN SMITH**, the London banker, was for upwards of thirty years a member of the House of Commons. He was the sixth son of Abel Smith, Esq., of Nottingham, a banker, and many years a member of Parliament, who married the daughter of Thomas Bird, Esq. Mr. Smith was uncle to Lord Carrington ; and was born in the year 1767. In the year 1802, he was returned to parliament as member for Wendover ; in 1806, he started as a candidate for Nottingham, and after a very severe contest, succeeded in gaining the seat. At the succeeding election of 1807, he was at the head of the poll ; a position which he maintained at the next election, in 1812. Until the dissolution of 1818, he continued to sit for Nottingham, but at the general Election which followed that event, he came in for the family borough of

Midhurst, which he represented till 1830. In that year his son succeeded him at Midhurst, while he came in himself for Chichester. The next election occurred in the following year, and Mr. Smith's eldest son once more took his place at Chichester, while the subject of this notice started for Buckinghamshire, and was returned by a large majority in conjunction with the Marquis of Chandos. When the Reform Act gave three members to this county, Mr. Smith succeeding in retaining one of the seats, and preserved his place as second on the poll at the election of 1832. The dissolution of 1835, led to his retiring from parliament. In the House of Commons he always maintained Whig measures, and supported the Reform party. He formerly resided at Blenden Hall, in Kent, but in 1825, purchased Dale Park, near Arundel. In addition to his banking occupations, he was an East India proprietor, a director of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, and one of the council of University College, London. He is said to have died extremely wealthy, notwithstanding that at all times he indulged a most munificent spirit. Mr. Smith was three times married; first to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Boone, Esq., who died on the 23rd of November, 1794; secondly, on the 6th of January, 1800, to a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker; after whose decease he married, thirdly, May 1, 1811, Emma, daughter of Egerton Leigh, Esq. of High Leigh, Cheshire. By his first wife he had no issue; by his second he had three sons, and by his third two daughters. He died at his seat, Dale Park, on the 20th of January, 1842, aged seventy-five.

SMITH.—MARY, LADY SMITH was the second daughter of William Gosling, Esq., of Roehampton, and on the 20th of July, 1826, she became the second wife of Sir Charles Smith, Bart. of Sutton, Essex, by whom she had one son, the present baronet of that family, and two daughters. Sir C. Smith died in January, 1831, and Lady Smith survived till the 3rd of July, 1842, when she expired at Roehampton Grove, Surrey.

SMOLLETT.—**REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN ROUET SMOLLETT** was a Naval officer of upwards of sixty years' standing, having entered the service on the 25th September, 1780. He received post rank in 1804, and became a rear-admiral in 1837, on the retired list, but was removed to active service on the 17th of August, 1840. He was descended from Sir James Smollett, of Bonhill, who was grandfather of Tobias Smollett, the well-known historian and novelist, and who represented Dumbar-ton in the Scottish Parliament; he was one of the Commissioners for framing the Union with England. Admiral Smollett married on the 10th of November, 1800, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. David Boyle, cousin to the Earl of Glasgow, and his eldest son represents Dumbar-tonshire on the Conservative interest. Admiral Smollett died on the 13th of May, 1842, at Edinburgh.

SOMERVILLE.—**MARK, SIXTEENTH LORD SOMERVILLE**, was the son of the Hon. Hugh Somerville, by his second wife, the eldest daughter of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby. His father was the second son of the thirteenth Lord Somerville. His lordship was born on the 26th of October, 1744, and succeeded to the peerage on the decease of his half brother, in October, 1819, being then five-and-thirty. He was formerly an officer in the royal artillery; never having married, his title descended to his next brother on the 3rd of June, 1842, when the subject of this article died at the Hall, Berkhamstead, aged fifty-seven. The first Lord Somerville was one of the ambassadors deputed in 1423 to London, to treat for the ransom of King James I. of Scotland. The ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Lords Somerville never assumed the title; and the claim of the latter's eldest son being disputed, the title was confirmed to him by Act of Parliament, in 1723.

SOTHEY.—**SAMUEL SOTHEY** was many years a book auctioneer in London. His grand-uncle, Mr. Baker, is said to have been the first who ever devoted himself exclusively

to the sale of literary property; and since the year 1744, the connexion thus formed has continued among members of this family. Mr. Samuel Sotheby was born in 1771, and was descended from the elder branch of an ancient family settled at Pocklington, in Yorkshire, of which family William Sotheby, the author of several much-admired poems, was a member. Mr. Samuel Sotheby had devoted much research and consideration to the history of the origin and progress of the art of printing, and was about to publish the result of his labours shortly before his decease. In 1803 he married his first wife, Miss Harriet Barton, of the Isle of Wight; this lady died in 1808, leaving two daughters and two sons, of which latter the youngest, Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby, has carried on the business of his father since 1827. Mr. Samuel Sotheby was married a second time in 1817, viz., to Miss Laura Smith, by whom, however, he has had no issue. His acquaintance with the subjects of his daily labours is said to have been profound, and his taste in all objects of *vertu* has received much commendation from the best judges. He died, after a short illness, at Cleves Lodge, Chelsea, on the 4th of January, 1842, aged seventy.

SOYER — MADAME SOYER was an artist of some eminence. She was daughter of a Mr. Jones, and was born in London in the year 1813. Miss Emma Jones acquired the rudiments of her pursuit under the care of Mons. Simonau, a Flemish artist, who subsequently became her step-father. While a child, it was at first determined to cultivate her musical talents, in consequence of the commendations of the celebrated Weher; but she evinced more decided genius for art. In 1836, Miss Emma Jones was married to Mons. Soyer, the head cook of the Reform Club, and she died on the 29th of August, 1842, aged twenty-nine. Notwithstanding this early age, she left behind her upwards of 400 paintings, which have received commendations of the highest character. In Paris many of her pictures were exhibited, and her reputation there

stands higher than even in her native country. Her works are all said to have been marked by great vigour and breadth of light and shadow.

SPITTAL.—**SIR JAMES SPITTAL, KNT.**, was the eldest son of James Spittal, Esq., of Edinburgh, by his marriage with Miss Helen Blackwood. He was born on the 1st of February, 1769, and was twice married. To his first wife, Marion, the eldest daughter of William Brown, Esq., he was united on the 11th of January, 1797, being then eight-and-twenty; by this lady he had five sons and one daughter. After her decease he married secondly, on the 10th of January, 1826, Miss Mary Wightman Ker, the eldest daughter of James Ker, Esq., by whom he has had two sons and two daughters. Sir James Spittal was a merchant in Edinburgh, of which city he was one of the deputy-lieutenants and magistrates. He filled the office of Lord Provost in 1837, and received the honour of knighthood on the 19th of July in that year, after presenting an address from Edinburgh, congratulating her Majesty on her accession to the throne. He died in Edinburgh, at his house in Minto-street, Newington, on the 2nd of October, after an attack of apoplexy aged seventy-three.

STRETTON.—**COLONEL SEMPRONIUS STRETTON, C.B.**, entered the Army as ensign in the 6th Foot, in the month of November, 1800, and in 1837 attained the rank of Colonel. From 1802 to 1806, he served with his regiment in Canada, and in 1812 he joined the army in the Peninsula, where he was present at the more important engagements. He received a medal for his conduct at Toulouse, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1838. He was wrecked in Bantry Bay in October, 1814, when on his route to New Orleans. He served at Waterloo with considerable distinction; and, with the army of occupation, was commandant of the 5th arrondissement of Paris. Colonel Stretton was twice married; first, on the 3rd of March, 1821,

to the Hon. Catherine Jane, eldest sister of the present Lord Clarina; this lady died in the month of July following her marriage; and Colonel Stretton was united on the 14th of October, 1830, to the Hon. Anne, sister of the present Lord Castlemaine. Colonel Stretton died in 1842, and his second wife survives him.

STUART.—LORD EVELYN JAMES STUART was the second son of the first Marquis of Bute, by his first wife, the eldest daughter of the last Viscount Windsor. His lordship was born on the 7th of May, 1773, and was formerly a colonel in the Army. He died on the 16th of August, 1812, aged sixty-nine.

SUTTON.—MARY ELIZABETH, LADY SUTTON, was the eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Burton, Esq., of Burton Hall, in the county of Carlow, and was married on the 17th of December, 1819, to Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., of Norwood Park, Notts. Her ladyship died on the 1st of January, 1842, at Hakes' Hotel, in London, leaving issue two sons.

TATHAM.—CHARLES ELATHCOTE TATHAM was an architect of some reputation, and warden of Norfolk College, Greenwich. He was born in the year 1770; and was author of several architectural publications. His first work consisted of etchings, representing the best examples of ancient ornamental architecture, and was published in 1799; a second edition was produced in 1803. In 1806 he published a series of etchings, representing fragments of antique Grecian and Roman architectural ornaments. In the same year his "Designs for Ornamental Plate" appeared. He has also produced accounts of the gallery and mausoleum at Castle Howard, of the gallery at Brocklesby, and of a Greek vase in his own possession. He was author of the letter-press to "Coney's Ancient Cathedrals," &c. He died on the 10th of April, 1842, aged seventy-two.

TAYLOR.—ADMIRAL WILLIAM TAYLOR was the last surviving officer who accompanied Cook in his third voyage round

the world, and was present at his death. The Admiral was born in the year 1760, and at the age of twenty received his commission as lieutenant, R.N. He commanded the *Weazel*, 12 guns, in escorting the homeward-bound trade from Gibraltar in 1793. He received post rank on the 24th of September in the latter year; and in the spring of 1799 obtained the command of the *Magnanime*, of 48 guns, in which vessel he assisted at the capture of *Gorée*, in April, 1801; during the remainder of the war he served in the West Indies, and in 1830, became an Admiral. He died at his residence, Maize Hill, Greenwich, on the 19th of July, 1842, in his eighty-second year.

TEYNHAM. — HENRY FRANCIS ROPER CURZON, FOURTEENTH BARON TEYNHAM, was the eldest son of the Hon. Francis Roper, who was the third son of the tenth Lord Teynham, and who married the eldest daughter of Launcelot Lyttleton, Esq. Lord Teynham was born on the 9th of May, 1768; and when he had just entered his twenty-first year, viz., on the 21st of May, 1788, he married his first wife Bridget, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hawkins, Esq., of Nash Court, Kent. In this year he inherited the estate of Waterperry in Oxfordshire, and thereupon obtained royal license to use the additional surname and arms of Curzon. In 1793 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford. He was appointed major of the Oxford Volunteers, when raised in 1803; in the following year he became lieutenant-colonel, and in 1810 he succeeded Ralph Sheldon, Esq., as commandant of that regiment; he held this till the force was * disbanded in 1814. At the general election which took place in the year 1812, he became a candidate for the city of Oxford, but was at the bottom of the poll. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his cousin in the month of September, 1824, and in two years from this period Lady Teynham died, leaving issue seven sons and three daughters. On the 16th of July, 1828, his lordship was united to his second

wife, the youngest daughter of the late Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart., of Brabazon Park, in the county of Mayo. Lord Teynham always supported Whig measures, and in 1831 published a pamphlet on the Reform question, entitled, "How it must Work." He died in Curzon-street, on the 8th of March, 1842, aged seventy four; he was buried at Kensal Green on the 13th of that month; and his peerage devolved upon the subject of the next article.

TEYNHAM.—HENRY ROPER CURZON, FIFTEENTH BARON TEYNHAM, was the eldest son of the subject of the preceding article, by his first marriage. He was born in the year 1789, and at the age of five-and-twenty, viz., on the 21st of December, 1815, married Susan Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Bacon Bedingfeld, and relict of John Joseph Talbot, Esq., (who was father of the Earl of Shrewsbury). On the 7th of June, 1839, the Hon. Mrs. Roper Curzon died; and in the December following, the subject of this memoir was united to Sarah, the daughter and sole heir of Stephen Rudd, Esq., of Merrion-square, Dublin. On the 8th of May, 1842, his lordship succeeded to the peerage, and only survived his father six months and seventeen days. He died in Upper Bagot-street, Dublin, on the 23rd of September, 1842, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, after returning from a tour in the west of Ireland.

THEAKSTON.—JOSEPH THEAKSTON was a sculptor of considerable skill. He was of respectable parentage, and born in the city of York, in the year 1773. He served for several years under the celebrated Flaxman, and for the last twenty-four years of his life was in the employment of Sir Francis Chantrey, and carved the majority of the draperies in the works of that eminent sculptor. He is said to have been the ablest and most rapid drapery and ornamental carver of his day. His knowledge and skill in Gothic architecture was

considerable. He died in Belgrave-place, on the 14th of April, 1842, aged sixty-nine, and was buried at Kensal Green.

THICKNESSE.—RALPH THICKNESSE represented Wigan in parliament for four years. He was first elected in 1831, at the head of the poll; having received, however, only thirty votes. At the next election, after the Reform Act came into operation, the constituency of Wigan was enlarged, and he retained his position at the head of the poll with 302 votes; but he did not stand as a candidate at any subsequent period. It is rather singular that three gentlemen who have contested and represented the borough of Wigan should cease to exist in the same year; Mr. Richard Potter, of Manchester, was the first to pay the debt of nature; then followed Mr. J. H. Kearsley, whose death happened in October; and lastly, the gentleman who forms the subject of this article. Mr. Thicknesse ranked among Reformers in the House of Commons. He opposed the corn-laws, was an advocate of Church reform and of the ballot. He died on the 8th of November, 1842, at his residence, Beach Hill, near Wigan.

TIERNEY.—HARRIET MARY, LADY TIERNEY, was daughter of Henry Jones, Esq., of Bloomsbury-square; and was married on the 8th of October, 1808, to Dr. Tierney, now Sir Matthew John Tierney, Bart., M.D. Lady Tierney's sister is married to Sir Matthew's brother. Her ladyship died in Bruton-street, on the 1st of May, 1842.

TOMLINSON.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NICHOLAS ROBINSON TOMLINSON was son of Vice-Admiral Nicholas Tomlinson, of Middleton House, near Lewes, by Elizabeth, youngest daughter and co-heir of Ralph Ward, Esq., of Forburrows, near Colchester. In the year 1821, being then seventeen, he received a commission in the 18th Royal Irish regiment, and from that period to the day of his decease served constantly with this corps. In November, 1841, he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase, and shortly afterwards succeeded

to the command of the 18th. He fell at Chapoo, in China, on the morning of the 18th of May, 1842, while gallantly leading his regiment to the storm of a building, into which a number of the enemy had been driven and were then defending with the utmost desperation. While in the act of entering the house, he received two balls in his neck and one in the right arm, and in a few minutes he ceased to breathe. His remains were honoured with a public funeral, being committed to the sea in the presence of the Commander-in-chief, the Admiral, and general officers in China, on the afternoon of the 20th of May.

TURNER.—**WILLIAM TURNER** was many years M.P. for Blackburn, and was a calico-printer at Mill Hill, in the neighbourhood of that town. He was born in Blackburn, in the month of September, 1776, and married his cousin in 1810. In 1819 he purchased Shrigley Hall, in Cheshire, and resided there for some years. In 1826 he served the office of high sheriff of that county. In the year 1832 he started as a candidate for Blackburn, and succeeded in gaining the seat in opposition to Dr. Bowring, with whom however he agreed in politics. At the election in 1835 Mr. Turner was at the head of the poll, a position which he likewise maintained at the succeeding general election of 1837. But the dissolution of August, 1841, threw him out of parliament; for at the election in that month two Conservatives were returned and Mr. Turner defeated by one vote. A petition was presented to parliament; but Mr. Hornby, the Conservative, was declared duly elected. While in the House of Commons he supported liberal measures, advocated the removal of the taxes on malt and hops, the shortening of the duration of Parliaments, the establishment of vote by ballot, the removal of monopolies, the reduction of the interest of the national debt, and the abolition of the punishment of death in all cases except murder. He was, however, in favour of a fixed protecting duty on foreign corn, and the support of the union between

Church and State ; he pledged himself to resign his seat at the end of the session, if his constituents were not satisfied with him. The abduction in the year 1826 of Mr. Turner's only daughter, then but fifteen years of age, by Edward Gibbon Wakefield, created a great sensation at the time, and is not yet forgotten. Her marriage with him, as is well known, was annulled by Act of Parliament; and Miss Turner was subsequently married to Mr. Legh, of Lyme—but she died in the following year. Mr. Turner died at Mill Hill, near Blackburn, on the 17th of July, 1842, aged sixty-six.

VANE.—SIR FRANCIS FLETCHER VANE, BART., was the second son of Sir Frederick Vane, the second baronet, of Hutton Hall, who married the daughter of John Bowerbank, Esq., of Johnby, in Cumberland. Sir Francis was born on the 29th of March, 1797 ; and on the 10th of April, 1823, being then at the age of six-and-twenty, he married Diana Olivia, the third daughter of Charles George Beauclerk, Esq., of St. Leonard's Lodge, Horsham. By this lady he had two sons and one daughter. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the decease of his father, in the month of March, 1832, and died at Frankfort, on the 15th of February, 1842, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was descended from a common ancestor with the noble houses of Vane, Dukes of Cleveland, and Fane, Earls of Westmoreland.

VARLEY.—JOHN VARLEY was an eminent water-colour painter. He was one of the earliest members and original founders of the Water-colour Society, to whose exhibition he at one time contributed as many as sixty pictures. It has been said that “ of all water-colour painters, none preserved greater freshness, purity, and simplicity of colouring, than Mr. Varley ; and even amid the temptations of modern practices, he seems steadily to have eschewed the lavish use of body-colour, that rock on which water-colour painting seems des-

tined to split. The range of his imagination was not very large, and oftentimes his treatment verged on mannerism ; yet a fine classical feeling and grandeur pervaded his compositions, at times not unworthy of Gaspar Poussin himself." A man who has received praise of this character from excellent judges must have been a serious loss to art ; but with all his professional excellence, he was most eccentric, indulging in astrological vagaries to an extent that made the casting of nativities an object to which even his painting was rendered secondary. He died on the 17th of November, 1842, aged sixty-four.

WAITE.—REV. THOMAS WAITE, LL.D., was rector of Great Chart, in Kent, and chaplain to the Princess Sophia Matilda. He was of Queen's College, Cambridge, and took his degree in 1814. After having been curate of Wellington, and subsequently of Frampton, he became master of the grammar-school at Butts Wick. His health suffering from the Lincolnshire fens, he removed to Greenwich, where he kept a private school, and was morning preacher. In 1815 he became master of the grammar-school on Lewisham Hill, an office which he filled for nineteen years. In 1810 he was appointed Chaplain to the Duchess of Brunswick ; in 1812 to the Duke of Gloucester ; and subsequently to the Princess Sophia Matilda. The Archbishop of Canterbury presented him to the rectory of High Halden in 1833, and he was transferred to Great Chart in 1835. In 1826 Dr. Waite published "Discourses on the Thirty-nine Articles;" and on leaving Greenwich for High Halden, he received a service of plate. He died at Great Chart, in Kent, on the 6th of November, 1842, aged sixty-seven.

WALKER.—COLONEL DAVID WALKER entered the Army as ensign, 20th Foot, in the month of June, 1787. On the 4th of June, 1814, he received the brevet of colonel. He was present in the engagement at Tiburon, and the reduction of

Port-au-Prince, in 1794 ; in the action near Bizotau, in March, 1795 ; and in the engagements in Holland, on the 10th of September, and the 2nd and 6th of October, 1799. He served in the attack on Green Hill, to the east of Alexandria, and in the affair with the enemy's picquets to the west of that city, in August, 1801. He was also engaged at the battle of Maida, and led the light infantry battalion at the landing in Ischia, June, 1809. At the battle of Castella, in Spain, in the month of April, 1813, he commanded a brigade ; and the 15th brigade in France was under his command in 1815. He died at Holland Lodge, near Edinburgh, on the 6th of August, 1842.

WARDE.—**HON. SUSANNAH ASKELL WARDE** was the third daughter of James, second Viscount Grimston, by his marriage with the daughter of John Askill Bucknall, Esq., of Oxney, Herts. Mrs. Warde was, therefore, aunt to the Earl of Verulam. She was born on the 28th of September, 1754 ; and at the age of seven-and-twenty, viz., on the 15th of July, 1781, married John Warde, Esq., of Squerries. This gentleman died in 1838, and the Hon. Mrs. Warde expired in Chesterfield-street, on the 29th of May, 1842, aged eighty-eight.

WATERS. — **LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN WATERS, K.C.B.**, entered the Army, as ensign in the 1st Foot, on the 2nd August, 1797, being then four-and-twenty ; and the brevet which followed the birth of the Prince of Wales raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general. In this interval of four-and-forty years he had seen much service, had been actively employed in Spain and in Portugal, and was assistant adjutant-general at the siege of Badajos and at the battle of Salamanca. He was also present at Waterloo. For his conduct as assistant adjutant-general he received a cross and four clasps, recording his services at Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse. For his

conduct at Waterloo he received the second class of the Russian Order of St. Anne. In the year 1831 he was appointed captain of Yarmouth Castle, in the Isle of Wight, and in 1832 was nominated a Knight Commander of the order of the Bath. At the celebrated passage of the Douro by the Duke of Wellington, the zeal and activity of Sir John Waters were very apparent. He was the first to discover a small skiff, which had lain concealed among the bushes; near the skiff stood the prior of a convent and some peasants. Leaping into the boat, Sir John (then Colonel Waters) persuaded them to accompany him, and, escaping the observation of the French sentinels, they soon returned with several barges from the opposite bank, and the passage of the Douro was instantly commenced. Sir John Waters died at Park-place, St. James's, on the 21st of November, 1842, aged sixty-nine.

WATTS.—WALTER HENRY WATTS was born in the East Indies, in 1776, but at an early age was sent to England, in order to receive those advantages of education which no amount of expenditure can enable parents to obtain in India. He was placed at school in Cheshire, but was not sent to any of the Universities. At a very early age it became evident that he possessed great talents as an artist, and for many years he devoted himself to the profession of a portrait-painter. He was likewise a man who possessed much general knowledge, and who probably in his youth took great pleasure in theatrical entertainments; possibly, private performances might have amused his leisure hours, for it was evident that he had made elocution a study, and his powers of imitation were of no mean order. In manner he was one of the most polished gentlemen that ever adorned the rank of society to which he belonged; and he was deficient in nothing that could advance the success of an artist, though a morbid delicacy of feeling, and his very high sense of personal dignity, may have impeded his progress. He followed his profession as an artist in London, in the north and west of England, and

even in the Isle of Man, but without realising such an income commensurate with his expenses ; for though unmarried, and a man of most simple and economical habits, his unbounded liberality to relatives rendered every exertion of his varied talents indispensable. In the year 1803 he became connected with the *Morning Post* newspaper as a parliamentary reporter, still continuing a portrait-painter ; and about the year 1816 he had the good fortune to be appointed miniature-painter to the late Princess Charlotte. From 1803 till 1840 he reported in parliament ; but he quitted the *Morning Post*, and joined the corps of the *Morning Chronicle* nearly thirty years ago. He continued his connexion with the latter journal till 1840—if the year 1826 be excepted, when he undertook to manage the reporting department of *The Representative*. In 1827 he returned to the *Chronicle*, and there remained till ill-health obliged him to withdraw from active pursuits. During a period of more than twenty years he contributed criticisms on matters connected with the fine arts to the *Literary Gazette* ; he also contributed to other periodicals, and for some time edited a publication called the *Annual Obituary*, which was discontinued about five years ago. He died at Earl's Court, on the 4th of January, 1842, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His literary talents, his conversational powers, and his qualifications as a reporter, were of the highest order ; while his uniform courtesy, his great kindness of heart, his strong love of justice, and his high sense of honour, procured for him unqualified esteem and regard.

WETHERALL. — GENERAL SIR FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WETHERALL, G.C.H., was lineally descended from Richard Wetherall, who founded Wetherall Priory, in the county of Northumberland, in the reign of Edward III. Sir Frederick was born on the 10th of August, 1755, and entered the Army as ensign of the 17th Foot in 1775, being then twenty years of age ; he consequently had been sixty-seven years in the

military service of his country. Among his early services were those during the siege and evacuation of Boston. He likewise distinguished himself at the battles of Brooklyn, White-plains, Fort Washington, Prince Town, Brandywine, German Town, and Monmouth, as well as in several affairs of minor importance during the same war. He next acted as captain of marines on board H.M.S. Alfred, under Lord Rodney, in the battles of Cape Finisterre and St. Vincent, and subsequently served six years in the garrison of Gibraltar, as captain of the 11th Regiment under Lord Heathfield and General O'Hara. He attended the Duke of Kent to Quebec in 1790; and in 1794 accompanied his Royal Highness as aide-de-camp to the West Indies; he received two wounds at the taking of Martinique in that year. He was subsequently employed at St. Domingo under the command of Major-General Forbes, and was intrusted by that officer with despatches for Sir Ralph Abercromby at Barbados. On his route to that island, his vessel was taken by a French frigate; he was wounded in the action, and carried into Guadaloupe, where he was confined in irons in a dungeon for nine months, without bedding, or any clothing but a shirt and trousers, and having only a daily allowance of three biscuits and a quart of water. When an exchange was effected he removed to the Cape of Good Hope as brigadier-general to the forces in that colony. In 1809 he received the rank of major-general, and was placed on the staff at Madras. On his passage there from the Cape he was once more taken prisoner in the Wyndham (a vessel belonging to the East India Company), after a severe action with a French squadron. After effecting an exchange he eventually reached India, and served as second in command under Sir Samuel Auchmuty at the capture of Java in 1811; for his services on that occasion he received a medal and the thanks of both houses of parliament. On his return from Java he held the command in Mysore, till June, 1814, when he received the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1816, he arrived in England; in

1835 he was knighted, and nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelfs of Hanover ; in 1837 he became a full General ; and in 1840 received the colonelcy of the 17th Foot, vacant by the death of Sir Josiah Champagne. He was comptroller of the Duke of Kent's household till the decease of that prince, and he then became comptroller of the Duchess of Kent's household, from whose establishment the Queen appointed him extra groom-in-waiting on her Majesty. Sir Frederick Wetherall died at his seat, Castle Hill, Great Ealing, on Sunday, the 18th of December, 1842, in his eighty-eighth year.

WHARTON.—REV. WILLIAM WHARTON was third and youngest son of Joseph William Hall Stevenson, Esq., of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, by his marriage with the daughter and heir of James Forster, Esq., of Drumgoon, co. Fermanagh. He was brother of John Wharton, Esq., formerly M.P. for Beverley, and of General James Wharton, who, together with the subject of this article, assumed the name of Wharton by royal sign-manual, in November, 1807. He was nearly fifty years minister of Gilling, in Yorkshire. Mr. Wharton was born in the year 1770, and married, on the 19th of April, 1808 (being then eight-and-thirty), the Hon. Charlotte, second daughter of the late Lord Dundas, and aunt of the Earl of Zetland, by whom he has had four sons and two daughters. He died on the 26th of May, 1842, aged seventy-two.

WHISHAW.—JOHN WHISHAW was formerly a solicitor, and retired from the profession about nine years ago. He was a member of Gray's Inn for upwards of six-and-forty years, having been admitted a member of that society in 1795. He was fifth son of the late Richard Whishaw, Esq., of Dedham, in Essex. He died on the 28th of January, 1842, in Torrington-square, aged eighty-six.

WILMOT.—**SIR ROBERT WILMOT, BART.**, of Chaddesden, was the second but eldest surviving son of Sir R. Mead Wilmot, the second baronet, by his marriage with the daughter of William Wollett, Esq. Sir Robert was born on the 5th of June, 1765, and at the age of three-and-thirty succeeded to the family honours. Three years afterwards, viz., on the 29th of March, 1796, he married Lucy, the eldest daughter of Robert Grimstonc, Esq., of Neswick, in Yorkshire. Her ladyship died in 1812, leaving issue four daughters and six sons. The baronet was married a second time on the 26th of May, 1817, to Bridget, the widow of Major-General Robert Craufurd, who was daughter of Henry Holland, Esq., of Hans-place, Chelsea. By this lady he had one daughter. Sir Robert Wilmot served the office of high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1803, and was lieutenant-colonel of the yeomanry cavalry of that county during the whole period of its existence. Sir Robert died at Kemp Town, Brighton, where he had resided some years, on the 13th of July, 1842, aged seventy-seven. The baronetcy was conferred on the ancestor of Sir Robert Wilmot, who was a physician, for professional services to King George II.

WOLSELEY.—**ADMIRAL WILLIAM WOLSELEY** was son of Robert Wolseley by his marriage with Miss Warren, of Kilkenny; he was cousin to Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart. He married Miss Moore, of Dublin. After entering the Navy, he attained the rank of post-captain in September, 1782. In 1793 he commanded the *Lowestoffe*, a 32-gun vessel, under Lord Hood, in the Mediterranean, and in that ship co-operated with General Paoli, off Corsica, in 1794. He particularly distinguished himself at the capture of St. Fiorenzo, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the command of the *Imperieuse* frigate. He served at the siege of Calvi, and commanded the *Terrible* at Quiberon, in 1798; at the conclusion of the war he commanded the *San Josef*, a first-rate. He became an admiral in 1819, and died in

Duke-street, Manchester-square, on the 7th of June, 1842, aged eighty-six.

WOODRIF.—CAPTAIN DANIEL WOODRIF, R.N., was a sailor of 80 years' standing, having entered the service in the year 1762, and was exactly forty years a post-captain, being for some time on the Retired list. He commanded the Calcutta, of 50 guns, which was sent out to establish a convict settlement at Port-Philip; but eventually he chose Hobart Town, which he founded in the month of October, 1803. In command of this vessel he was sent to St. Helena, to protect the merchantmen; and in performance of this duty, he was captured by a numerous French squadron. In the court-martial which followed the loss of his vessel, he was described as "a brave, cool, and intrepid officer." In 1803 he was appointed Commissioner of the Navy, at the Port Royal dockyard, and in 1831 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath; since 1830 he had been attached to Greenwich Hospital, where he died on the 24th of February, 1842.

WOODTHORPE.—HENRY WOODTHORPE, LL.D., was nearly forty years town-clerk of the City of London. He was the eldest son of Henry Woodthorpe, Esq., who preceded him in the office, and whose duties he performed for several years previous to receiving the appointment himself. In 1818 he was nominated deputy town-clerk, and on the death of his father, in 1825, was unanimously elected to fill his place. His knowledge of all city affairs is said to have been very extensive; and his pleasing manners and good-nature acquired for him many friends. He died at Guildhall, after a long illness, on the 3rd of March, 1842, aged sixty-two.

YATES.—FREDERICK HENRY YATES was many years manager of the Adelphi Theatre. He first distinguished himself as an imitator after the manner of the elder

Matthews, and since that period played almost every variety of character, comic and tragic, with a considerable degree of success. His first appearance in London was in November, 1818, as Iago, at Covent Garden; but he is much better known for the taste and skill he manifested in the management of the Adelphi. He married, on the 30th of November, 1823, Miss Brunton, by whom he left an only son. He died suddenly, at the Euston Hotel, Euston-square, on the 21st of June, 1842, aged forty-five.

YOUNG.—SIR WILLIAM LAWRENCE YOUNG, BART., of Hughenden House, Bucks, was many years M.P. for that county. He was born on the 29th of September, 1806, being the eldest son of his predecessor in the baronetcy. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 8th hussars, and succeeded to the title in November, 1824. In the month of March, 1832, he married Caroline, the daughter of John Norris, Esq., of Hughenden House, Bucks, by whom he has left a numerous family. He was first returned to Parliament for Buckinghamshire in 1835, on the Conservative interest, and succeeded in maintaining his seat at each successive election till his decease in 1842. He died at Hughenden House, on the 27th of June, aged thirty-six.

THE END.

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